

Name _____ Date _____

Unit 19: Intro to Calculus!!!

1. Find the slope of the tangent line to $y = x^3 - 6x$ at $(2, -4)$
2. Find the equation of the tangent line to $y = 2x^2 + x + 3$ at $x = 3$
3. Find the equation of the normal line (\perp) to $f(x) = x^2 - 6$ at $(1, -5)$
4. If $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2$ then find $f'(x)$
5. If $g(x) = \sqrt{2x-1}$ then find $g'(x)$
6. If $p(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 2$ then find $p'(x)$
7. If $f(x) = \frac{2}{2x+1}$ then find $f'(x)$
8. Find $f'(x)$:
 - a. $f(x) = (x+4)(x^2 - x + 6)$
 - b. $f(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 11x + 5$
 - c. $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{5x+2}$

Graph each ~ Find the relative min and max points.

9. $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x$
10. $y = \frac{2x^3 + 1}{x^2}$
11. $y = \frac{3x}{2x^2 + 1}$
12. Prove if $f(x) = \cos x$, then $f'(x) = -\sin x$

Find each limit:

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x}$	16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{3x^2}$	19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\cos x}$
14. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x}$	17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x}$	
15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^2}$	18. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 7x}{\sin 3x}$	

Graph each ~ Find the relative min/max points.

20. $y = x^3 - 2x^2$
21. $y = \frac{1+x^4}{x^2}$

Find a partial fraction decomposition for each.

22. $\frac{x+15}{x^2 - 5x}$

23. $\frac{3x+50}{x^2 - 7x - 18}$

24. $\frac{3x+16}{(x-2)(x^2 + 7)}$

25. $\frac{9x^2 - 3x + 49}{(x-1)(x^2 + 10)}$

26. $\frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$

27. $\frac{6x^3 + 6x^2 - 17x - 12}{(x^2 + 2x)(x^2 - 3)}$

Review:

28. Graph: $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 36x$

29. Graph: $y = \frac{x^4 + 3}{x}$

30. Find the smallest positive number such that the number and its reciprocal have the smallest possible sum.

31. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+2}$ Find: $f'(x)$

32. $f(x) = \sqrt{2x^2 + 1}$ Find: $f'(x)$

33. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)}{x}$

34. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\csc x)$

35. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \csc x)$

36. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\sin x}$

37. Graph: $y = x^4 - 2x^2 - 8$