

1. Evaluate. Show at least one step before writing your answer.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\pi x} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} (1) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 3x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 9x \left( \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \right)^2 \\ &= 9(0)(1)^2 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \pi \cos x - \cos \pi \sin x \\ &= 0(1) - (-1) \sin x \\ &= \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1$$

2. Differentiate with respect to  $x$ .

a)  $y = 2x^4 \csc x$

$$y' = 8x^3 \csc x + 2x^4 (-\cot x \csc x)$$

$$= -2x^3 \csc x (4 - x \cot x)$$

4

b)  $\cos y = \cos 2x$

$$(-\sin y)(y') = (-\sin 2x)(2)$$

$$y' = \frac{2 \sin 2x}{\sin y}$$

4

3. Find the local maximum and minimum values for  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \cos x$ ,  $[0, 2\pi]$ . Justify using regions of increase and decrease or the second derivative test.

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sin x$$

$$0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sin x$$

$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ CD } \therefore \text{max}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}\pi}{6} \text{ MAX}$$

$$f''\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ CU } \therefore \text{min}$$

$$f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-3 + 2\sqrt{3}\pi}{2}$$

