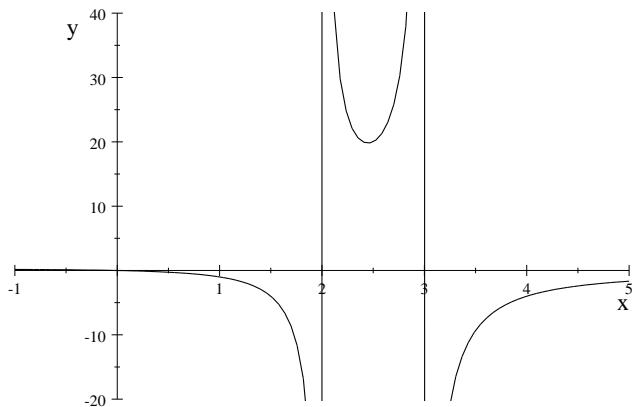


Fall 2014 Review Worksheet for Exam 3 ANSWERS

- 1) horizontal asymptote:  $y = 0$

vertical asymptotes:  $x = 2, x = 3$

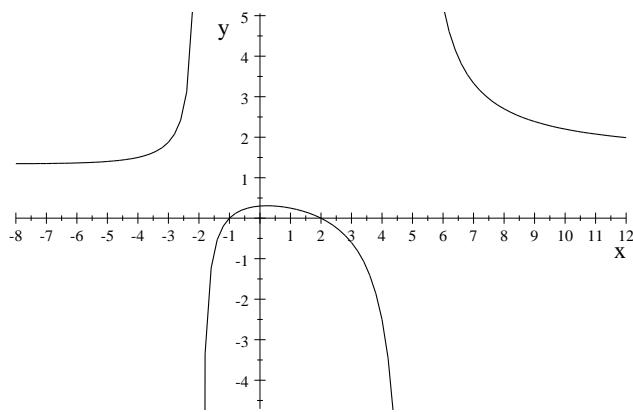
Here is the graph of the function:



- 2) horizontal asymptote:  $y = \frac{3}{2}$

vertical asymptotes:  $x = 5, x = -2$

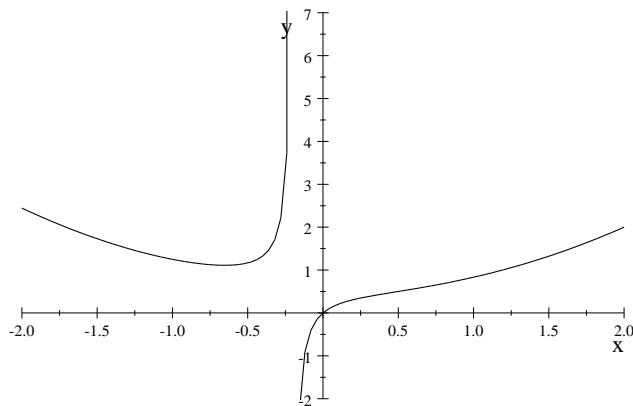
Here is a graph of the function:



- 3) no horizontal asymptotes

Vertical asymptote:  $x = -\frac{1}{5}$

Here is a graph of the function:



$$4) \quad x = -4$$

$$5) \quad x = -11$$

$$6) \quad x = 0, \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7) \quad \$7147.51$$

$$8) \quad \text{approximately } 5.58 \text{ years}$$

$$9) \quad \log_4 2 = 0.5$$

$$10) \quad \text{approximately } 9.974$$

$$11) \quad \text{approximately } 2.5789$$

$$12) \quad x = 35$$

$$13) \quad x = 0 \text{ only}$$

$$14) \quad x \approx 2.5932$$

$$15) \quad \log_b 20 = 2x + y$$

$$16) \quad \log_4 64 = 3, \quad \log_3 \frac{1}{9} = -2$$

$$17) \quad 2 + \log_4 p - \frac{1}{2} \log_4 q$$

$$18) \quad \text{a)} \quad -\frac{3}{5}, \quad \text{b)} \quad 0$$

$$19) \quad -28e^{2x}$$

$$20) \quad 2xe^{-3x}(3x-2)$$

$$21) \quad \frac{1-\ln(2x+6)}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$22) \quad y' = 3(x^3 + e^{2x})^2(3x^2 + 2e^{2x})$$

$$23) \quad \frac{e^x \ln x (x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x) - e^x (x^2 + 2)}{x(\ln x)^2}$$

$$24) \quad y' = 3x^2(3x-5)^2(6x-5)$$

$$25) \quad g'(x) = \frac{3x^2(9x-10)\sqrt{3x-5}}{2}$$

$$26) \quad m = 2e, \quad y = (2e)x - e$$

$$27) \quad m = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$28) \quad \text{(a)} \quad \text{Increasing: } (-\infty, -2) \cup (\frac{2}{3}, \infty) \quad \text{(b)} \quad \text{The function never is increasing.}$$

29) relative maximum:  $f(-2) = 25$ , relative minimum:  $f(1) = -2$

30) relative maximum:  $f(e^{1/2}) = \frac{1}{4e}$       31)  $f''(x) = 54x + \frac{4}{x^3}$

32)  $g''(x) = \frac{80}{(4x+3)^3}$       33)  $f''(x) = 4 - 30x + \frac{6}{x^4}$   
 $f''(2) = -\frac{445}{8}$      $f''(5) = -\frac{91244}{625}$

34) concave upward:  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$ , concave downward:  $(-1, 1)$

35) concave upward:  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$ , concave downward:  $(-1, \frac{1}{2})$

36) point of inflection:  $(3, 0)$