

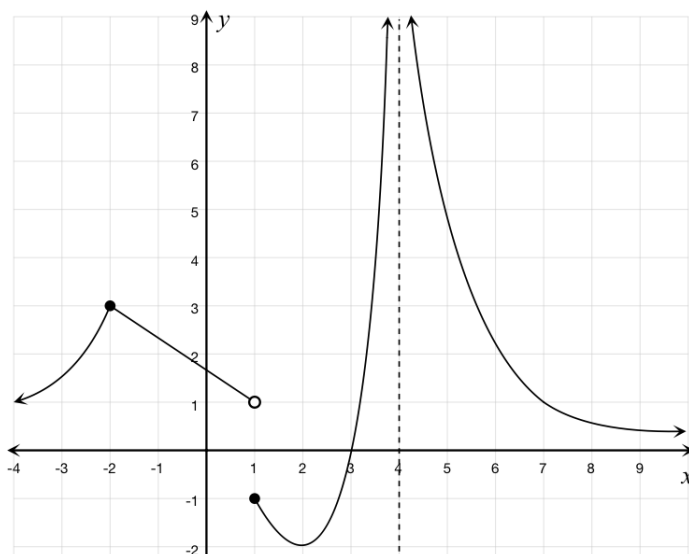
**IB Math Standard Level**  
**Summer Work (review of Calculus)**  
**Due Date: August 7, 2019**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*If you did not take calculus last year, you will need to watch calculus tutorial videos on derivatives, antiderivatives, and their applications on [www.patrickjmt.com](http://www.patrickjmt.com) or get a friend that had calculus to help you.

**LIMITS:** You will be expected to find a limit (overall or from the left or right) from a graph and also using methods such as direct substitution or factoring.

1.



- (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (g)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (h)  $f(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (i)  $f(4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (j)  $f(7) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 2x - 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} 2 \cos x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^2 - 5x - 3}{2x - 6} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{x^3 + 125}{x + 5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2}{3x^2 + 5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**DERIVATIVES:** You will be expected to know how to find the derivative using the power rule, product rule, quotient rule, trig rules, chain rules, etc and then use the derivative to find the tangent line, normal line, increasing/decreasing, relative extrema, concavity, and inflection points.

Find the derivative:

8.  $f(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x^2 - 8x + 5$

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9.  $f(x) = 5 \cos x + 3 \sin x - 2e^x + \ln x$

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10.  $f(x) = x^2 e^x$

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11.  $f(x) = \frac{3x-4}{5x^2+1}$

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12.  $f(x) = 2 \sin(4x - 1)$

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13.  $f(x) = \sqrt{3x^2 + 5}$

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14.  $f(x) = -3 \ln(1 - 2x)$

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15.  $f(x) = \frac{4}{(2x^3+5x)}$

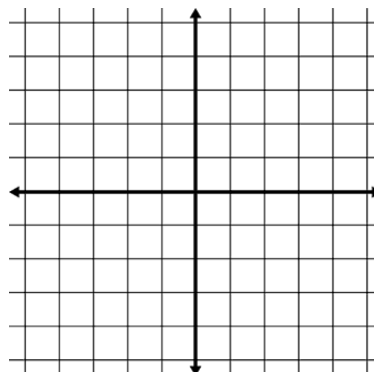
15. \_\_\_\_\_

16.  $f(x) = -e^{\cos x}$

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. Find the equation of the tangent line and normal line to the given function at the indicated x-value. Graph  $f(x)$  and the tangent and normal line on the grid provided.

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4 \text{ at } x = -1$$



Tangent line: \_\_\_\_\_

Normal Line: \_\_\_\_\_

18. **Using calculus**, find the x-value(s) of the critical points, the intervals that  $f(x)$  is increasing and decreasing, the coordinates of the local max and min of  $f(x)$ , the intervals that  $f(x)$  is concave up and down, and the coordinates of the inflection points of  $f(x)$

$$f(x) = -x^3 + 3x^2$$

Critical Points: \_\_\_\_\_

Increasing: \_\_\_\_\_

Decreasing: \_\_\_\_\_

Local Max: \_\_\_\_\_

Local Min: \_\_\_\_\_

Concave up: \_\_\_\_\_

Concave down: \_\_\_\_\_

Inflection point(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**ANTIDERIVATIVES:** You will be expected to know how to find the antiderivative of basic functions and also composite functions using u-substitution. You will need to know how to use the fundamental theorem of calculus to evaluate definite integrals by hand.

Find the antiderivative.

19.  $\int(3x^2 - 4x + 5) dx$

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20.  $\int\left(3 \sin x - 2 \cos x + 4e^x - \frac{2}{x}\right) dx$

20. \_\_\_\_\_

21.  $\int(2x - 1)^5 dx$

21. \_\_\_\_\_

22.  $\int \cos 4x dx$

22. \_\_\_\_\_

23.  $\int -3e^{2x} dx$

23. \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluate the following **by hand** (no calculator) giving your answer as a **simplified exact value**. (all correct steps must be shown)

24.  $\int_1^3 (4x^3 - 3x^2 + 1) dx$  24. \_\_\_\_\_

25.  $\int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx$  25. \_\_\_\_\_

26.  $\int_0^\pi \cos(2x) dx$  26. \_\_\_\_\_

27.  $\int_1^5 \sqrt{3x+1} dx$  27. \_\_\_\_\_

**CALCULATOR SKILLS:** You will be expected to know to find the zeros of a function, max/min, intersection point, derivative at a point – math 8, and definite integrals – math 9 using the graphing calculator.

28. Find the zeros of the function given the interval. Show a basic sketch of your graph. Round answers to 3 significant figures.

$f(x) = \sin(x^2) + \ln x$  from  $0 \leq x \leq 3$  28. \_\_\_\_\_

29. Find the coordinates of the intersection point(s). Show a basic sketch of your graphs. Round to 3 significant figures.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 1 \text{ and } g(x) = 3x + 2$$

29. \_\_\_\_\_

30. Find all of the **coordinates** of relative extrema for  $f(x) = \cos(x^2 - 1)$  from  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ . Round to 3 significant figures. Show a basic sketch of your graph.

Relative Max(es): \_\_\_\_\_

Relative Min(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Using the calculator to evaluate the following (Math 8 or Math 9), round to 3 significant figures:

31. Find  $f'(0.5)$  if  $f(x) = \frac{3\ln x - \sin(2x) + \sqrt{x}}{e^{5x} - 1}$

31. \_\_\_\_\_

32.  $\int_{0.372}^{1.598} 2e^{3\sin x} dx$

32. \_\_\_\_\_