

## AP Calculus TEST: 2.1-2.4 , NO CALCULATOR

Part Ein: Multiple Choice—Put the correct CAPITAL letter in the space to the left of each question.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. In the  $xy$ -plane, the line  $x + y = k$ , where  $k$  is a constant, is tangent to the graph of

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 1. \text{ What is the value of } k?$$

- (A) -3      (B) -2      (C) -1      (D) 0      (E) 1

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + 2, & \text{for } x \leq 1 \\ \frac{2b}{x} - a & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

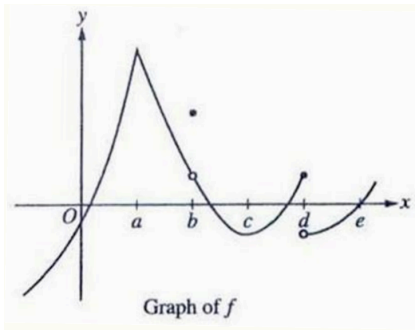
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Let  $g$  be the function defined above, where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants. If  $g$  is differentiable at  $x = 1$ , what is the value of  $a$ ?

- (A)
- $-\frac{3}{4}$
- (B)
- $\frac{1}{2}$
- (C)
- $\frac{3}{4}$
- (D)
- $-\frac{1}{2}$
- (E) No such value exists

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. If  $y = \frac{3x-4}{5x+7}$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ 

- (A)
- $\frac{30x-1}{(5x+7)^2}$
- (B)
- $\frac{2x+3}{(5x+7)^2}$
- (C)
- $-\frac{41}{(5x+7)^2}$
- (D)
- $\frac{41}{(5x+7)^2}$
- (E)
- $-\frac{1}{(5x+7)^2}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 4.  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + h\right) - 4 \cos \frac{3\pi}{2}}{h} =$  (A) -4      (B) 4      (C) 0      (D) -1      (E) DNE



- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The graph of a function  $f$  is shown above. At which value(s) of  $x$  is  $f$  not differentiable?  
 (A)  $a$       (B)  $a$  and  $b$       (C)  $a$  and  $d$       (D)  $b$  and  $d$       (E)  $a, b,$  and  $d$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 4x - 3, & x \leq 2 \\ \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x + 3, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Let  $g$  be the function given above. Which of the following statements are true about  $g$ ?
- I.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x)$  exists
  - II.  $h$  is continuous at  $x = 2$
  - III.  $h$  is differentiable at  $x = 2$
- (A) None      (B) I only      (C) II only      (D) I and II only      (E) I, II, and III

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following is the equation of the normal line to the function  $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 5$  at  $x = 1$ ?
- (A)  $5x - y = -4$       (B)  $x - 5y = -4$       (C)  $5x + y = -4$       (D)  $x + 5y = -4$       (E)  $-5x + y = -4$

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. If  $f(x) = x^2 \sin(x) - \sqrt{x^3}$ , then  $f'(0) =$
- (A) -2      (B) -1      (C) 0      (D) 1      (E) 2

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. If  $f(x) = x^3 + kx^2 + x - 3$ , and if  $f'(-2) = 17$ , then  $k =$
- (A) -2      (B) -1      (C) 0      (D) 1      (E) 2

Part Dos: Free Response—Do all work in the space provided. Show all steps. Use proper notation.

10. If  $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - x + 5$

(a) Let  $Q(x) = f'(x)$ . Find  $Q(x)$  and  $Q'(x)$ .

(b) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q'(x)}{Q(x)} =$

(c) Find  $Q(-2)$  and  $Q'(-2)$ .

(d) Find the equation of the tangent line, in Taylor Form, of  $Q(x)$  at  $x = -2$ .

(e) Find the equation of the normal line, in Taylor Form, of  $Q(x)$  at  $x = -2$ .

(f) The equation of the normal line to  $Q(x)$  at  $x = -2$  intersects the graph of  $Q(x)$  at another  $x$ -value. Find this  $x$ -value. Show the work that leads to your answer.