Work the first problem in the space provided. Circle your answer. Find your answer among the choices. Put \#2 in the problem blank. Work that question and proceed in this manner until finished. Make sure you clearly communicate in each cell how you are getting your answer. There are 16 problems in this circuit.

For this circuit, you will use the table and graph on the attached sheet to answer the various questions.

| Answer: 6 \#1__Let $k(x)=f(x)+g(x)$. Find $k^{\prime}(1)$. | Answer: $\frac{1}{3}$ \# $\qquad$ Evaluate $p^{\prime}(1)$, given that $p(x)=4(f(x)+j(x))$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Answer: $-\frac{2}{3}$ \#___ Find $\left.\frac{d}{d x}\left[\frac{x^{2}}{h(x)}\right]\right\|_{x=1}$ | Answer: -36 \# $\qquad$ Find $\left.\frac{d}{d x}[h(f(2 x+1))]\right\|_{x=2}$ |
| Answer: 1 \# $\qquad$ If $m(x)=h(j(x))$, find $m^{\prime}(5)$. | Answer: -2 \# $\qquad$ If $k(x)=6 f(x)(h(x)-1)$, find $k^{\prime}(5)$. |
| Answer: - 1 \# $\qquad$ Find $\left.\frac{d}{d x}[2 x(g(x))]\right\|_{x=5}$ | Answer: -5 \# $\qquad$ Find $\left.\frac{d}{d x}\left[\frac{1}{2} f(x)+2 g(x)\right]\right\|_{x=2}=$ |


| Answer: 0 \# $\qquad$ Let $m(x)=\frac{j(x)}{h(x)}$. Find $m^{\prime}(5)$. | Answer: -3 <br> \# $\qquad$ Evaluate $k^{\prime}(1)$, given $k(x)=\frac{h(x)+6 x}{9}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Answer: 4 $\qquad$ <br> \# Find $\left.\frac{d}{d x}[f(x) g(x)]\right\|_{x=1}$ | Answer: - 24 $\qquad$ If $m(x)=7 h(x)-5 f(x)$, find $m^{\prime}(5)$. |
| Answer: -9 <br> \# $\qquad$ Let $k(x)=x^{3}-2 g(x)$. Find $k^{\prime}(1)$. | Answer: -7 <br> \#___ Find $\left.\frac{d}{d x}\left[\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}\right]\right\|_{x=2}=$ |
| Answer: 3 <br> \# $\qquad$ Find $\left.\frac{d}{d x}[h(x) j(x)]\right\|_{x=1}$ | Answer: $-\frac{2}{9}$ <br> \# $\qquad$ If $k(x)=f(g(x))$, what is the slope of the graph of $y=k(x)$ at $x=1$ ? |

The table below gives values of the differentiable functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ and their derivatives $f^{\prime}(x)$ and $g^{\prime}(x)$ at selected values of $x$.

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{f}$ | $f^{\prime}$ | $\boldsymbol{g}$ | $g^{\prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 3 | -8 | 2 | 3 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | -6 | -12 | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 8 | $-\frac{5}{2}$ |

The graph below shows $y=h(x)$ and $y=j(x)$. The solid graph, $y=h(x)$, consists of 2 linear pieces. The dashed graph, $y=j(x)$, consists of 2 linear pieces.


