

1. The function $f(x) = -x^5 - 5x^4 + 200$ has

- (a) a relative minimum at $x = -4$
- (b) a relative maximum at $x = -4$
- (c) a relative maximum at $x = 4$
- (d) a relative minimum at $x = 0$
- (e) a relative maximum at $x = -1$

2. The function $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{2 - x - x^2}$ has

- (a) an oblique asymptote $y = 1 - x$
- (b) two vertical asymptotes $x = 1$ and $x = -2$
- (c) only one vertical asymptote $x = 1$
- (d) an oblique asymptote $y = x + 1$
- (e) one horizontal asymptote $y = -2$.

3. The graph of the function $f(x) = x^{1/3} + 2$
- (a) is concave up on $(-\infty, 0)$
 - (b) is concave down on $(-\infty, 0)$
 - (c) is concave up on $(0, \infty)$
 - (d) is concave down on $(-\infty, \infty)$
 - (e) has no inflection point
4. The dimensions of a rectangle with perimeter 100 feet and area as large as possible are
- (a) 25, 25
 - (b) 15, 35
 - (c) 20, 30
 - (d) 10, 40
 - (e) 5, 45

5. For the demand equation $p = 20 + 4q - \frac{q^2}{3}$, the number q which maximizes the marginal-revenue is
- (a) $q = 4$
 - (b) $q = 8$
 - (c) $q = 10$
 - (d) $q = 12$
 - (e) $q = 7$
6. The function $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + x + 12}{x + 2}$ has
- (a) relative maximum at $x = -5$
 - (b) relative maximum at $x = 1$
 - (c) relative minimum at $x = -2$
 - (d) two relative maxima at $x = 1$ and $x = -5$
 - (e) two relative minima at $x = 1$ and $x = -5$

7. A cylindrical can, open at the top, is to be made from a fixed amount of material equal to 27. Suppose that r is the radius and h is the height of the cylinder. If the volume of the cylinder is maximum, then $rh =$

(a) $\frac{9}{\pi}$

(b) $\frac{7}{\pi}$

(c) 3π

(d) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(e) $\frac{3}{\pi}$

8. Let $f(x) = \ln[1 - \ln x]$. Using differentials, the estimated value of $f(0.997)$ is

(a) 0.003

(b) -0.003

(c) -1.003

(d) 1.003

(e) -0.997

9. If $f'(x) = x^3(1-x)^2$, then f is
- (a) decreasing on $(-\infty, -4)$
 - (b) increasing on $(-2, 1)$
 - (c) decreasing on $(1, \infty)$
 - (d) increasing on $(-1, 1)$
 - (e) decreasing on $(0, \infty)$
10. Let $y = e^{\sqrt{x-1}}$. Using dy to approximate Δy when x changes from 2 to 2.02, one can show that the approximate value of Δy is
- (a) $\frac{e}{100}$
 - (b) $\frac{e}{10}$
 - (c) $\frac{e}{200}$
 - (d) $\frac{e}{20}$
 - (e) e

11. The sum of all critical numbers of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 5x - 1}{x - 2} \text{ is}$$

- (a) 4
 - (b) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
 - (c) $\sqrt{3}$
 - (d) $\frac{1}{3}$
 - (e) 2
12. The function $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$ on $[-1, 2]$ has

- (a) absolute maximum at $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- (b) absolute minimum at $x = -1$
- (c) absolute maximum at $x = 2$
- (d) absolute maximum at $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- (e) absolute maximum at $x = -1$

13. Let $f(x) = \ln(x^3 + 1)$. Then
- (a) $\sqrt[3]{2}$ is an inflection point
 - (b) -1 is an inflection point
 - (c) f has no inflection point
 - (d) 0 is the only inflection point
 - (e) 2 and 0 are both inflection points

14. $\int \frac{(x^4 + 2)^2}{x^3} dx =$

- (a) $\frac{x^6}{6} - \frac{2}{x^2} + 2x^2 + c$
- (b) $\frac{x^6}{4} - \frac{1}{x} + 4x^2 + c$
- (c) $\frac{x^6}{4} - \frac{14}{x^2} + 4x^2 + c$
- (d) $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^6}{4} + c$
- (e) $\frac{2}{x} - 4x^3 + \frac{x^6}{2} + c$

15. If $y'' = e^x - x + 10$, $y'(1) = e$ and $y(0) = 1$, then $y(1) =$
- (a) $e - \frac{14}{3}$
 - (b) $e + \frac{1}{3}$
 - (c) $e - \frac{28}{3}$
 - (d) $e + \frac{7}{3}$
 - (e) $e - \frac{13}{3}$
16. $\int \left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{e^x}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx =$
- (a) $\ln(x^2) - \frac{e^x}{3} + 2\sqrt{x} + c$
 - (b) $2 \ln |x| - \frac{e^x}{3} + \sqrt{x} + c$
 - (c) $2 \ln |x| - \frac{e^x}{3} - 2\sqrt{x} + c$
 - (d) $2 \ln |x| - 3e^x - x + c$
 - (e) $\ln(x^2) - e^{x/3} + 2\sqrt{x} + c$

17. $\int x^{-2/3} \left(\frac{x^3 - 1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx =$

(a) $\frac{6}{17} x^{17/6} + 6x^{-1/6} + c$

(b) $\frac{6}{17} x^{17/6} - 6x^{-1/6} + c$

(c) $\frac{6}{17} x^{-17/6} + 6x^{-1/6} + c$

(d) $6x^{-1/6} \left(1 - \frac{x^3}{17} \right) + c$

(e) $\frac{6}{17} x^{17/6} + 6x^{1/6} + c$

18. Suppose that for a certain company total fixed costs are \$100 and the marginal-cost is

$$\frac{dc}{dq} = \frac{1}{q-1} + 10.$$

Then the average cost when 2 units are produced is

(a) 60

(b) 10

(c) 100

(d) 110

(e) 120