Name	Date	Defunct Political Party	
AP Calculus TEST: 2.1-2.4, NO CALCULATOR			

Part I: Multiple Choice—Put the correct CAPITAL letter in the space to the left of each question.

- 1. In the *xy*-plane, the line 5x + y = k, where *k* is a constant, is tangent to the graph of $y = 2x^2 + 3x 1$. What is the value of *k*?
 - (A) -2 (B) -9 (C) -5 (D) 7 (E) 4

$$-----3. \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2(2+h)^5 - 64}{h} =$$
(A) DNE (B) 64 (C) 160 (D) 100 (E) 36

4. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2ax^2 + x + 2, & x < -1 \\ bx + 3, & x \ge -1 \end{cases}$, what is the value of b that makes f(x) differentiable at x = -1? (A) -1 (B) 1 (C) -3 (D) 3 (E) $-\frac{1}{2}$

_6. If
$$f(x) = 15 - |11x + 44|$$
 for all x, what is the value of $f'(4)$
(A) -11 (B) 11 (C) 44 (D) -44 (E) DNE

$$----7. \frac{d}{dx} \Big[3x^4 \cos x \Big] =$$
(A) $-12x^3 \sin x$
(B) $3x^3 (4\cos x + x\sin x)$
(C) $3x^3 (4\sin x - x\cos x)$
(D) $12x^3 \sin x$
(E) $3x^3 (4\cos x - x\sin x)$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 4x+1, & x \le 2\\ x^2+6, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

- 8. Let f be the function given above. Which of the following statements are true about g?
 I. lim g(x) exists
 - II. g is continuous at x = 2
 - III. g is differentiable at x = 2

(A) None (B) I only

nly (C) III only



(E) I, II, & III



9. The graph of a function f(x) is given above. The graph of f(x) has a vertical asymptote at x = -3, a vertical tangent line at x = 1, and x-intercepts at x = -2 and x = 0. For what values of x is the function f(x) is **not** differentiable?

(A) -3, -1, 1 only (B) -3, -1 only (C) -3, 1 only (D) -3 only (E) -1, 1 only

Part II: Free Response—Do all work in the space provided.

10. If $g(x) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 11$
(a) Let $P(x) = g'(x)$. Find $P(x)$ and $P'(x)$.
(b) Find $P(-1)$ and $P'(-1)$.
(c) Find the equation of the <u>tangent</u> line, in Taylor Form, of $P(x)$ at $x = -1$.
(c) I find the equation of the <u>tangent</u> line, in Taylor Form, of $T(x)$ at $x = -1$.
(d) Find the equation of the <u>normal</u> line, in Taylor Form, of $P(x)$ at $x = -1$.

(e) The equation of the normal line to P(x) at x = -1 intersects the graph of P(x) at another *x*-value. Find this *x*-value. Show the work that leads to your answer.