1. (40 pt) The following define functions of $y=f(x)$ explicitly or implicitly. In all cases, find $y^{\prime}$.
a) $f(x)=(x \sin (x))^{\tan (x)}$
b) $x y+y^{3}=x^{5}+y$
c) $f(x)=\frac{x^{x^{2}}}{\sin \left((2 x)^{x}\right)+3}$
d) $x^{y}=y^{x}$
e) $f(x)=\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{x^{3}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(x^{2}+6\right)^{21}}{\sin ^{3}\left(x^{2}\right) \sqrt{x^{2}+1}}\right)$
2. $(20 \mathrm{pt})$ Find the maximum and minimum values of $f(x)=x^{\frac{5}{3}}+20 x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ on the interval $[1,8]$.
3. (12 pt) At night you are standing 20 feet from a very tall building. A car with headlights 3 feet off the ground is coming toward you at a constant speed. If you are 6 feet tall and your shadow on the tall building is growing at a rate of 10 feet per second when it is 12 feet tall, how long do you have to get out of the way of the approaching car?
4. (12 pt) A rocket takes off at time $t=0$ and a TV camera $a$ feet away from the blast-off point stays focused on the rocket as it ascends. If the rocket rises at the constant speed $v$, how fast must the camera increase its angle to stay focused on the rocket (in terms of $v, a$ and the height of the rocket only)? What happens to your answer as (height of the rocket) $\longrightarrow \infty$ ?
5. (10 pt) You measure the side of a cube and find that it is of length $s$. Use differentials to estimate the maximum relative error in your measurement of the side if you want:
a) The calculated volume of the cube to have a relative error of no more than $\frac{1}{100}$.
b) The calculated surface area of the cube to have a relative error of no more than $\frac{1}{100}$.
6. (8 pt) Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be continuous functions that are nonzero on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on $(a, b)$. Suppose further that $f(a)=f(b)$ and $g(a)=g(b)$. Show that there is a number $c$ in $(a, b)$ such that

$$
\frac{f^{\prime}(c)}{f(c)}=\frac{g^{\prime}(c)}{g(c)}
$$

7. (8 pt) Suppose that a sample of some radioactive element has a half-life of $T$ years. How long (in terms of $T$ ) will it take given sample to decay to $1 \%$ of its original radioactive mass?
