

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} & x \leq 2 \\ ax^2-bx+3 & 2 < x < 3 \\ 2x-a-b & x \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \checkmark \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(x/2)(x+2)}{(x-2)} = 4 \\ \checkmark \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} ax^2-bx+3 = 4a-2b+3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 4a-2b+3=4 \\ 4a-2b=1 \end{array}$$

$$\checkmark \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} ax^2-bx+3 = 9a-3b+3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 9a-3b+3 = 6-a-b \\ 10a-2b=3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 4a-2b=1 \quad (-1) \\ 10a-2b=3 \\ \hline -4a+2b=-1 \\ 10a-2b=3 \\ \hline 6a=2 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\checkmark \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} 2x-a-b = 6-a-b$$

$$\rightarrow 10a-3=2b \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{10}{3}-3=2b \\ \frac{10}{3}-3=2b \end{array} \right. \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$2xy + \pi \sin y = 2\pi$$

$$2y + 2xy' + \pi \cos y y' = 0$$

$$y'(2x + \pi \cos y) = -2y$$

$$y' = \frac{-2y}{2x + \pi \cos y} \Big|_{(1, \frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{-\pi}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}(x-1) \\ y - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ y = -\frac{\pi}{2}x + \pi \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi}(x-1) \\ y - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2x}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} \\ y = \frac{2x}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ y = \frac{2}{\pi}x + \left(\frac{-4 + \pi^2}{2\pi}\right) \end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{2x}{\pi} + \frac{\pi^2 - 4}{2\pi}$$

$$g(x) = \ln\left(\frac{e^{4x}-1}{e^{4x}+1}\right) = \ln(e^{4x}-1) - \ln(e^{4x}+1)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{4}{e^{4x}-1} e^{4x} - \frac{4}{e^{4x}+1} e^{4x} = 4e^{4x} \left(\frac{e^{4x}+1 - e^{4x}-1}{(e^{4x})^2 - 1} \right) = \frac{8e^{4x}}{e^{8x}-1}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{x^2-4}{x^3+7x^2-18x} = \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x(x^2+7x-18)} = \frac{(x/2)(x+2)}{x(x+9)(x-2)} = \frac{x+2}{x(x+9)} \quad \text{c}$$

$x \neq 0, x \neq -9$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + \cos 2x)^{\csc(3x)}$$

$$y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + \cos 2x)^{\csc(3x)}$$

$$\ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \csc(3x) \ln(x + \cos 2x)$$

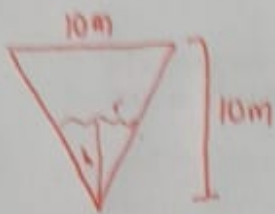
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + \cos 2x)}{\sin(3x)} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x + \cos 2x} (1 - 2\sin 2x)}{3\cos 3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2\sin 2x}{(x + \cos 2x)(3\cos 3x)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \ln y = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = e^{1/3} \quad \text{a}$$



$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 5 \frac{m^3}{min}$$

$$h = 8m$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = ?$$

$$\frac{r}{5} = \frac{h}{10}$$

$$2r = h$$

$$2 \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$r = \frac{5}{2} = 4$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left[2r h \frac{dr}{dt} + r^2 \frac{dh}{dt} \right]$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left[2(4)(8) \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{dh}{dt} \right) + 16 \frac{dh}{dt} \right]$$

$$\frac{15}{\pi} = \left[32 \frac{dh}{dt} + 16 \frac{dh}{dt} \right]$$

$$\frac{15}{\pi} = 48 \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\frac{15}{48\pi} = \frac{dh}{dt}$$

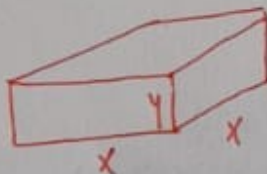
$$\frac{5}{16\pi} = \frac{dh}{dt} \quad \text{C}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x & x \leq 1 \\ x - 2 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \checkmark \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 - 2x = 1 - 2 = -1 \\ \checkmark \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x - 2 = 1 - 2 = -1 \end{array} \right] = \checkmark$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 2 & x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(1) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{C}$$



$$V = 10m^3 = x^2 y \rightarrow y = \frac{10}{x^2}$$

$$C = 10x^2 + 60(4)x y$$

$$C = 10x^2 + 240x \left(\frac{10}{x^2} \right)$$

$$C = 10x^2 + \frac{2400}{x}$$

$$C'(x) = 20x - \frac{2400}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{20x^3 - 2400}{x^2}$$

$$\rightarrow 20x^3 - 2400 = 0$$

$$x^3 = \frac{2400}{20}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^3 = \\ x = \end{array} \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{\sec(2x+1)} = \frac{2}{\cos(2x+1)} = 2 \cos(2x+1)$$

$$y' = -4 \sin(2x+1)$$

$$y'' = -8 \cos(2x+1)$$

$$y''' = 16 \sin(2x+1)$$

$$y^{(4)} = 32 \cos(2x+1)$$

$$y^{(5)} = -64 \sin(2x+1)$$

d

$$\boxed{10} \quad f(x) = \frac{20}{2+3e^{-4x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{0 - 20(-12e^{-4x})}{(2+3e^{-4x})^2} = \frac{240e^{-4x}}{(2+3e^{-4x})^2} > 0 \quad \uparrow \quad \textcircled{C}$$