# Various practice problems I

Problem 1.

Solve the following quadratic equations.

(a) 
$$8x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$
 (b)  $x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0$ 

Problem 2. Solve the following inequalities.

(a) 
$$x^2 + 2x - 15 \ge 0$$
 (b)  $x^2 + x + 1 \le 0$  (c)  $\frac{2x+1}{2-x} \le 1$ 

Problem 3.

Find the composite functions  $f \circ g$  and  $g \circ f$  where

 $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  and  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$ .

# Simplify your answers as much as you can !

### Problem 4.

If f(x) = 1/x, find and simplify

$$\frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h}, \qquad \text{where } h \neq 0 \text{ and } h \neq 1.$$

#### Problem 5.

Sketch the graph of the following functions.

(a) 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} - 1$$
 (b)  $f(x) = |x-1| + 1$  (c)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x+4 & \text{if } x < 1\\ 4 & \text{if } x = 1\\ x^2+2 & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$  (d)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x-2| & \text{if } x \neq 2\\ 1 & \text{if } x = 2 \end{cases}$ 

#### Problem 6.

Find an equation of the line that passes through the point (-1, 0) and is perpendicular to the line with the equation 4x + 5y + 16 = 0.

**Problem 7.** For  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x+5}$  and  $g(x) = \frac{x}{3x-8}$ , find  $(f \circ g)(x)$  and  $(g \circ f)(x)$ . Simplify your results !

## Problem 8.

Find the following limits.

(a) 
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 1}{x + 1}$$
 (b) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{-2x^4 + 3x^3 - 7x - 10}{3x^4 + 6x^2 - x + 100}$$

#### Problem 9.

Find the following limits

(a) 
$$\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2}$$
 (b)  $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x - 4}{\sqrt{x} - 2}$  (c)  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x + 3} - 2}{x - 1}$  (d)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{3x^2}$ 

#### Problem 10.

Determine the values of x, if any, at which the given function is discontinuous. At each point of discontinuity, state the condition(s) for continuity that are violated.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1}, & \text{if } x \neq -1\\ 1, & \text{if } x = -1. \end{cases}$$

### Problem 11.

Explain in details why  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 3, & \text{if } x \leq -1 \\ x^2 - 4, & \text{if } x > -1 \end{cases}$  is **NOT** continuous at x = -1.

#### Problem 12. Let $y = -x^2$ .

- (a) Find the average rate of change of y with respect to x on the interval [2, 3].
- (b) Find the (instantaneous) rate of change at x = 3.

# Problem 13.

Find the derivatives of the following functions

(a) 
$$g(s) = 2s^2 - \frac{4}{s} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}}$$
 (b)  $h(x) = \left(x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^5$  (c)  $F(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 2} + 10}$   
4.

Problem 1 For the function

$$g(t) = \sqrt{2t^2 + 3}$$

find g'' and g'''.

**Problem 15.** Differentiate the following functions with respect to the indicated variable.

(a) 
$$h(t) = \frac{t^2 - 3t + 1}{t + 1}$$
 (b)  $f(x) = \sqrt{c^2 x^2 + 2}$  (c is a constant)

# Problem 16.

For each of the following find the limit or show that it does not exist:

(a)  $\lim_{x \to 0} x^3 \sin(\frac{1}{r})$ (b)  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-2}{x-1}$ (c)  $\lim_{w \to -2} \frac{(w+2)(w^2 - w - 6)}{w^2 + 4w + 4}$ 

**Problem 17.** For  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5$  find

(a) 
$$\frac{[f(x) - f(2)]}{(x-2)}$$
; (b)  $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{[f(x) - f(2)]}{(x-2)}$ 

Problem 18.

Give an  $\epsilon$ ,  $\delta$  proof of

$$\lim_{x \to 5} \sqrt{x-1} = 2.$$

Problem 19.

Give an  $\epsilon - \delta$  proof of the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \to -1} (x^2 - 2x - 1) = 2$$

Problem 20. (4 points)

Show that the equation  $x^5 + 4x^3 - 7x + 14 = 0$  has at least one real solution. Hint: Use the Intermediate Value Theorem.

# Problem 21.

Find the equation of the tangent line to  $y = \frac{2}{x-2}$  at (0, -1).

# Problem 22.

Use  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[f(x+h) - f(x)]}{h}$  to find the derivative at x > 0 of  $f(x) = \sqrt{10x}$ .

**Problem 23.** Develop a rule for  $D_x[f(x)g(x)h(x)]$ .

Problem 24.

Find the equation of the tangent line to  $y = (x^2 + 1)^4 (x^4 + 1)^3$  at (1, 128).

Problem 25.

(a) 
$$D_x \left[ \cos^4 \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} \right) \right]$$
, (b)  $D_t \{ \cos^2 [\cos(\cos t)] \}$ .

## Problem 26.

Let  $n! = n(n-1)(n-2)\cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$ . Thus,  $4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 24$  and  $5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$ , and so on. We give n! the name **n** factorial. Find

(a) 
$$D_x^n(x^n)$$
, (b)  $D_x^n\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ .

**Note**: express your results in terms of n!.