- 1. (9pts) Use L'Hospital's rule to find the limits:
- a) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} =$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{x}} =$$

- **2.** (6pts) The function $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ is given.
- a) Find the linearization of this function around the point a = 25.
- b) Use the linearization to estimate $\sqrt{26}$. How far is your estimate from $\sqrt{26}$?

- **3.** (10pts) Let $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 24x + 2$.
- a) Find the intervals of increase/decrease and where f has a local maximum and minimum.
- b) Find the intervals where f is concave up or down.
- c) Use your calculator and the results of a) and b) to accurately sketch the graph of f.

4. (5pts) Suppose that for a continuous and differentiable function f we have $-1 \le f'(x) \le 2$ for all x in [3,5] and f(3) = 7. Use the Mean Value Theorem to show that $5 \le f(5) \le 11$.

5. (6pts) Find the absolute minimum and maximum values for the function $f(x) = x^3 e^x$ on the interval [-4, 1].

6. (6pts) Sketch the graph of a function defined on all reals satisfying:

f'(x) > 0 if x < 0 f'(x) < 0 if x > 0 f'(0) = 0, f(0) = 4 f''(x) > 0 if x < -3 f''(x) < 0 if x > -3 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = 0.$ **7.** (8pts) Farmer Tom wants to fence in a rectangular area of 5km². What dimensions of the rectangle minimize the cost of the fence? Verify that your dimensions indeed give you a minimal cost.

Bonus. (5pts) Suppose f is a function that is positive (f(x) > 0) and concave up on (-1, 1). a) Show that $g(x) = [f(x)]^2$ is concave up on (-1, 1). b) Find a an example of a function f that is concave up, yet negative on (-1, 1) for which

b) Find a an example of a function f that is concave up, yet negative on (-1, 1) for which $g = f^2$ is concave down. (Hint: think of a simple function!)