

1. Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x)$. Find $f'(x)$, $f''(x)$, and $F(x)$.

2. Let $g(x) = x - \cos x$.

a. Does g have any stationary points on $[0, 2\pi]$? If so, where?

b. Where in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ is g increasing?

c. Find the maximum and minimum values of g on the interval $[0, \pi]$.

d. Where is g concave down on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$?

e. Where is g increasing most rapidly. What is the value of g' at that point?

3. Find the following limit by recognizing the form. Explain how you arrived at your answer.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + h\right) - (1)}{h}$$

4. Let $f(x) = \cos x$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin x$. Enter these functions on your calculator and look at the graph on the interval $[0, \pi]$. Write a function $h(x)$ that represents the vertical distance between $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.
- Find the maximum vertical distance between the functions on $[0, \pi]$ using calculus and your calculator. Support your response.
 - Find the slopes of the tangent lines to f and g at the point on $[0, \pi]$ where the vertical distance between them is greatest.
 - Find the exact value (not decimal approximation) for the solution to part a.