

Copy original problem.

Convince *me* that **you** understand the concept!*No Calculators, of course.***Chapter 6 Mechanical Exam****I** Evaluate the following limits. Use l'Hopital's rule at least once, if possible. (tot 20 pts)

A)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}-2}$

B)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{e^x - x^e}{x^x - e^e}$

C)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{\tan x - x}$

**II** Given  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - x}{x^3 - 4x}$  (tot 30 pts)

A) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ .

B) Find the zeros of  $f$ .C) Write an equation for each vertical and each horizontal asymptote to the graph of  $f$ .D) Describe the symmetry of the graph of  $f$ .E) Sketch the graph of  $f$ . Be very sure you explain behavior of graph (use limits).**III** Given  $f(x) = 3x + 1 - x^2$ . Prove that the graph of  $f$  is **not above** the graph of the tangent line to  $f$  at  $(1,3)$  for all  $x$ . (25 pts)**IV** Let  $f$  be a function defined by  $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)e^{-x}$  for  $-4 \leq x \leq 4$ . (tot 25 pts)

A) What are the coordinates of all extrema? Identify and justify, of course.

B) What are the coordinates of all points of inflection of  $f$ . Justify, as usual.**Extra Credit** ===== **5 pts** =====

Let  $f$  be the function defined by  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$ .

Using the definition of the derivative, prove that  $f$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$ .