

BARUCH COLLEGE  
MATH 2207 Practice Final 2, Part 1, PART 1, NO CALCULATORS

1. Find the absolute *minimum* value of  $f(x) = -x^3 + 12x + 1$  on the interval  $0 \leq x \leq 3$ . 1. \_\_\_\_\_

(A) -15      (B) 1      (C) 10      (D) 17      (E) -2

2. Find the derivative of  $y = \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - 5}$ . 2. \_\_\_\_\_

(A)  $\frac{20x}{(x^2 - 5)^2}$       (B)  $\frac{-20x}{(x^2 - 5)^2}$       (C)  $\frac{4x^3}{(x^2 - 5)^2}$   
(D)  $\frac{-4x^3}{(x^2 - 5)^2}$       (E)  $\frac{4x}{(x^2 - 5)^2}$

3. The cost of producing  $x$  items is  $C(x) = 2x^3 - 20x^2 + 100x$ . Find the value of  $x$  that minimizes the AVERAGE cost. 3. \_\_\_\_\_

(A) 5      (B) 6      (C) 3      (D) 8      (E) 2

4. Find the horizontal asymptote of the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{3x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 1}{3 - 5x + 3x^2 + 5x^3}$ . 4. \_\_\_\_\_

(A)  $y = -\frac{1}{3}$       (B)  $y = 1$       (C)  $y = \frac{1}{3}$   
(D)  $y = 0$       (E)  $y = \frac{3}{5}$

5. Use implicit differentiation to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  at the point  $(2, 1)$  for the equation  $3x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 9$ . 5. \_\_\_\_\_

(A) 5      (B) 3      (C) -5  
(D) -1      (E) 1

6. If  $f(x) = xe^{x^2+1}$ , then  $f'(2)$  is 6. \_\_\_\_\_

(A)  $9e^5$       (B)  $6e^5$       (C)  $2e^5$   
(D)  $8e^5$       (E)  $e^4$

7.  $\int_0^4 \frac{1}{3x+1} dx =$  7. \_\_\_\_\_

- (A)  $\frac{1}{13}$     (B)  $\frac{1}{13} \ln 4$     (C)  $\frac{1}{3} \ln 13$     (D)  $\frac{1}{4}$     (E)  $\frac{3}{3x+1}$

8. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  for  $y = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{x-5}}{4x^3+1}\right)$ . 8. \_\_\_\_\_

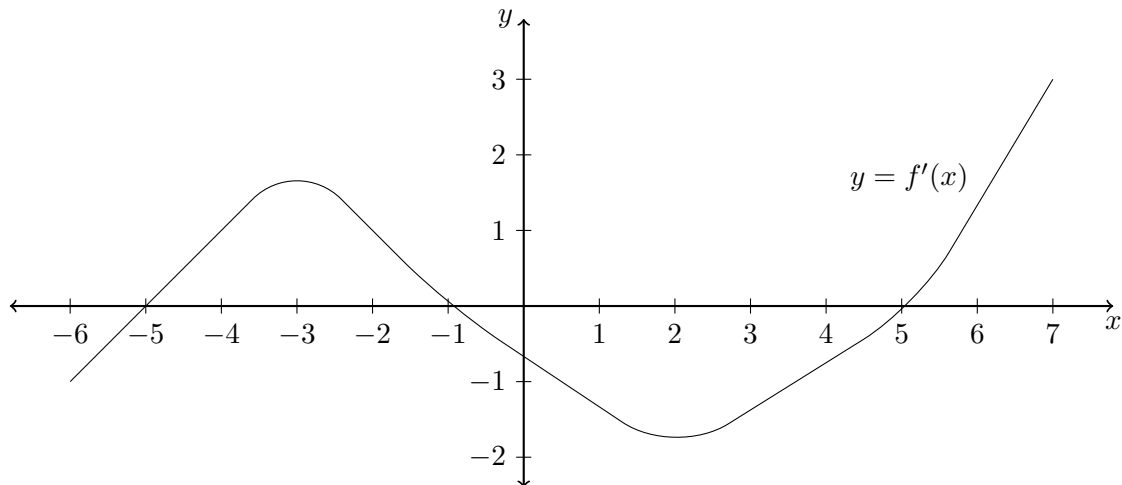
Hint: Use the properties of the logarithm function before differentiating.

- (A)  $\frac{\sqrt{x-5}}{4x^3+1}$     (B)  $\frac{1}{2(x-5)} - \frac{12x^2}{4x^3+1}$     (C)  $\frac{4x^3+1}{\sqrt{x-5}}$   
 (D)  $e^{\sqrt{x-5}} - e^{4x^3+1}$     (E)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-5}} - \frac{12x^2}{4x^3+1}$

9. If the second derivative of  $f(x)$  is  $f''(x) = (3-x)(x^2-4)$ , on what interval(s) is  $f(x)$  concave **up**? 9. \_\_\_\_\_

- (A)  $(-\infty, -2)$  and  $(2, 3)$     (B)  $(-2, 2)$     (C)  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
 (D)  $(2, \infty)$     (E)  $(-2, 2)$  and  $(3, \infty)$

10. The graph of  $f'(x)$ , the *derivative* of  $f$ , is given below for  $-6 \leq x \leq 7$ . On what intervals is the function,  $f(x)$ , increasing? 10. \_\_\_\_\_

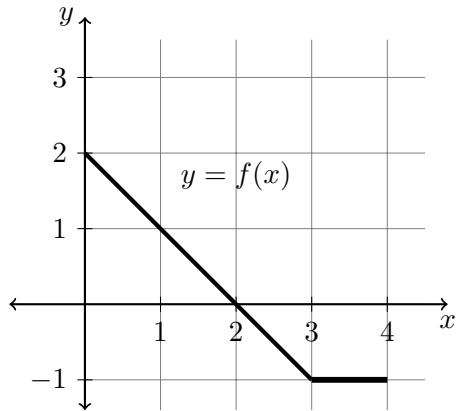


**Note:** this is the graph of the derivative of  $f(x)$ , not the graph of  $f(x)$  itself.

- (A)  $(-3, 2)$     (B)  $(-3, 7)$     (C)  $(-5, -1)$  and  $(5, 7)$   
 (D)  $(-6, -3)$  and  $(2, 7)$     (E)  $(-6, -5)$  and  $(-1, 5)$

11. The graph of  $y = f(x)$  is given below. Evaluate  $\int_0^4 f(x) dx$ .

11. \_\_\_\_\_



- (A) 0.5      (B) 1.5      (C) -0.5  
 (D) 3.5      (E) -2.5

12. The position of an object at time  $t$  is given by  $s(t) = t^3 + \frac{9}{2}t^2 - 12t + 27$ , for  $t \geq 0$ . Find the time(s) when the velocity is zero.

12. \_\_\_\_\_

- (A)  $t = 4$       (B)  $t = 1$       (C)  $t = 1$  and  $t = 4$   
 (D)  $t = 4/3$       (E)  $t = 1/4$

13. Use differentials to find the approximate change in  $f(x) = x^4$  as  $x$  changes from  $x = 2$  to  $x = 1.9$ .

13. \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) -3.2      (B) +0.0001      (C) -0.004  
 (D) -0.008      (E) +3.2

14. The area of a square is increasing at a rate of 6 square inches per minute. At what rate is the length of one of its sides increasing when one of its sides has length equal to 2 inches?

14. \_\_\_\_\_

- (A)  $\frac{3}{2}$  inches/minute      (B)  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches/minute      (C)  $\frac{2}{3}$  inches/minute  
 (D)  $\frac{4}{3}$  inches/minute      (E)  $\frac{1}{3}$  inches/minute

15. The function  $f(x) = 4x^3 + 9x^2 + 6x - 5$  has a point of inflection at 15.\_\_\_\_\_

(A)  $x = 1$       (B)  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$       (C)  $x = \frac{1}{4}$

(D)  $x = -\frac{3}{4}$       (E)  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  and  $x = -1$

16. Evaluate  $\int_1^4 \left( 3\sqrt{x} + \frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx$  16.\_\_\_\_\_

(A) 6      (B) 7      (C) 18  
(D) 10      (E) 17

17. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 25}{x - 5}, & \text{if } x \neq 5 \\ k, & \text{if } x = 5 \end{cases}$ . Find the value of  $k$  so that  $f(x)$  is continuous everywhere. 17.\_\_\_\_\_

(A) 25      (B) 10      (C) 5  
(D) 0      (E) 1

18.  $\int (x^3 + 2x)^5 (12x^2 + 8) dx =$  18.\_\_\_\_\_

(A)  $\frac{1}{6}(x^3 + 2x)^6 + C$       (B)  $\frac{1}{6}(x^3 + 2x)^6 \frac{1}{2}(12x^2 + 8)^2 + C$       (C)  $\frac{1}{2}(12x^2 + 8)^2 + C$

(D)  $\frac{2}{3}(x^3 + 2x)^6 + C$       (E)  $(x^3 + 2x)^6 + C$

19. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $AB + B$ . 19.\_\_\_\_\_

(A)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 10 \\ 4 & 18 & 35 \end{bmatrix}$

(B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 10 \\ 6 & 12 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$

(C)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 10 \\ 10 & 20 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$

(D) It does not exist because  $AB$  is undefined.

(E) It does not exist because  $AB$  and  $B$  have different dimensions.

20. Use the definition of the derivative to find 20.\_\_\_\_\_

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + \Delta x)^{10} - x^{10}}{\Delta x}.$$

- (A) 10      (B)  $10x^9$       (C)  $x^9$   
(D) 0      (E) Does not exist

21. The *difference* of one number  $x$  and twice a second number  $y$  is 16. What is the minimum possible PRODUCT of  $x$  and  $y$ ? 21.\_\_\_\_\_

- (A) -32      (B) -24      (C) 80  
(D) 12      (E) -48

22. The function  $f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 36x$  has a relative *maximum* at 22.\_\_\_\_\_

- (A)  $x = -3$     (B)  $x = -2$     (C)  $x = 0$     (D)  $x = 2$     (E)  $x = 3$

23. A system of linear equations in  $x, y$  and  $z$  is represented by the augmented matrix 23.\_\_\_\_\_

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 10 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Find the value of  $z$ . (Note that you don't need to find  $x$  or  $y$ , just  $z$ .)

- (A)  $z = 5$       (B)  $z = -10$       (C)  $z = 15$   
(D)  $z = \frac{10}{3}$       (E)  $z = -20$

24. Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve  $y = \sqrt{5x - 1}$  at the point  $(2, 3)$ . 24.\_\_\_\_\_

- (A)  $y - 3 = \frac{5}{3}(x - 2)$       (B)  $y - 3 = \frac{5}{6}(x - 2)$       (C)  $y - 3 = \frac{1}{6}(x - 2)$   
(D)  $y - 2 = -\frac{5}{6}(x - 3)$       (E)  $y - 3 = -\frac{5}{3}(x - 2)$

25. Find the average value of  $f(x) = 4x - x^2$  on the interval  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ . 25.\_\_\_\_\_

- (A)  $\frac{16}{3}$     (B) 2    (C) 4  
(D) 8    (E)  $\frac{8}{3}$

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26. Given the demand equation  $p = 4200 - 1.5x^2$  and the supply equation  $p = x^2 + 200$ , find the *producer* surplus when the market is in equilibrium. Round your answer to the nearest whole number. 26.\_\_\_\_\_

(A) 64000      (B) 128000      (C) 42667  
(D) 85333      (E) 106667

27. Find all solutions  $(x, y, z)$  for the system of equations 27.\_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{aligned} x - 3y + z &= 0 \\ 2x + 6y - z &= 9 \\ 3x + 3y &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

- (A)  $\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{4}z, -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}z, z\right)$  for all real numbers  $z$   
(B)  $\left(\frac{9}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, 0\right)$   
(C)  $\left(\frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{4}z, \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}z, 0\right)$  for all real numbers  $z$   
(D) The system has no solutions.  
(E)  $\left(\frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4}z, \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}z, z\right)$  for all real numbers  $z$

28. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $X$  such that  $AX = B$ . 28.\_\_\_\_\_

- (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1/5 & 2/5 \\ -5 & 5/4 \end{bmatrix}$       (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5/4 \\ 2 & 5/2 \end{bmatrix}$       (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 5 \\ 1/5 & 5/4 \end{bmatrix}$   
(D)  $\begin{bmatrix} -5/4 & 2 \\ 1 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix}$       (E)  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5/2 \\ 1 & 5/4 \end{bmatrix}$

29. If  $s(t) = e^t - t \ln t - 3t$  represents the position of a particle at time  $t$ , find  $a(t)$ , the acceleration of the particle at time  $t = 3$ . 29.\_\_\_\_\_

(A) 13.8883      (B) 19.7522      (C) 14.9869  
(D) 17.3321      (E) 18.9831

30. Given the marginal cost function  $C'(x) = 99x^2 - 24x$ , find the cost of producing 6 items if the fixed cost is \$1500. 30.\_\_\_\_\_
- (A) \$ 6696      (B) \$ 3420      (C) \$ 8196  
(D) \$ 4920      (E) \$ 5196
31. Find the area of the region bounded by  $y = x^3 - 4x^2 + 1$  and  $y = x - 3$ . 31.\_\_\_\_\_
- (A)  $\frac{253}{12} \approx 21.08$       (B)  $-\frac{125}{12} \approx -10.42$       (C)  $\frac{211}{12} \approx 17.58$   
(D)  $\frac{125}{12} \approx 10.42$       (E)  $\frac{157}{12} \approx 13.08$
32. If a company sells an item for  $p = 75 - .01x$  dollars each, and the cost of manufacturing  $x$  items is  $C(x) = 1850 + 28x - x^2 + .001x^3$ , find the production level which maximizes the profit. Round your answer to the nearest whole number. 32.\_\_\_\_\_
- (A) 710      (B) 652      (C) 844  
(D) 657      (E) 683
33. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 3}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}}$ . 33.\_\_\_\_\_
- (A) 0      (B)  $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732$       (C)  $2\sqrt{3} \approx 3.464$   
(D)  $-2\sqrt{3} \approx -3.464$       (E) Does not exist
34. For which  $x$ -values does the graph of  $y = e^{3x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x}$  have a horizontal tangent line? 34.\_\_\_\_\_
- (A)  $x = 1.215$  and  $x = -0.549$   
(B)  $x = 1.535$   
(C)  $x = -0.481$  and  $x = 0.925$   
(D)  $x = -0.869$ ,  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1.535$   
(E)  $x = -0.758$  and  $x = -0.208$
35. Find the average rate of change of  $f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 3x}{\sqrt{x}}$  over the interval  $2 \leq x \leq 5$ . 35.\_\_\_\_\_
- (A) 88.58      (B) 265.73      (C) 288.83  
(D) 96.28      (E) 176.25

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. E
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. A
15. D
16. E
17. B
18. D
19. C
20. B
21. A
22. A
23. B
24. B
25. E
26. C
27. E
28. E
29. B
30. C
31. A
32. E
33. C
34. C
35. A