

Review Test One

Calculus AB

1. Name the domain and range. Use interval notation.

a. $y = 2\cos x$
 b. $y = \sqrt{x-3}$
 c. $y = \sqrt{36-x^2}$
 d. $y = \frac{1}{x-5}$
 e. $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

2. Solve each such that $0 \leq x < 2\pi$.

a. $\sec x = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 b. $\cos x = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 c. $\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
 d. Cotangent is undefined
 e. $\cos x = 0$
 f. $\cot x = \sqrt{3}$
 g. secant is undefined.

3. Evaluate each.

a. $\sin \frac{5\pi}{4}$
 b. $\csc 0$
 c. $\sec \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 d. $\cot \frac{5\pi}{3}$
 e. $\tan \frac{11\pi}{6}$
 f. $\cos \frac{5\pi}{6}$

4. Change radian measures to degrees and degrees to radians.

a. 8°
 b. 260°
 c. $\frac{7\pi}{4}$
 d. $\frac{13\pi}{9}$

5. Solve each such that $0 \leq x < 2\pi$.

a. $\sin x = \cos x$

b. $4\cos^2 x - 3 = 0$
 c. $2\tan x \cos x - \tan x = 0$
 d. $\cot^2 x - 1 = 0$
 e. $8\cos^2 x + 14\cos x + 5 = 0$
 f. $2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1 = 0$
 g. $2\cos 3x = 1$
 h. $2\cos x \tan x - 2\cos x + \tan x - 1 = 0$

6. Graph each.

a. $y = -|x-2| + 3$
 b. $y = -x^2(x+3)^3(x-4)^3$
 c. $y = x(x-4)(x+4)(x-3)^2$
 d. $y = -2\sin 4x + 2$
 e. $y = (x-3)^3 - 2$
 f. $y = -2\csc(3x - \pi) + 1$
 g. $y = \tan 2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 1$
 h. $y = -4\cot 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) - 2$
 i. $y = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}$

j. $y = \frac{2x-3}{2x+6}$

k. $y = \frac{1}{x-2}$

7. Solve each. Write your answer in interval notation where appropriate.

a. $-3x-1 > -2$
 b. $15x^2 + 24 < 38x$
 c. $x^2 - 3x \leq 0$
 d. $3x^3 + 12x^2 - 5x - 20 \leq 0$

8. If $f(x) = x^2 - 2$, $g(x) = 2 - 4x$, $h(x) = 3x - 1$, find each.

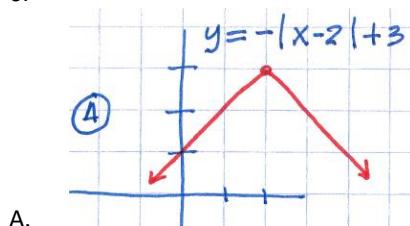
a. $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$
 b. $f(g(h(2)))$
 c. $g(h(a))$

9. the equation of the line that

a. passes thru $(5, -1)$ and $(-2, 9)$
 b. is perpendicular to $4x - 3y = 2$ and passes thru $(4, -2)$.

- c. passes thru $(-3,4)$ and $(4,-1)$ in point slope form.
d. passes thru $(-2, 50)$ and $(-75, 50)$
- B. $\frac{13\pi}{9}$
C. 315°
D. 260°
10. Find the x and y intercept of each
a. $3x - 4y = 9$
b. $y = \frac{2x - 3}{5 - 3x}$
c. $y = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x$
11. Find the intersection points of the system.
- $$\begin{cases} 3x - 5y = -4 \\ 2x + 3y = 1 \end{cases}$$
- Study your Quizzes and Homework.**
- Answers**
1. -
A. D: $(-\infty, \infty)$ R: $[-2, 2]$
B. D: $[3, \infty)$ R: $[0, \infty)$
C. D: $[-6, 6]$ R: $[0, 6]$
D. D: $(-\infty, 5) \cup (5, \infty)$
R: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
E. D: $(0, \infty)$ R: $(0, \infty)$
2. -
A. $\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$
B. $\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$
C. $\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$
D. $0, \pi$
E. $\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$
F. $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$
G. $\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$
3. -
A. $\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$
B. UNDEFINED
C. UNDEFINED
D. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
E. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
F. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
4. -
A. $\frac{2\pi}{45}$
5. -
A. $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$
B. $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$
C. $0, \pi, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$
D. $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$
E. $\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$
F. $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}$
G. $\frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{5\pi}{9}, \frac{7\pi}{9}, \frac{11\pi}{9}, \frac{13\pi}{9}, \frac{17\pi}{9}$
H. $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$
6. NEXT PAGE!
7. -
A. $(-\infty, \frac{1}{3})$
B. $(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{4}{3})$
C. $[0, 3]$
D. $(-\infty, -4) \cup \left(\frac{-\sqrt{15}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}\right)$
8. -
A. $2x + h$
B. 322
C. $-12a + 6$
9. -
A. $y + 1 = \frac{-10}{7}(x - 5)$
B. $y + 2 = \frac{-3}{4}(x - 4)$
C. $y + 1 = \frac{-5}{7}(x - 4)$
D. $y = 50$
10. -
A. XINT: $(3, 0)$ YINT: $(0, \frac{-9}{4})$
B. XINT: $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$ YINT: $(0, \frac{-3}{5})$
C. XINT: $(0, 0), (\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{41}}{4}, 0)$ YINT: $(0, 0)$
11. $(-\frac{7}{19}, \frac{11}{19})$

6.



B. $y = -x^2(x+3)^3(x-4)^2$

