# **Final Review**

Final Exam is Wednesday 4-5:50pm in MNB 104.

What is the antiderivative of  $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x$ ?

How fast is Eugene going in mph?



What is the average rate of change from x=2 to x=5 of the function  $y = 2x^2 + 1$ ?

What is the instantaneous rate of change at x=3 of  $y = 2x^2 + 1$ ?

# Find the derivative. Write answer with positive exponents.



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 $f(x) = 5\sqrt{x}$ 

Find the derivative. Write answer with positive exponents.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3x^2 + 2}$$

Find the derivative. You do not need to simplify.

 $f(x) = (2x+5)^{10}(x-3e^{2x})$ 

Find the derivative. You do not need to simplify.

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

Evaluate. Write answer without negative exponents.



Evaluate

 $\int_{0}^{1} \left( x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x \right) dx$ 

Evaluate. Write answer without negative exponents.



A is the flat line, B is the negatively sloped line and C is the curve. Describe the function / derivative relationship between the three functions.



A ball is thrown into the air. The height of the ball in feet is given by the following function:  $h(t) = -16t^2 + 44t + 12$ .

How fast is the ball going at 3 seconds? Is it going up or down?

A ball is thrown into the air. The height of the ball in feet is given by the following function:  $h(t) = -16t^2 + 44t + 12$ .

How fast is the ball going when it hits the ground?



#### Express A<sub>1</sub> as a definite integral



Let f(x) be the function graphed below. What is  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$ ?



Let f(x) be the function graphed below. Order the following from least to greatest:

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx. \int_{0}^{3} f(x) dx, \int_{2}^{4} f(x) dx, \int_{7}^{8} f(x) dx$$



A ball is thrown into the air with an initial velocity of 60 ft/sec from a height of 30 ft.

Find the height function h(t) and the velocity function v(t) for the motion of the ball. Assume a(t) = -32 ft/sec<sup>2</sup>.

Find the coordinates (x, y) of the local maximum of the function. Use calculus, not your graphing calculator.

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x$$

If the derivative of a graph is decreasing at a point x=a, then the original function at that point must be:

- a. negative
- b. concave down
- c. a local min
- d. a local max
- e. cannot be determined

If the derivative of a graph is zero at a point x=a, then the original function at that point must be:

- a. negative
- b. concave down
- c. a local min
- d. a local max
- e. cannot be determined