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

- There are 12 points possible on this proficiency, one point per problem. **No partial credit** will be given.
- You have one hour to complete this proficiency.
- No aids (book, calculator, etc.) are permitted.
- You do **not** need to simplify your expressions.
- You must show sufficient work to justify your final expression. A correct answer for a nontrivial computation with no supporting work will be marked as incorrect.
- Your final answers **must start with**  $f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} =$ , or similar.
- Draw a box around your final answer.
- 1. [12 points] Compute the derivatives of the following functions.

**a.** 
$$f(t) = e^t(3 - t^4)$$

**b.** 
$$r(\theta) = \tan\left(\sqrt{3} + \theta^2\right)$$

**c.** 
$$g(z) = (3z-4)(z^2+7)$$

**d.** 
$$f(x) = 3\cos(x) + x\sqrt{x+1}$$

**e.** 
$$f(r) = \frac{r^3 + \sqrt{r} - 2}{r}$$

$$f. G(x) = \left(\frac{x - \ln(4)}{2}\right)^3$$

$$g. f(y) = e + \cos(y^{\pi})$$

**h.** 
$$f(x) = \frac{2\sec(bx)}{3x^3}$$
 (where *b* is a constant)

i. 
$$y = x^{1/4}e^{-\sin(x)}$$

j. 
$$y(t) = \ln(2t + \sin(t^2))$$

**k**. 
$$g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$$

I. Compute  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $\ln y - 5x = x^2y$ . You must solve for  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .