

1. Differentiate each of the following functions. Assume that a , b and c are non-zero real numbers.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a) } f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 8 & \text{d) } f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} & \text{f) } f(x) = \frac{(x+5)^3 + (x-5)^3}{2} \\ \text{b) } f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c & \text{e) } f(x) = \sqrt{x^7} - \frac{1}{x^7} + \log_2 7 - e^7 & \text{g) } f(x) = \frac{(x+5)^3 - (x-5)^3}{2} \\ \text{c) } f(x) = -(x+1)^2 & & \end{array}$$

2. Find a function f such that $f(3) = 10$ and $f'(x) = -5$.

3. Find a function f such that $f(2) = 8$ and $f'(x) = -3x + 1$.

4. Simplify each of the following.

$$\text{a) } \log_{16} 8 \quad \text{b) } \log_8 16 \quad \text{c) } \log_6 12 + \log_6 3 \quad \text{d) } \log_2 24 - \log_2 3$$

5. Suppose that $x = \log_2 5$. Express each of the following in terms of x .

$$\text{a) } \log_2 10 \quad \text{b) } \log_2 80 \quad \text{c) } \log_2 50 \quad \text{d) } \log_5 2 \quad \text{e) } \log_{20} 10$$

6. Find each of the following limits.

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} & \text{f) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x^2 - 9} & \text{k) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 9} & \text{p) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x \\ \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} & \text{g) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right) & \text{l) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 9} & \text{q) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} \\ \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{x^2 - 8} & \text{h) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 9} & \text{m) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 9} & \text{r) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} \\ \text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 2x - 15} & \text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1}{x^2 - 9} & \text{n) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 9} & \text{s) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} \\ \text{e) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 2x - 15} & \text{j) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{1}{x^2 - 9} & \text{o) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 9} & \end{array}$$

7. Graph each of the following functions.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{a) } f(x) = -5(x+1)x^2(x-2)^3 \\ \text{b) } f(x) = -(x+6)(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)^2(x-3)^2(x-6)(x-7) \\ \text{c) } f(x) = (x+1)(4-x)^2(x-2)x^3(6-3x)(-x+1) \\ \text{d) } f(x) = (3x+24)(x+5)(x+8)(x+1)(5-x)^2(7-x) \end{array}$$

8. Solve each of the following inequalities.

$$\text{a) } x^2 - 6x + 16 \geq 0 \quad \text{b) } (x+7)(x-3) \leq 0 \quad \text{c) } \frac{x-3}{x+7} \leq 0 \quad \text{d) } \frac{x-3}{x+7} \geq 2$$

9. Prove that the inverse of a linear function is also linear and the two slopes are reciprocals of each other.