

4. Evaluate $\int \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^4 + 4x} dx$

5. Solve $e^{3x+2} = 9$.

6. Solve $\ln(2x + 1) = -2$.

7. Use Newton's method to approximate the value of $\sqrt{101}$. Start with $x_1 = 10$ and only compute the second approximate value x_2 .
8. Given $f(x) = x^5 + 2x + 1$ show first that $f(x)$ is one-to-one and next compute the derivative $(f^{-1})'(1)$

PART II

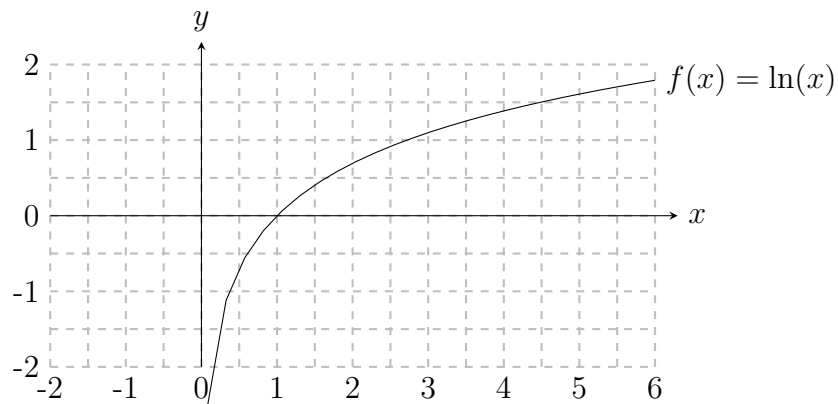
1. [**8 points**] Comment on the following solution. Explain each of the steps and comment if they are correct.

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| \Big|_{-1}^1 = \ln(1) - \ln(1) = 0.$$

2. [12 points] Given the graph of $y = \ln(x)$ below read off:

- (1) the value $y = \ln(1.5)$
- (2) the value of $x = e^{1.5}$
- (3) Estimate the derivative of e^x at $x = 1.5$ (Hint: draw the tangent line and estimate its slope).

Indicate in the graph how you found your values; do NOT use your calculator to find these values!



3. [16 points] Graph the function $f(x) = x^2 \ln(x)$ for $x > 0$. Indicate in the graph:

(a) x - and y -intercepts

(b) Horizontal and Vertical asymptotes (if any). [Do $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \ln(x)$ numerically by computing values at $x = \frac{1}{10}$ and $x = \frac{1}{100}$.]

(c) Critical points and increasing/decreasing.

(d) Local/Absolute Max/Min, if any.

