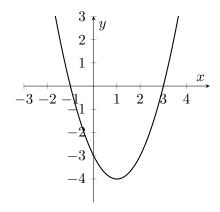
1. (2 points) Where does the absolute maximum of the function

$$g(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1)$$

occur on the interval [-1, 2]?

- (a) x = -1
- (b) x = 0
- (c) x = 1
- (d) x = 2
- (e) Does not exist
- 2. (2 points) Suppose f is a function which is continuous and differentiable on the interval [-2, 2]. Which of the following conditions would guarantee that f'(c) = 0 for some c between -2 and 2?
 - (a) f is a parabola.
 - (b) f has a change in concavity.
 - (c) f(-2) = f(2).
 - (d) f has no horizontal tangent lines.
 - (e) f is decreasing.
- 3. (2 points) The following is a graph of $f(x) = x^2 2x 3$.



On the interval [0,3], for which value of x does the conclusion of the Mean Value Theorem hold?

- (a) 0
- (b) 1/2
- (c) 1
- (d) 3/2
- (e) 2

- 4. (4 points) Let $f(x) = \sqrt{4-x}$.
 - (a) Use the linearization of f(x) at a = 0 to estimate $\sqrt{3.95}$.

(b) Is your estimate from part (a) an overestimate or an underestimate? Justify your answer.