

Problem 1. [15 pts] Compute the values of the following trigonometric functions at the given points:

(a) $\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) =$

(b) $\tan\left(\frac{9\pi}{4}\right) =$

(c) $\sec\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) =$

Problem 2. [10 pts] Expand as a sum or difference of logarithms and simplify as much as possible:

$$\log_2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 2x + 8}{16(x^2 + 4)(x + 2)} \right)$$

Problem 3. [15 pts] Find the exact value of each expression.

(a) $\arctan(-1)$

(b) $\arcsin(\frac{1}{2})$

(c) $e^{\ln(27)}$

(d) $\arctan(\tan(\pi))$

(e) $\log_{25}(\frac{1}{5})$

Problem 4. [5 pts] Rewrite the expression as an algebraic expression in x :

$$\tan(\arccos(x)) =$$

Problem 5. [15 pts] Solve each equation below:

(a) $\ln(3x + 4) = 42$

(b) $e^{x^2-1} = 8$

(c) $6 \tan^2(x) - 2 = 0$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.

Problem 6. [10 pts] A sum of \$8,000 is invested in a bank that pays interest *continuously* at an annual rate of 5%. If the sum is left in the bank to accumulate interest, how many years will it take for the account to reach \$32,000? [Your answer should be written in a form that could be entered into a calculator for an approximation. Do not attempt to simplify.]

Problem 7. [10 pts] Sketch graphs of the following functions. Be sure to label the x - and y -intercepts and all asymptotes and to put a *scale* on your axes!

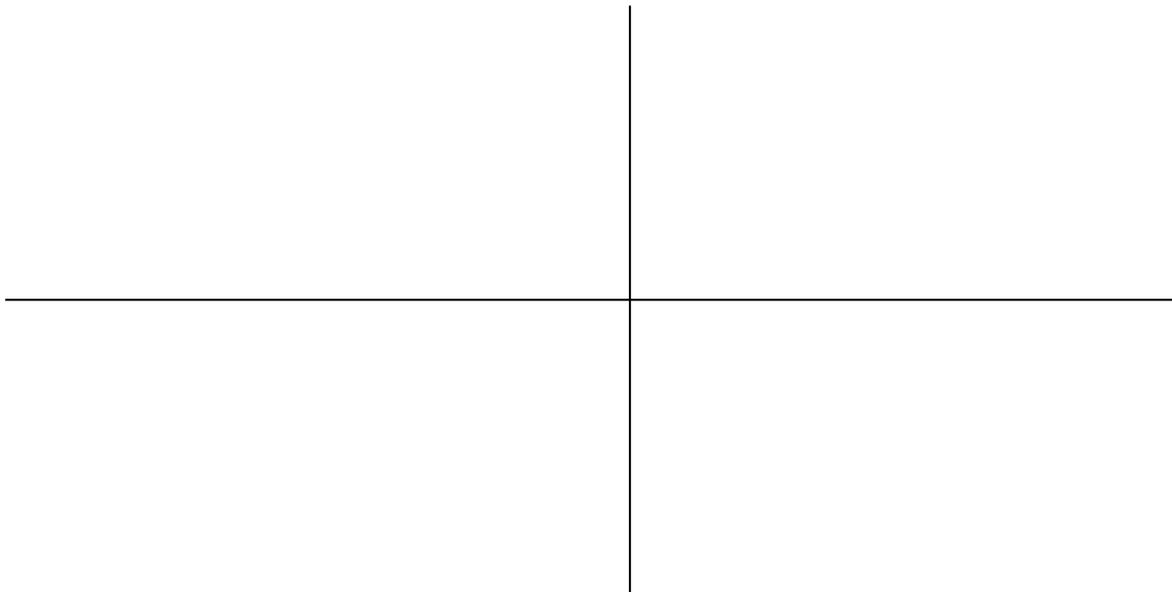
(a) $-\ln(1 - x)$

(b) $1 + \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$ over the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$

Problem 8. [10 pts]

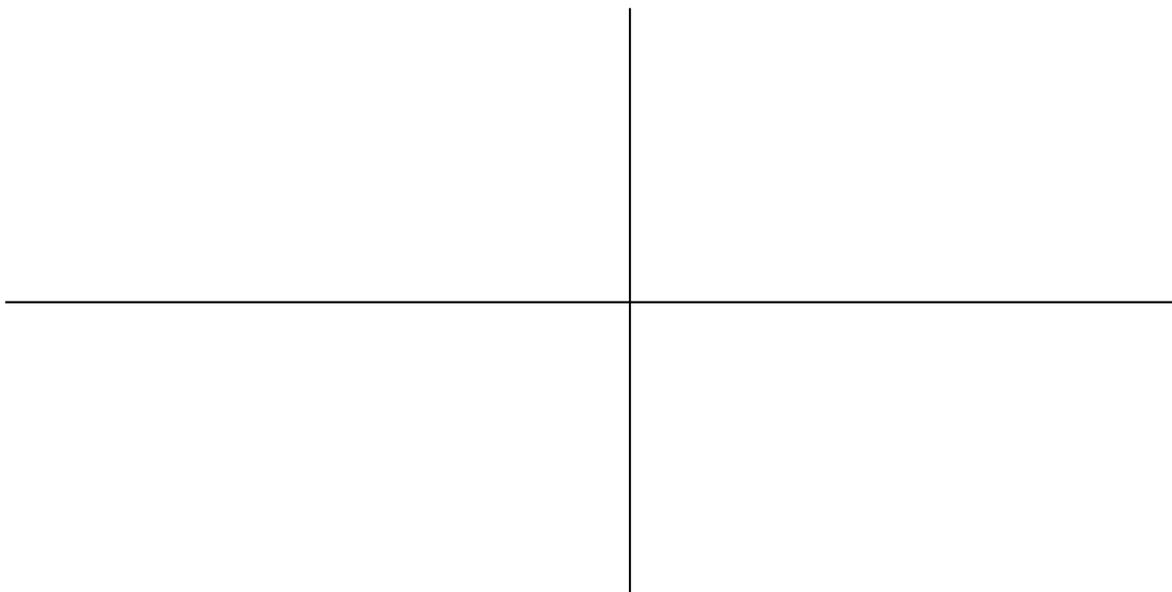
- (a) On the axes below, sketch a function $f(x)$ with the following properties. (If any are *impossible*, say so and explain briefly why.)

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 f(-1) = 3 & \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 2 & \\
 f(1) = -1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2 \\
 f(2) = 1 & f(x) \text{ is continuous at } 2 &
 \end{array}$$



- (b) On the axes below, sketch a function $g(x)$ with the following properties. (If any are *impossible*, say so and explain briefly why.)

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 g(1) = 2 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = \infty & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x) = 2 \\
 g(2) \text{ is undefined} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x) = 0 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x) = 0
 \end{array}$$



Problem 9. [15 pts] Compute the following limits.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 3}{x-6} =$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 10}{x - 5} =$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{25 - x^2}{|x - 5|} =$$