

# Pre-Calculus Spring Final Exam Review 2016

## Free Response Part

Time: 2 hours    Date: May, 2016

**Exam Ends at 10:00 am**

AP Style Grading system: therefore show key details;

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Make sure to get to school early so that you can start your test at 7:00 am, that way you will have more than two hours

## Question 1

For the given function:

*Create your own fourth power function*

- 1.1 Plot the graph of  $f(x)$  for the close interval [ , ] on the given grid paper. {2}
- 1.2 For what interval is  $f(x)$  increasing on the open interval ( , )? {1}
- 1.3 Using limits, determine:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow k} f(x)$  {6}
- 1.4 Determine  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$  {3}
- 1.5 Plot the graph of  $f'(x)$  for the close interval [ , ] on the given grid paper. {2}
- 1.6 For which value of  $x$  does the  $f(x)$  have a point of inflection on the open interval  $-8 < x < 10$ ? {3}
- 1.7 For what interval is  $f(x)$  increasing and concave up on the open interval ( , )? {1}
- 1.8 What are the coordinates of the vertex (or vertices) {2}

**Total 20 Points**

## Question 2

Consider the function below:

2  $g(x) = \text{quadratic function}$

- 2.1 Plot the graph of  $g(x)$  on the closed interval {2}

Compute the area enclosed by the positive  $x$ -axis,  $g(x)$ , and  $x = 7$ , using the three methods below:

- 2.2 by partitioning  $[1,7]$  into five subintervals of equal length and choosing **left end-point** for each rectangular sub-interval. {4}
- 2.3 by partitioning  $[1,7]$  into five subintervals of equal length and choosing **Right end-point** for each rectangular sub-interval. {4}
- 2.4 by using integral notation (show work, use calculator only to check your answer) {5}

**Total 15 points**

### **3 Question 3 No Calculator**

$$f(x) = [g(x)][h(x)]$$

$$\text{if } g(x) = e^{25x^4-5x} \quad \text{and} \quad h(x) = 3x^5 - 6x^3 - 2x$$

3.1 Find  $f'(x)$ , and leave answer in simplified form by pulling the common factor {7}

3.2 Evaluate  $f'(-5)$ , and leave answer with "e"

{3}

**Total 10 points**

### **4 Question 4 No Calculator**

Study page 949 : Problems 81, and Problems 8 to 12.

Page 947 solve problems 31 to 42

Page 947 Solve Problem 67 without using a calculator, Also find the point(s) of inflection if there is any.

**Total 10 points**

### **5 Question 5 (No calculator)**

5.1 Write the partial fraction decomposition of:

Create your own fraction study page 789

{10}

**Total 10 points**

### **6 Question 6 (No Calculator)**

6.1 For the determinant  $A = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & -4 & -3 \\ 15 & 13 & 10 \\ 2 & -6 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$  find the **minor determinant**  $M_{12}$ ?

{5}

**Total 5 points**

### **7 Question 7 (No Calculator)**

Use the vectors below to answer question 7

$$\mathbf{u} = -2\mathbf{i} + 13\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = -5\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{w} = 3\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j} - 8\mathbf{k}$$

Evaluate each expression:

7.1  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}$

{5}

7.2  $\mathbf{w} \cdot (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v})$

{5}

**Total 10 points**

### **8 Question 8 (No Calculator)**

8.1 Transform the equation  $5xy = 12$  from rectangular coordinates to polar coordinates.

Simplify your answer using double angles and leave answer in sine function. {6}

8.2 Plot the point P with polar coordinates  $(-3, \frac{5\pi}{6})$  and find other polar coordinate  $(r, \theta)$

for the same point P for which  $r > 0$ , and  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ . {4}

**Total 10 points**

### **9 Question 9 (No Calculator)**

9.1 Study POW and HOW 32 to 35 {8}

9.2 For what value(s) of x is the  $f(x) = x^6 - 8x^5 + 12$  equal to 12. {2}

**Total 10 points**

### **10 Question 10 (No Calculator)**

10.1 Study POW and HOW 32 to 35 {6}

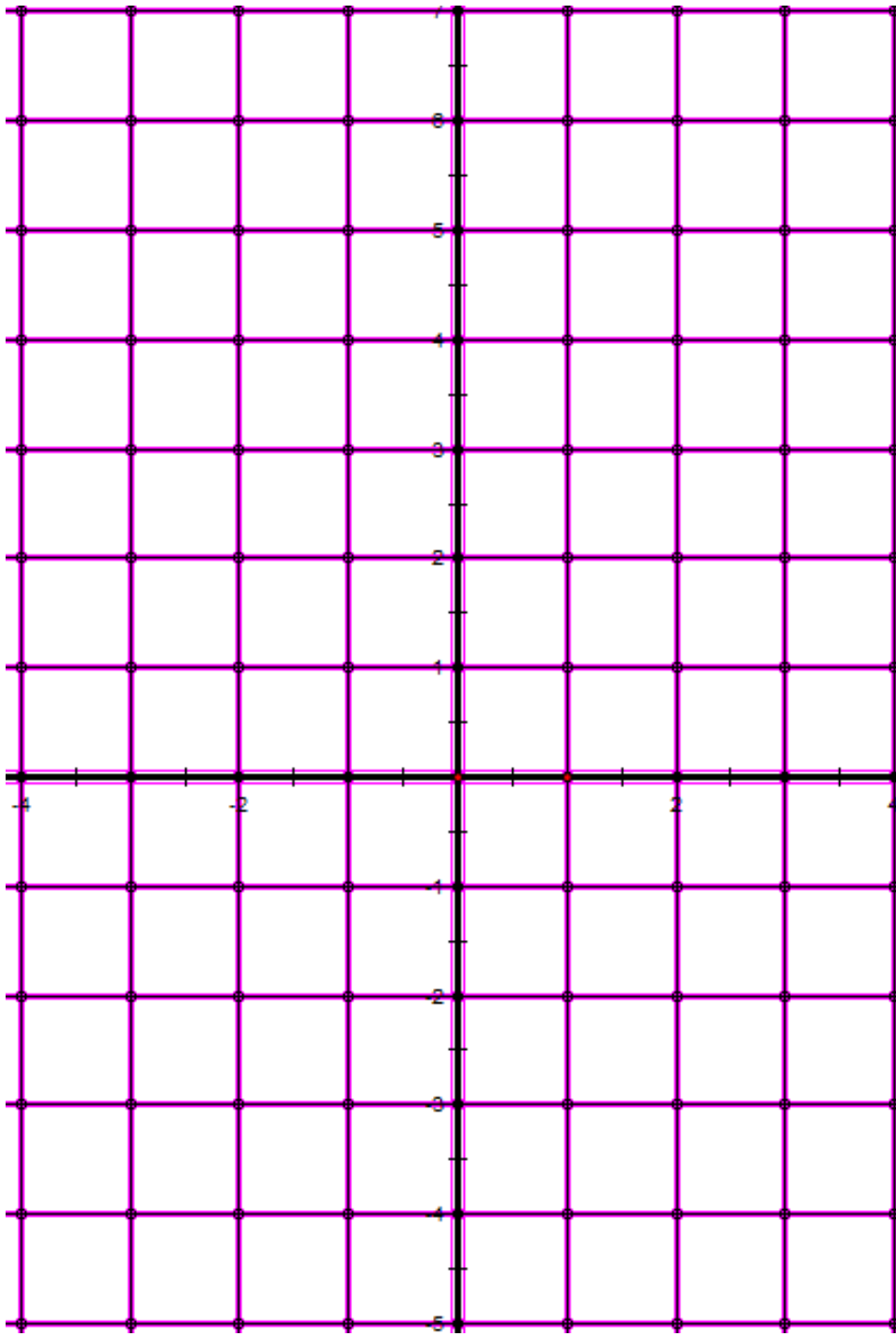
10.2 Study POW and HOW 32 to 35 {4}

**Total 10 points**

**Total TEST Points = 110**

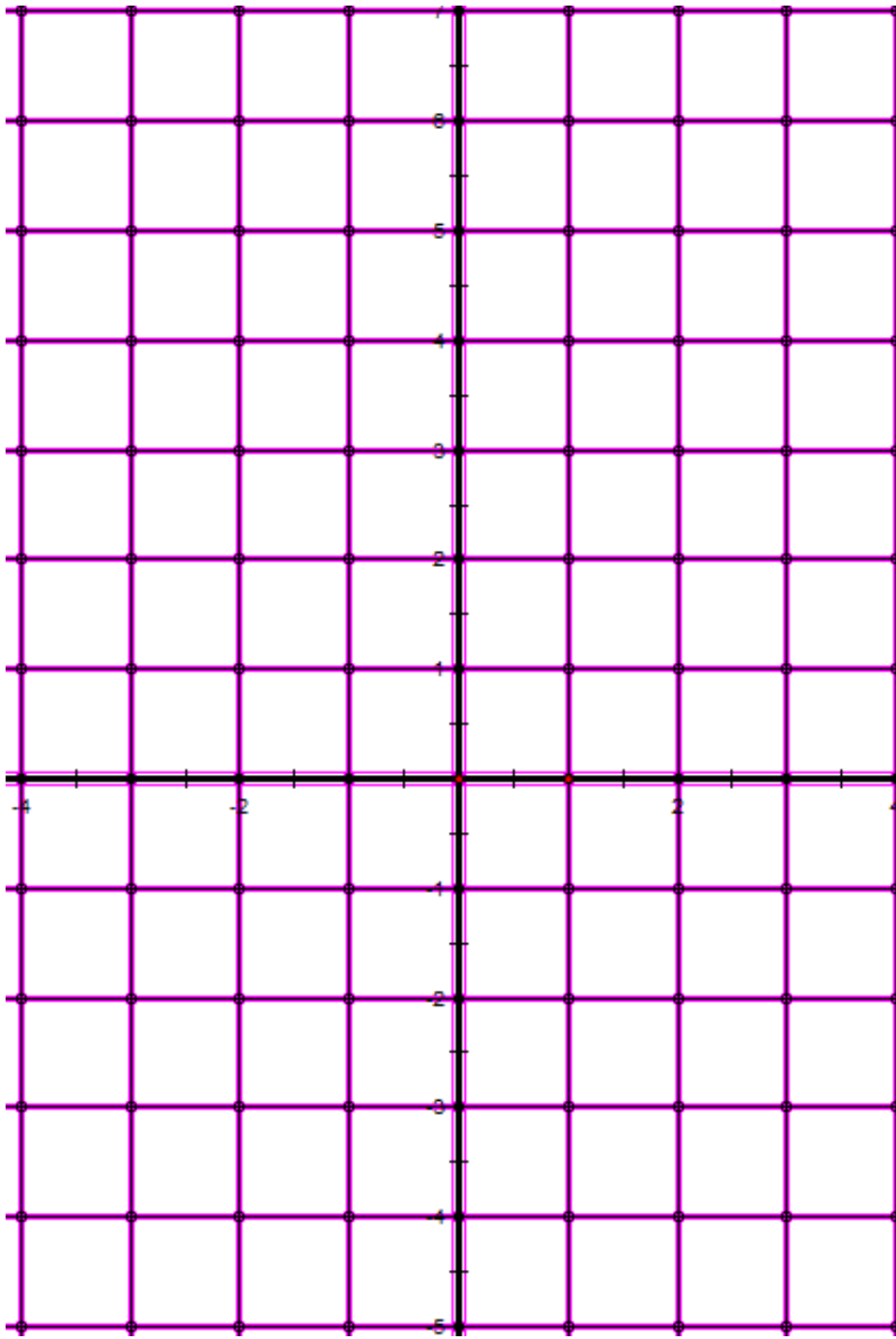
# Grid Paper

Question:1.1 Name: \_\_\_\_\_



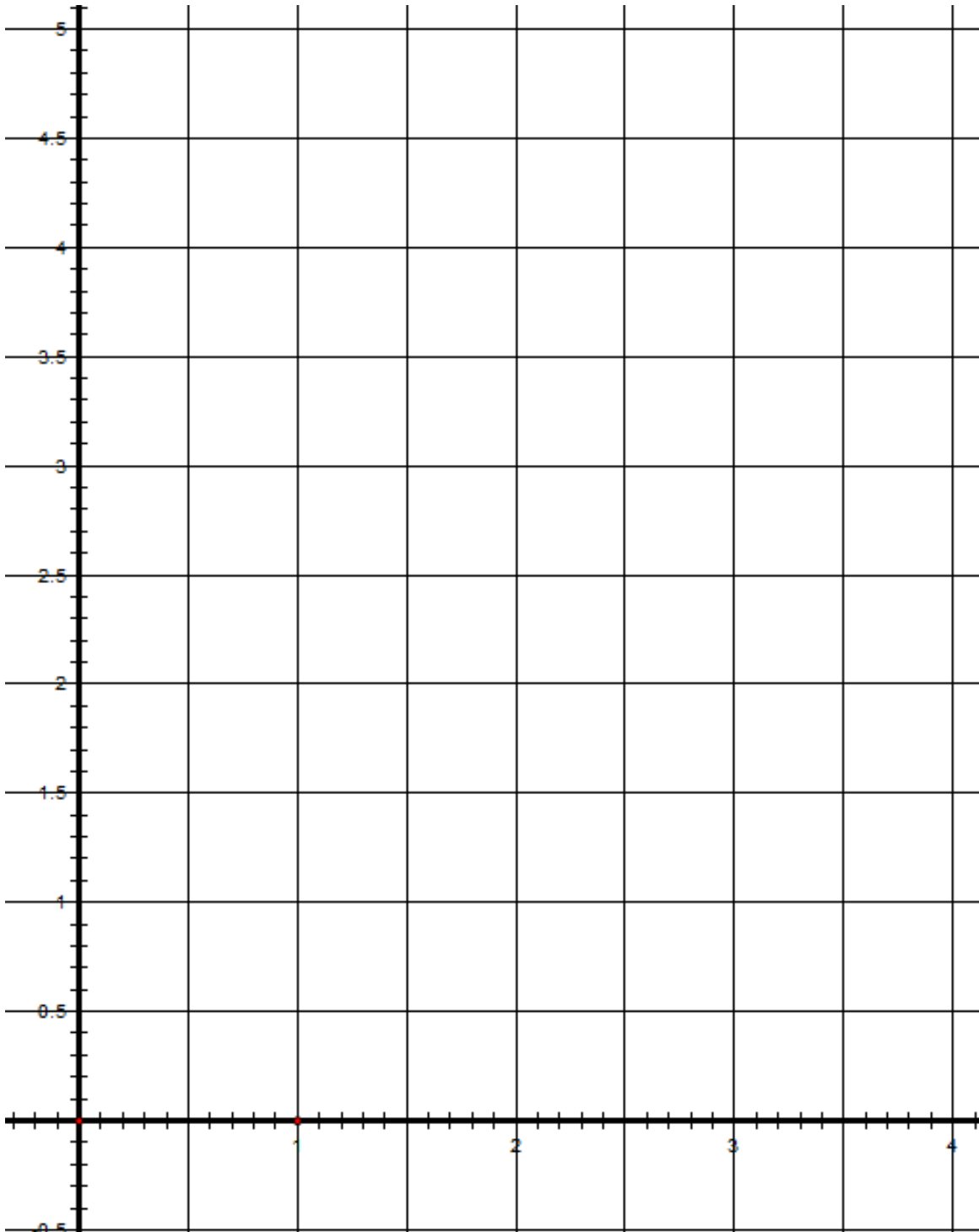
# Grid Paper

**Question: 1.5** Name: \_\_\_\_\_



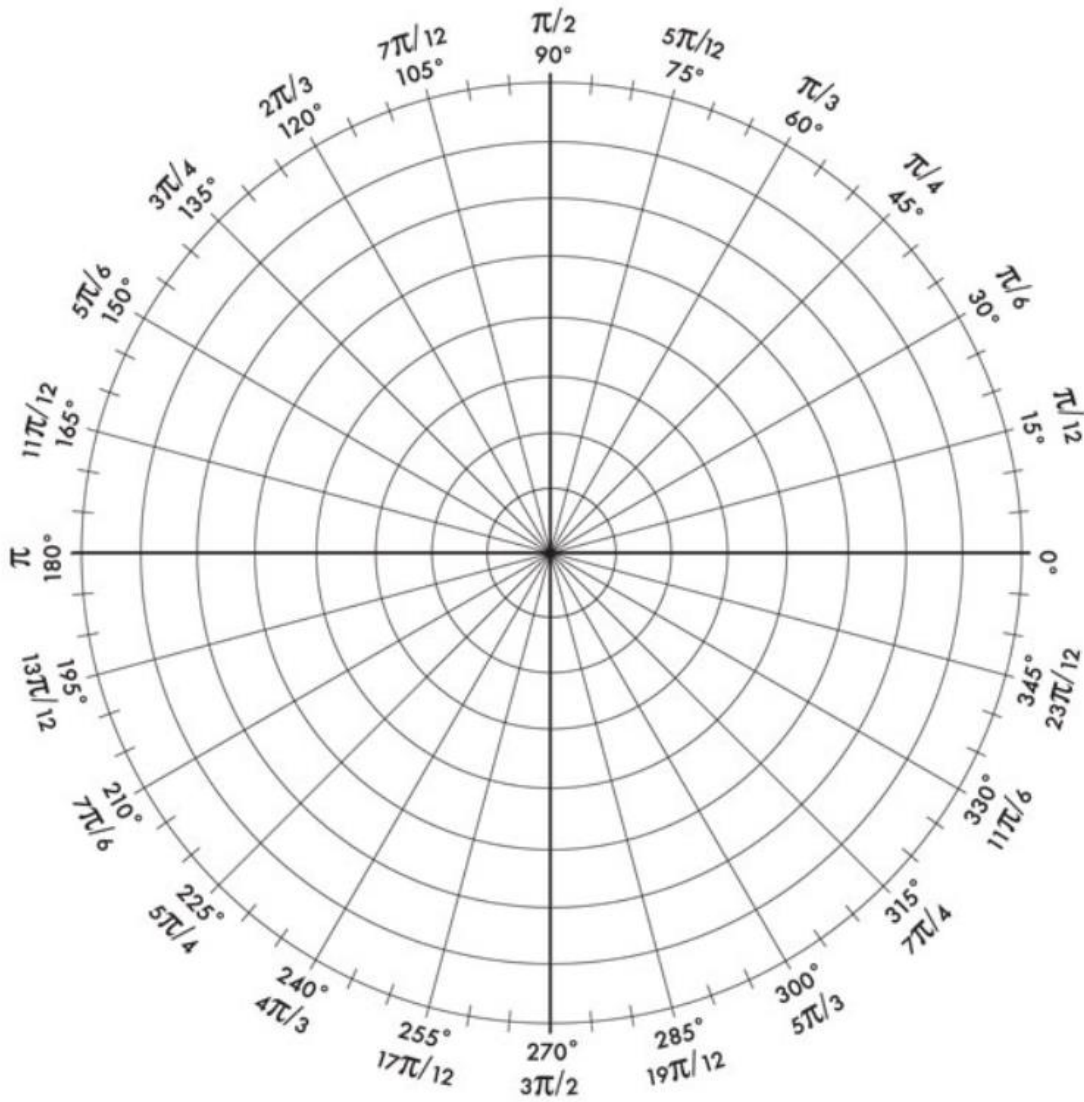
# Grid Paper

**Question: 2.1** Name: \_\_\_\_\_



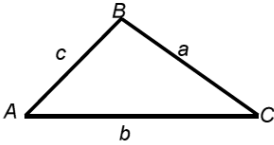
# Grid Paper

**Question: 8.2** Name: \_\_\_\_\_





## Precalculus Reference Sheet

<p><b>Trigonometry</b></p>  <p><b>Law of Sines</b>  <math display="block">\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}</math></p> <p><b>Law of Cosines</b>  <math display="block">a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A</math> <math display="block">b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B</math> <math display="block">c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C</math></p>	<p><b>Double -Angle Formulas</b>  <math display="block">\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta</math> <math display="block">\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta</math> <math display="block">= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta</math> <math display="block">= 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1</math> <math display="block">\tan(2\theta) = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}</math></p> <p><b>Sum and Differences</b>  <math display="block">\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta</math> <math display="block">\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta</math> <math display="block">\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}</math></p>	<p><b>Half-Angle Formulas</b>  <math display="block">\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}}</math> <math display="block">\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}}</math> <math display="block">\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}}</math> <math display="block">= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}</math> <math display="block">= \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}</math></p> <p><b>Pythagorean Identity</b>  <math display="block">\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1</math></p>
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### DERIVATIVE DEFINITION

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) = f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

### PRODUCT RULE

$$(f(x)g(x))' = f(x)'g(x) + f(x)g(x)'$$

### CHAIN RULE AND OTHER EXAMPLES

$$\frac{d}{dx}([f(x)]^n) = n[f(x)]^{n-1}f'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{f(x)}) = f'(x)e^{f(x)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln[f(x)]) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

### POWER RULE

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

### DEFINITE INTEGRAL DEFINITION

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x$$

where  $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$  and  $x_k = a + k\Delta x$

### FUNDAMENTAL THEOREM OF CALCULUS

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

where  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  and  $F' = f$

### COMMON INTEGRALS

$$\int k dx = kx + C$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C, n \neq -1$$

$$\int x^{-1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C$$

# Pre-Calculus Spring Final Exam 2015

## Free Response Part

Student Points Distribution: each point is worth 1%.

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Pd:** \_\_\_\_\_

Question	Possible points	Points earned
1	20	
2	15	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	5	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
Total	110	