

1) (No Calculator) The graph of $y=f(x)$ on the closed interval $[-3,7]$ is shown in the figure above. If $f$ is continuous on $[-3,7]$ and differentiable on $(-3,7)$, then there exists a $c$, $-3<c<7$, such that
A) $f(c)=0$
B) $f^{\prime}(c)=0$

$$
\frac{2-4}{7+3}=\frac{-2}{10}=\frac{-1}{5}
$$

C) $f^{\prime}(c)=\frac{1}{5}$
D) $f^{\prime}(c)=-\frac{1}{5}$
E) $f^{\prime}(c)=-5$
$B$ 2) (No Calculator) Let $f$ be the function given by $f(x)=x^{3}$. What are all values of $c$ that satisfy the conclusion of the Mean Value Theorem on the closed interval $[-1,2]$ ?
A) 0 only
$f(2)-f(-1)$
C) $\sqrt{3}$ only
3

$$
f^{\prime}(x)=3 x^{2}
$$

D) -1 and 1
E) $-\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{3}$
$3 c^{2}=3$
$c^{2}=1$
$c= \pm 1$

3) (No Calculator) Let $f(x)$ be a differentiable function defined only on the interval $-2 \leq x \leq 10$. The table below gives the value of $f(x)$ and its derivative $f^{\prime}(x)$ at several points of the domain.

| $x$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $f(x)$ | 26 | 27 | 26 | 23 | 18 | 11 | 2 |
| $f^{\prime}(x)$ | 1 | 0 | -1 | -2 | -3 | -4 | -5 |

The line tangent to the graph of $f(x)$ and parallel to the segment between the endpoints intersects the $y$-axis at the point
A) $(0,27)$
B) $(0,28)$
C) $(0,31)$
D) $(0,36)$
E) $(0,43)$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{2-26}{10-(-2)}=\frac{-24}{12}=-2 \\
\text { p.0.t }=(4,23) \\
y-23=-2(x-4) \quad \text { when } x=0 \\
y-23=8 \\
y=31
\end{gathered}
$$4) (Calculator OK) If $f(x)=\left|\left(x^{2}-12\right)\left(x^{2}+4\right)\right|$, how many numbers in the interval $-2 \leq x \leq 3$ satisfy the conclusion of the Mean Value Theorem?

A) None
B) One
C) Two
D) Three
E) Four

$$
\frac{39-64}{5}=-5
$$

how manytimes w/ $f^{\prime}(x)=-5$ oh the interval $(-2,3)$

