1. (1 point) Let $f(x) = x^3 e^x$. Find all values of x for which f(x) has a horizontal tangent.

- (a) x = -3, 0
- (b) x = -3
- (c) x = 0
- (d) x = -3, 0, 3
- (e) none

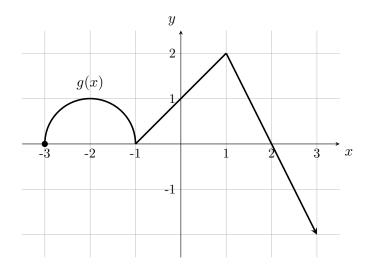
2. (1 point) Compute $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{e^x} \right)$.

- (a) $\frac{2x}{e^x}$
- (b) $\frac{2x + x^2 + 1}{e^x}$
- (c) $\frac{2x x^2 1}{e^x}$
- (d) $-\frac{x^2+1}{e^x}$
- (e) $\frac{2x-x^2-1}{e^{2x}}$

3. (2 points) Compute f'(1), given that $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt{x}}{x}$.

- (a) $-\frac{7}{6}$
- (b) $-\frac{1}{6}$
- (c) $-\frac{1}{3}$
- (d) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (e) 0

4. (6 points) Use the following graph and table to answer the questions below.



x	f(x)	f'(x)
-2	1	-2
-1	-1	1
0	4	-3
1	1	2
2	-1	3

- (a) If $P(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, find P'(0).
 - (a) -7
 - (b) -3
 - (c) 1
 - (d) 4
 - (e) 7
- (b) If Q(x) = xf(x), find Q'(-2).
 - (a) -3
 - (b) -1
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 4
 - (e) 5
- (c) If $R(x) = \frac{f(x)g(x)}{x}$, find R'(2).
 - (a) -1
 - (b) 0
 - (c) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - (d) 1
 - (e) 2