

### Station # 1

- ① D
- ②  $a = -1, b = 1$
- ③  $\frac{1}{4}$
- ④ 0

### Station # 2

- ① 5
- ② 2
- ③ 0
- ④ b
- ⑤ -1

### Station # 3

- ①  $y - \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{25}{4}x$
- ②  $x = 0, \pm\sqrt{3}$
- ③  $y - 1 = \frac{3}{2}(x - \frac{2}{3})$
- ④  $-\frac{1}{2}$

### Station # 4

- ①  $y' = 2t \sin(t^2) + 2t^3 \cos(t^2)$
- ②  $-12 \csc^3(1-x) \cot(1-x)$
- ③  $y' = \frac{-6x}{(x^2-12)^2} \quad y'' = \frac{18x^2+72}{(x^2-12)^3}$
- ④  $\frac{-2(3x-1)(3x^2-2x-9)}{(x^2+3)^3}$
- ⑤  $\frac{\cancel{4t^4+4t}}{2(t^3+1)^{3/2}}$

### Station # 5

- ① Since  $f(x)$  is continuous and  $f(0) = -1, f(1) = 2$ , the Intermediate Value Theorem guarantees that there is a zero between  $f(0)$  &  $f(1)$ .
- ② slowing down because  $v(\frac{5\pi}{6}) > 0$  and  $a(\frac{5\pi}{6}) < 0$
- ③ a) 3 b) 0
- ④  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x}$

# Station #6

① C

② E

③ D

④ A

⑤ D