

**Chapter 2 True-False**

16. True  $f'(r)$  exists  $\Rightarrow f$  is differentiable at  $r \Rightarrow f$  is continuous at  $r \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow r} f(x) = r$

**Chapter 2 Exercises**

30. (a) 10 (b)  $y = 10x - 16$

**Chapter 3 True-False**

2. False. The Product Rule must be used.

**Chapter 3 Exercises**

38.  $\sqrt{3} - \pi/12$  42.  $y = -1$  48.  $f'(x) = 4 - \sec^2 x$

52(a) -2 (b) -3/8 64. (a)  $y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}(\ln 4 + 1)$  (b)  $y = ex$

**Additional Review Exercises**

1(a) inches/year

(b) At age 13, the person is growing at a rate of 2 inches per year.

(c) At age 30, the person is not growing.

2.

(a) $f'(x) = 15x^2 - 6x + 7$	(b) $y' = e^x + ex^{e-1}$	(c) $g'(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x + \frac{1}{5}$
(d) $f'(x) = -\frac{16}{x^5} + \frac{9}{2x^4} - \frac{4}{x^3} - \frac{5}{x^2}$	(e) $y' = \frac{3}{2}x^{1/2} - \frac{3}{2x^{1/2}} + \frac{2}{3x^{1/3}}$	(f) $f'(x) = 2x + \frac{6}{x^3}$
(g) $g'(x) = \frac{-2x^5 - 6x}{(x^4 - 5x^2 - 3)^2}$	(h) $f'(x) = 3(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)$	(i) $y' = \frac{4x + 2x \tan x - x^2 \sec^2 x}{(2 + \tan x)^2}$

3.  $y = 5x - 4$

4.  $x = -6, x = 2$

5 (a)  $y = -9x + 6$

(b)  $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$