1. If $f(-3) = 1$, $f(2) = 1$, $g(2) = -3$, and $g(1) = -1$, then $(g \circ f)(2) =$

   (a) 2

   (b) 1

   (c) $\boxed{-1}$

   (d) -3

   $(g \circ f)(2) = g(f(2)) = g(1) = -1$.

2. The domain of the function $f(x) = \dfrac{3x}{\sqrt{x+2}}$ is

   (a) $\mathbb{R}$

   (b) $x \neq 2$

   (c) $x \geq -2$

   (d) $\boxed{x > -2}$

   $x + 2$ must be greater than or equal to 0 because it is under a square root. But $x + 2$ cannot be 0 because that would force division by 0. Therefore $x + 2 > 0$, or $x > -2$.

3. $\displaystyle\lim_{t \to 2} \frac{t}{|t-2|} =$

   (a) $\boxed{\infty}$

   (b) $-\infty$

   (c) 2

   (d) does not exist.

   As t approaches 2 from both the right and the left, $\frac{t}{|t-2|}$ becomes more and more positive (the numerator and denominator are both positive, and the denominator gets closer and closer to 0). Therefore the limit is ∞.

4. The graph of the function $f(x) = \dfrac{x+3}{x+3}$

   (a) is identical to the graph of $f(x) = 1$
   (b) has a vertical asymptote at $x = -3$
   (c) has a vertical tangent at $x = -3$
   (d) $\boxed{\text{has a hole at } x = -3}$

   $\frac{x+3}{x+3} = 1$ whenever $x \neq -3$. So the graphs are identical except at $x = -3$, where $\frac{x+3}{x+3}$ is undefined.

5. If the velocity of a bicycle at time $t = 30$ is $\lim_{h \to 0} \dfrac{(30+h)^2 - \sqrt{30+h} - (30^2 - \sqrt{30})}{h}$ feet per second, then the distance traveled by the bicycle after t seconds could be

   (a) $2t - \frac{1}{2}t^{-1/2}$
   (b) $\boxed{t^2 - \sqrt{t}}$
   (c) $t^2 - \sqrt{30}$
   (d) $t^2 + \sqrt{t}$

   Velocity is the derivative of distance. Therefore, if the velocity of the bicycle at $t = 30$ is equal to the above limit, then the distance traveled after t seconds is a function whose derivative is equal to that limit, or $s(t) = t^2 - \sqrt{t}$.

6. For the graph of $f(x)$ shown at right,*

   (a) $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable at $x = 2$
   (b) $f(x)$ is differentiable but not continuous at $x = 2$
   (c) $\boxed{f(x) \text{ is continuous but not differentiable at } x = 2}$
   (d) $f(x)$ is neither differentiable nor continuous at $x = 2$

   * Please see me for the picture of the graph.

   The graph of $f(x)$ shows a cusp (corner) at $x = 2$, so it is continuous but not differentiable there.

7. $\lim_{x \to 1} \dfrac{x-1}{x^2+x-2} =$

   (a) 0
   (b) $\boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$
   (c) $-\frac{1}{3}$
   (d) does not exist.

   $\frac{x-1}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)}$, which is equal to $\frac{1}{x+2}$ whenever $x \neq 1$. Since the value of the limit does not depend on what happens *at* $x = 1$, only *near* $x = 1$, the value of the limit, using the limit laws, is $\lim_{x \to 1} \dfrac{1}{x+2} = \dfrac{1}{3}$.

8. The height in feet at time t (in seconds) of a ball thrown upward is $s(t) = 50t - 16t^2$. The average velocity of the ball during the first 2 seconds is

   (a) -14 ft./s
   (b) -7 ft./s
   (c) 36 ft./s
   (d) 18 ft./s

   Average velocity is distance traveled divided by time elapsed, or

$$\frac{s(2)-s(0)}{2-0} = \frac{[50\cdot 2 - 16\cdot 2^2] - [50\cdot 0 - 16\cdot 0^2]}{2} = \frac{100-64}{2} = 18.$$

9. For the graph of $f(x)$ shown at right*, which of the following could be a graph of $f'(x)$?

   * Please see me for an explanation of this question.

BONUS. (5 points) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5 & x > 3 \\ |2x-1| & x \leq 3 \end{cases}$ then the domain of $f'(x)$ is

   (a) $x \neq \frac{1}{2}$
   (b) $x \neq 3$
   (c) $x \neq \frac{1}{2}$, $x \neq 3$
   (d) $\mathbb{R}$
   (e) none of these.

   The graph of $f(x)$ consists of three straight lines as shown below. The derivative $f'(x)$ is not defined at $x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $x = 3$. Therefore the domain of $f'(x)$ is all real numbers except $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3.