

t (minutes)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C(t) (ounces)	0	5.3	8.8	11.2	12.8	13.8	14.5

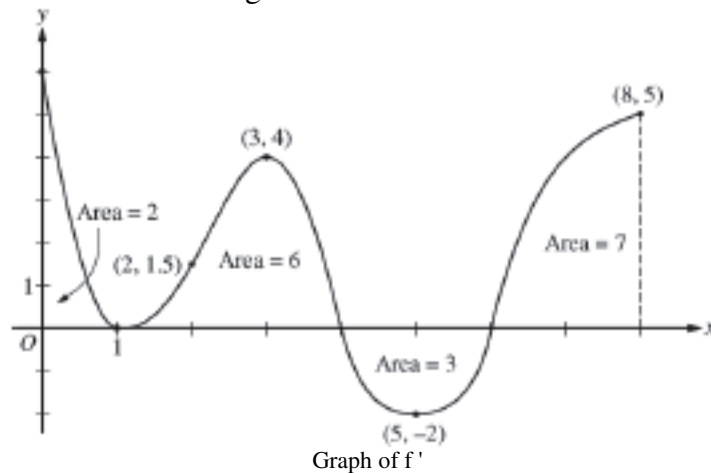
Hot water is dripping through a coffeemaker, filling a large cup with coffee. The amount of coffee in the cup at time t , $0 \leq t \leq 6$, is given by a differentiable function C , where t is measured in minutes. Selected values of $C(t)$, measured in ounces, are given in the table above.

a. Use the data in the table to approximate $C'(3.5)$. Show the computations that lead to your answer, and indicate units of measures.

b. Is there a time t , $2 \leq t \leq 4$, at which $C'(t) = 2$? Justify your answer.

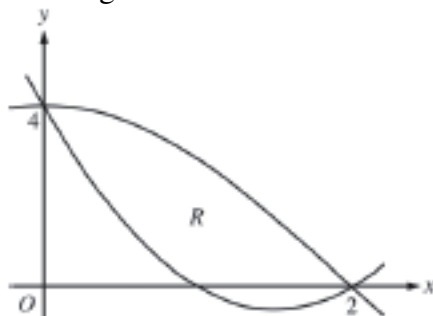
c. Use a midpoint sum with three subintervals of equal length indicated by the data in the table to approximate the value of $\frac{1}{6} \int_0^6 C(t) dt$. Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\frac{1}{6} \int_0^6 C(t) dt$ in the context of the problem.

d. The amount of coffee in the cup, in ounces, is modeled by $B(t) = 16 - 16e^{-0.4t}$. Using this model, find the rate at which the amount of coffee in the cup is changing when $t = 5$

Graph of f'

The figure above is the graph of f' , the derivative of a twice differentiable function f , on the closed interval $0 \leq x \leq 8$. The graph of f' has horizontal tangent lines at $x = 1$, $x = 3$, and $x = 5$. The areas of the regions between the graph of f' and the x -axis are labeled in the figure. The function f is defined for all real numbers and satisfies $f(8) = 4$.

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| <p>a. Find all values of x on the open interval $0 < x < 8$ for which the function f has a local minimum. Justify your answer.</p> |
| <p>b. Determine the absolute minimum value of f on the closed interval $0 \leq x \leq 8$. Justify your answer.</p> |
| <p>c. On what open intervals contained in $0 < x < 8$ is the graph of f both concave down and increasing? Explain your reasoning.</p> |
| <p>d. The function g is defined by $g(x) = (f(x))^3$. If $f(3) = -\frac{5}{2}$, find the slope of the line tangent to the graph of g at $x = 3$.</p> |



Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 6x + 4$ and $g(x) = 4 \cos \frac{\pi x}{4}$. Let R be the region bounded by the graphs of f and g , as shown in the figure above.

a. Find the area of R .

b. Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid generated when R is rotated about the horizontal line $y = 4$.

c. The region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the x -axis is a square. Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid.

Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2(2x + 2)$. Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the differential equation with initial condition $f(0) = -1$.

a. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + 1}{\sin x}$. Show the work that leads to your answer.

b. Use Euler's method, starting at $x = 0$ with two steps of equal size, to approximate $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$.

c. Find $y = f(x)$, the particular solution to the differential equation with initial condition $f(0) = -1$.