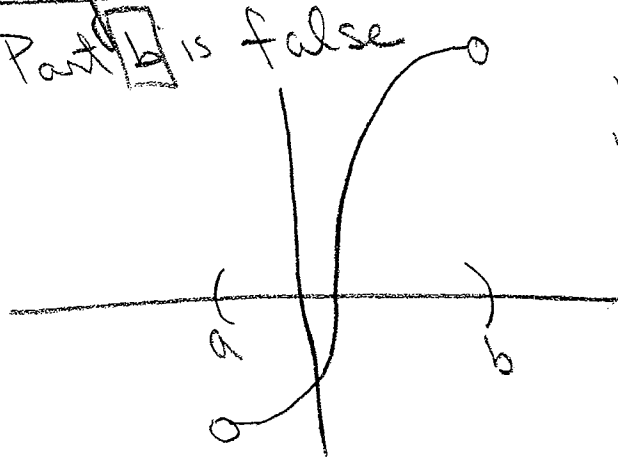


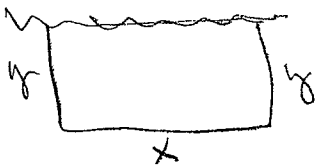
Test 2: Answer Key

1. a) T
 b) F
 c) T
 d) F
 e) F

f) Part **B** is false



no abs
max or min

2.  $A = xy$ $A = 180,000 \text{ sq. m.}$
 $\frac{180,000}{y} = x$

$$P = 2y + x$$

$$P = 2y + 180,000 \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$P' = 2 - 180,000 \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \Rightarrow CP$$

$$P'' = \frac{360,000}{y^3} > 0 \Rightarrow U \Rightarrow \text{MIN}$$

Dim: $300 \text{ m} \times 600 \text{ m} = w \times l$

$$2 = \frac{180,000}{y^2}$$

$$y^2 = 90,000$$

$$y = 300 \text{ m.}$$

$$x = \frac{180,000}{300} = 600 \text{ m}$$

$$3a \quad x^2(x-y)^2 = x^2 - y^2$$

$$2x(x-y)^2 + x^2 \cdot 2(x-y) \cdot (1 - \frac{dy}{dx}) = 2x - 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$2x(x-y)^2 + 2x^2(x - x \frac{dy}{dx} - y + y \frac{dy}{dx}) = 2x - 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$2x(x-y)^2 + 2x^3 - 2x^3 \frac{dy}{dx} - 2x^2y + 2x^2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$(y + x^2y - x^3) \frac{dy}{dx} = x - 2x^3 + x^2y - xy^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + 2x^2y - 2x^3 - xy^2}{y + x^2y - x^3}$$

$$3b \quad x=1, y=1 \quad x^2(x-y)^2 = x^2 - y^2$$

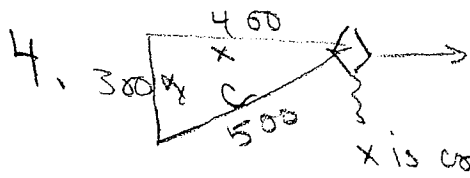
check: $1(1-1)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 1^2 - 1^2 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \checkmark$

3c) $y(1,1) = \frac{1+1-1}{1+1-1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

3d

$$y-1 = m_T(x-1)$$

$$y-1 = 1(x-1) \Rightarrow y-1 = x-1 \Rightarrow \boxed{y=x}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = c^2$$

x is constant.

$$300^2 + x^2 = c^2$$

$$\frac{x}{c} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dc}{dt}$$

$$0 + 2x \frac{dx}{dt} = 2c \frac{dc}{dt}$$

$$\frac{400}{500} \frac{25}{1} = \frac{dc}{dt} = \boxed{20 \text{ ft/sec}}$$

5a) $y = \frac{(x+7)(x-7)}{(x+7)(x-2)} = \frac{x-7}{x-2} \quad x \neq -7$

HA: $\boxed{y=1}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-7}{x-2} = 1$

VA: $\boxed{x=2}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x-7}{x-2} = \frac{-5}{0} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x-7}{x-2} = \frac{-5}{0} = +\infty$

OA: $\boxed{\text{none}}$ the numerator is not one degree higher than the denominator.

b) $x-2 \overline{) \frac{1 + \frac{-5}{x-2}}{x-7}}$

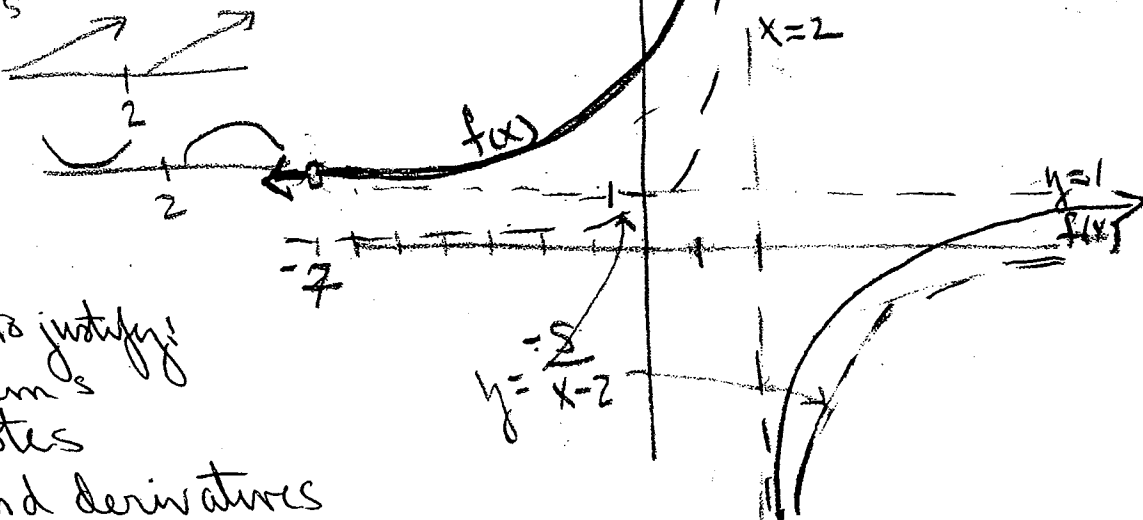
1 is dom as $x \rightarrow \infty$

$\frac{-5}{x-2}$ is dom as $x \rightarrow 2$

$$y = \boxed{1 - \frac{5}{x-2}}$$

$$y' = \frac{5}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{-10}{(x-2)^3}$$



Three ways to justify:

- ① dom. terms
- ② asymptotes
- ③ 1st & 2nd derivatives