

## Tangent Lines (No Calculator)

### 1997 #10

An equation of the line tangent to the graph of  $y = \cos(2x)$  at  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$  is

(A)  $y - \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{3}(x - \frac{\pi}{6})$

(B)  $y - \frac{1}{2} = -\sqrt{3}(x - \frac{\pi}{6})$

(C)  $y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = (x - \frac{\pi}{6})$

(D)  $y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -(x - \frac{\pi}{6})$

(E)  $y - \frac{1}{2} = (x - \frac{\pi}{6})$

### 1997 #12

At what point on the graph of  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$  is the tangent line parallel to the line  $2x - 4y = 3$ ?

- (A)  $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$     (B)  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{8})$     (C)  $(1, -\frac{1}{4})$     (D)  $(1, \frac{1}{2})$     (E)  $(2, 2)$

### 1997 #14

Let  $f$  be a differentiable function such that  $f(3) = 2$  and  $f'(3) = 5$ . If the tangent line to the graph of  $f$  at  $x = 3$  is used to find an approximation to a zero of  $f$ , that approximation is

- (A) 0.4    (B) 0.5    (C) 2.6    (D) 3.4    (E) 5.5

### 2003 #16

If the line tangent to the graph of the function  $f$  at the point  $(1, 7)$  passes through the point  $(-2, -2)$ , then  $f'(1)$  is

- (A) -5    (B) 1    (C) 3    (D) 7    (E) undefined

**2003 #24**

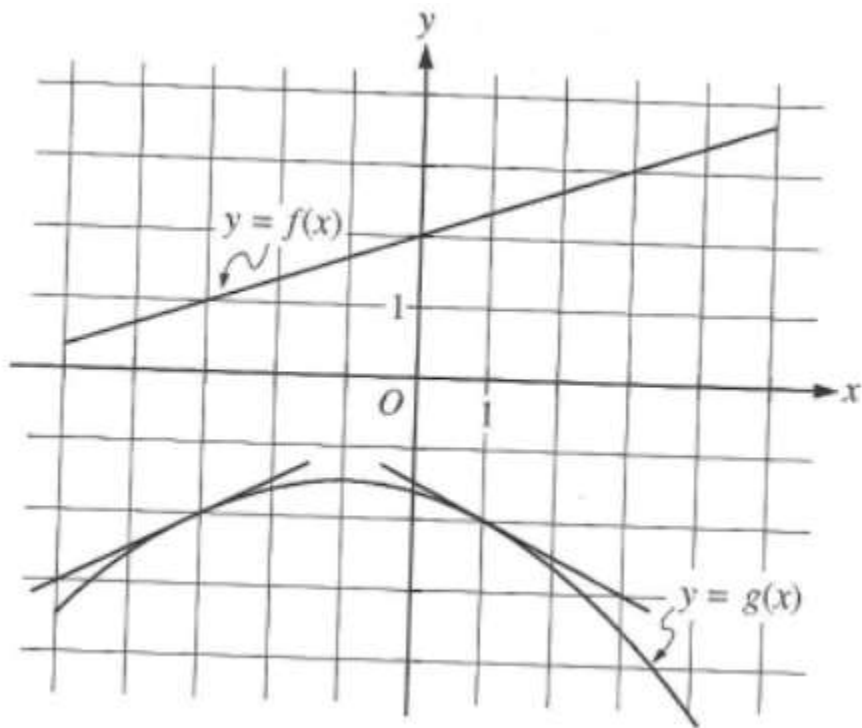
Let  $f$  be the function defined by  $f(x) = 4x^3 - 5x + 3$ . Which of the following is an equation of the line tangent to the graph of  $f$  at the point where  $x = -1$ ?

- (A)  $y = 7x - 3$     (B)  $y = 7x + 7$     (C)  $y = 7x + 11$     (D)  $y = -5x - 1$     (E)  $y = -5x - 5$

**2008 #24**

The function  $f$  is twice differentiable with  $f(2) = 1$ ,  $f'(2) = 4$ , and  $f''(2) = 3$ . What is the value of the approximation of  $f(1.9)$  using the tangent line to the graph of  $f$  at  $x = 2$ ?

- (A) 0.4    (B) 0.6    (C) 0.7    (D) 1.3    (E) 1.4

**2008 #92 (BC)**

The figure above shows the graphs of the functions  $f$  and  $g$ . The graphs of the lines tangent to the graph of  $g$  at  $x = -3$  and  $x = 1$  are also shown. If  $B(x) = g(f(x))$ , what is  $B'(-3)$ ?

- (A)  $-\frac{1}{2}$     (B)  $-\frac{1}{6}$     (C)  $\frac{1}{6}$     (D)  $\frac{1}{3}$     (E)  $\frac{1}{2}$