

AP Calculus AB

Thursday, April 11, 2013

Present two multiple choice review problems

Volume of Solids

MMM #34

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3. Find all open intervals on which $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + x - 2}$ is decreasing. $(x+2)(x-1)$
a. $(-\infty, \infty)$ b. $(-\infty, 0)$ c. $(-\infty, -2) \cup (1, \infty)$ d. $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$ or none of these

Find $f'(x)$ and determine where $f'(x)$ is negative.

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 + x - 2)(1) - x(2x + 1)}{(x^2 + x - 2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 2 - 2x^2 - x}{(x^2 + x - 2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + x - 2)^2} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{-x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + x - 2)^2}} \right\} \text{The denom} > 0$$

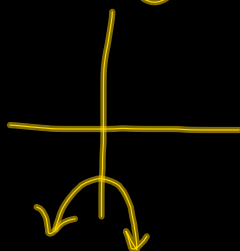
$$-x^2 - 2 = 0 \quad ?$$

$$-x^2 = 2$$

$$x^2 = -2 \text{ never}$$

$$\text{Think } y = -x^2 - 2$$

$-x^2 - 2$ is always neg.



$f'(x)$ is always negative on its domain

4. Find all critical values for $f(x) = (9 - x^2)^{3/5}$

a. 0

b. 3

c. -3, 3

d. -3, 0, 3

e. none of these

$$f(x) = (9 - x^2)^{3/5}$$
$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{5}(9 - x^2)^{-2/5} \cdot -2x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-6x}{5(9 - x^2)^{2/5}} = 0$$
$$\begin{array}{l} -6x = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 5(9 - x^2)^{2/5} = 0 \\ -x^2 = -9 \\ x = \pm 3 \end{array}$$

1. Find the volume if the region enclosing $y = 4 - x, x = 0, y = 0$ is rotated about the

$$y = 4 - x$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

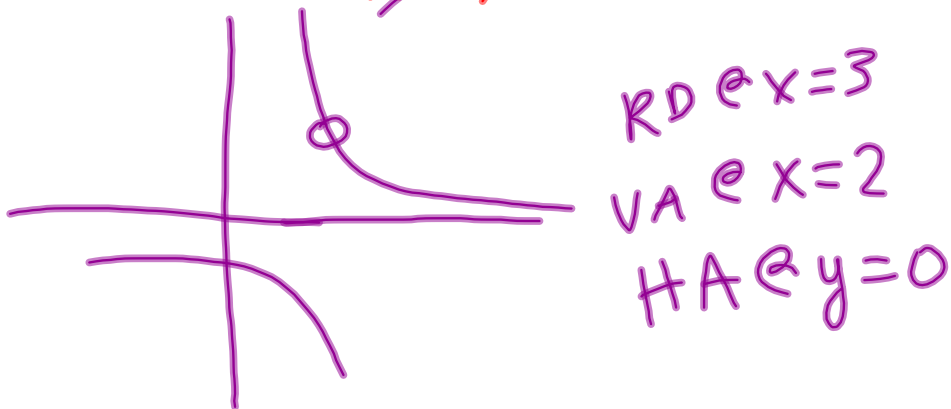
(a) x -axis

(b) line $x = 5$

Don't evaluate
integrals!

$$f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x^2-5x+6} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-2}$$

x^2-5x+6
 $(x-3)(x-2)$



$$\sin(3(x+h)) \neq \sin 3x + \sin 3h$$

Is

$$\sin 90^\circ = \sin 30^\circ + \sin 60^\circ? \quad \underline{\underline{\text{No}}}$$

$$\text{Deriv of } f(x) = \sin(3x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3(x+h) - \sin 3x}{h}$$

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

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{7}}{x-3} =$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{7}} \right)$$

Plug in $1^{\pm} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow$ L'Hopital's Rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x+4)^{-1/2}}{1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$$

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AP Calculus AB Diagnostic

10. An equation of the line tangent to $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 2$ at its point of inflection is

- $y = -2x - 1$
- $y = -3x + 4$
- $y = -2x - 3$
- $y = 2x - 5$
- $y = 3x - 3$
- I don't know

$m = -2 \quad (1, -3)$
 $y + 3 = -2(x - 1)$
 $y + 3 = -2x + 2$
 $y = -2x - 1$

← Previous Next →

Your progress 5 / 50

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50				

All answers saved ✓

Finish

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