

Calculus 1 — Exam 1
 MAT 250, Spring 2015 — D. Ivanšić

Name: _____
Show all your work!

1. (16pts) Use the graph of the function to answer the following. Justify your answer if a limit does not exist.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) =$$

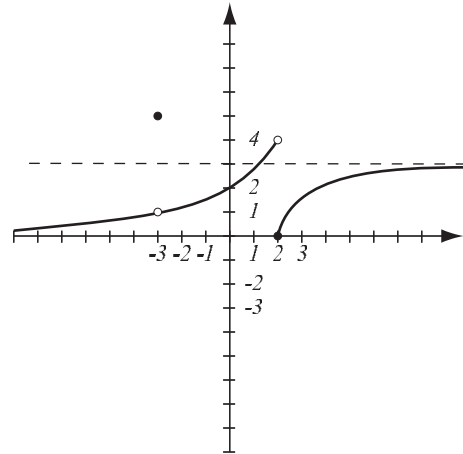
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) =$$



List points where f is not continuous and justify why it is not continuous at those points.

2. (4pts) Briefly explain why the function $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{3x-2}$ is continuous on its domain.

3. (10pts) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4 \left(7 + \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \right)$. Use the theorem that rhymes with what a doctor may cure.

Find the following limits algebraically. Do not use the calculator.

4. (5pts) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{x - 7}{x^2 - 2x - 35} =$

5. (7pts) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 4}{x - 16} =$

6. (7pts) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{5x} =$

7. (7pts) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 - 3x^2 - 7x + 2}{7x^3 - x^2 + 5x} =$

8. (6pts) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{4 - 2x}{x - 5} =$

9. (10pts) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to show that the equation $x^3 + 2x = 4\sqrt{x} + 2$ has at least one solution.

10. (10pts) Consider the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 1}{x}$. Use your calculator to estimate this limit with accuracy 4 decimal points. Write a table of values that will justify your answer.

x	$\frac{5^x - 1}{x}$	x	$\frac{5^x - 1}{x}$

11. (4pts) Consider the limit below, representing a derivative $f'(a)$: find f and a .

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3 + h)^4 - 81}{h}$$

Calculus 1 — Exam 2
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Differentiate and simplify where appropriate:

1. (6pts) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(3x^7 - \frac{5}{x^3} - \sqrt[5]{x^3} - 7c^2 \right) =$

2. (5pts) $\frac{d}{dt} (t^2 + 3) \cos t =$

3. (6pts) $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{2x - 7}{x^2 + 4x - 5} =$

4. (6pts) $\frac{d}{d\theta} (\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta) =$

5. (7pts) $\frac{d}{dx} (ax + \sqrt{bx^3 - 7x})^5 =$

6. (8pts) Let $g(x) = xf(x)$ and $h(x) = f(x^2)$.

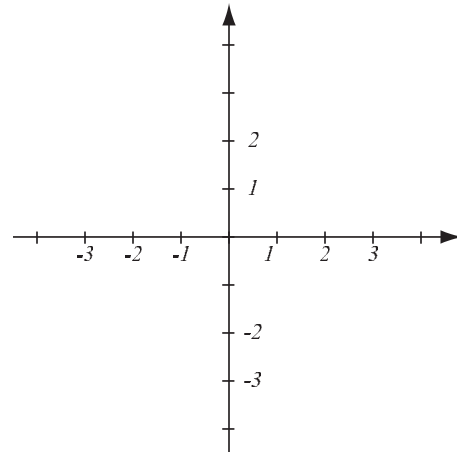
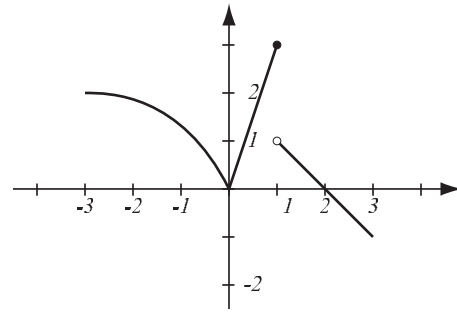
a) Find the general expressions for $g'(x)$ and $h'(x)$.

b) Use the table of values below to find $g'(3)$ and $h'(2)$.

x	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	7	3	0	1
$f'(x)$	-2	1	-2	3

7. (10pts) The graph of the function $f(x)$ is shown at right.

- Where is $f(x)$ not differentiable?
- Use the graph of $f(x)$ to draw an accurate graph of $f'(x)$.



8. (15pts) Let $f(x) = 3x^2 + 5x - 1$.

- Use the limit definition of the derivative to find the derivative of the function.
- Check your answer by taking the derivative of f using differentiation rules.
- Write the equation of the tangent line to the curve $y = f(x)$ at point $(1, 7)$.

9. (9pts) A snowball is thrown upwards from ground level with initial velocity 20m/s. Its position is given by the formula $s(t) = -5t^2 + 20t$.

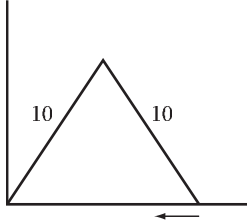
a) Write the formula for the velocity of the snowball at time t .

b) When does the snowball reach its maximum height and what is it?

10. (12pts) Use implicit differentiation to find y' .

$$x^2 + y^2 = \sin x \cos y$$

11. (16pts) A folding ladder whose sides are 10ft long has one end against a wall. If the other end is pushed toward the wall at rate $1/4$ foot per second, how fast is the top of the ladder rising when the pushed end is 6 feet away from the wall?



Bonus. (10pts) The Energizer Bunny moves along a straight road so that his position function is $s(t) = t^3 - 15t^2 + 48t + 2$.

- Find the velocity and acceleration functions and sketch their graphs.
- When is the Bunny moving forward? Backward?
- Use the information you found above to sketch the Bunny's path.
- What is his velocity when acceleration is 0?

Calculus 1 — Exam 3
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Show all your work!

Differentiate and simplify where appropriate:

1. (3pts) $\frac{d}{dx} e^{x^2+3x-1} =$

2. (4pts) $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(\tan^2 x) =$

3. (6pts) $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{t^2 - 3t}{7^t} =$

4. (7pts) $\frac{d}{dx} \ln \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} =$

5. (8pts) $\frac{d}{du} \left(u \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + u^2) \right) =$

6. (10pts) Use logarithmic differentiation to find the derivative of $y = x^{\sqrt{x}}$.

7. (4pts) Draw the graphs of e^x , $\ln x$ and $\arctan x$ (each in its coordinate system).

Find the limits algebraically. Graphs of basic functions will help, as will L'Hospital's rule, where appropriate.

8. (2pts) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 5^x =$

9. (6pts) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \left(4 - \frac{1}{x} \right) =$

10. (6pts) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} =$

11. (6pts) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^3 \ln x =$

12. (10pts) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + 3x - 1)^{\frac{1}{x}} =$

13. (10pts) Let $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$.

a) Write the linearization of $f(x)$ at $a = 8$.

b) Use the linearization to estimate $\sqrt[3]{8.3}$ and compare to the calculator value of 2.024694.

14. (10pts) Radius of a sphere r is measured to be 10 meters, with maximum error 5 centimeters. Use differentials to estimate the maximum possible error, the relative error and the percentage error when computing the surface area A of the sphere ($A = 4\pi r^2$, leave your answer in terms of π).

15. (8pts) Let $f(x) = e^x + 3x + 4$. Use the theorem on derivatives of inverses to find $(f^{-1})'(5)$.

Bonus. (10pts) Find the limit. (Note: for small $x > 0$, $\ln x < 0$, so we need a minus to ensure that the base is a positive number).

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-\ln x)^{\ln(x+1)} =$$

Calculus 1 — Exam 4
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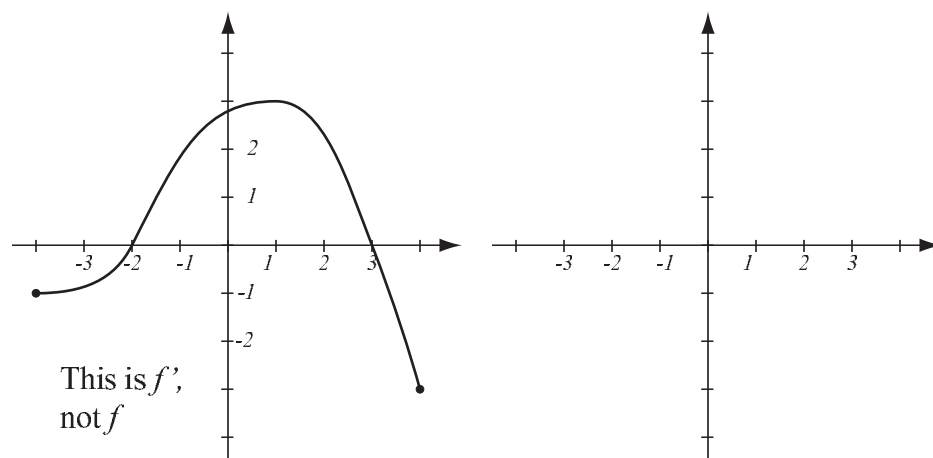
Name: _____
Show all your work!

1. (30pts) Let $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1}$. Draw an accurate graph of f by following the guidelines.
- a) Find the intervals of increase and decrease, and local extremes.
 - b) Find the intervals of concavity and points of inflection.
 - c) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$.
 - d) Use information from a)–d) to sketch the graph.

2. (14pts) Let $f(x) = 24x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}}$. Find the absolute minimum and maximum values of f on the interval $[1, 9]$.

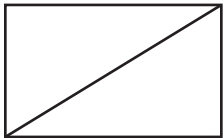
3. (16pts) Let f be continuous on $[-4, 4]$. The graph of its derivative f' is drawn below. Use the graph to answer (sign charts may help):

- What are the intervals of increase and decrease of f ? Where does f have a local minimum or maximum?
- What are the intervals of concavity of f ? Where does f have inflection points?
- Use the information gathered in a) and b) to sketch the graph of f at right, if $f(-4) = 0$.



4. (16pts) Let $f(x) = \sin^2 x$, $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$. Find the intervals of concavity and points of inflection for f .

5. (24pts) Among all rectangles of area 100 square meters, find the one which has the shortest diagonal.



- Bonus.** (10pts) Suppose $f(x) > 0$ and f is concave up. Let $g(x) = (f(x))^2$.
- Find the expression for $g''(x)$.
 - Show that g is concave up.

Calculus 1 — Exam 5
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Show all your work!

Find the following antiderivatives.

1. (3pts) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx =$

2. (3pts) $\int \frac{5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx =$

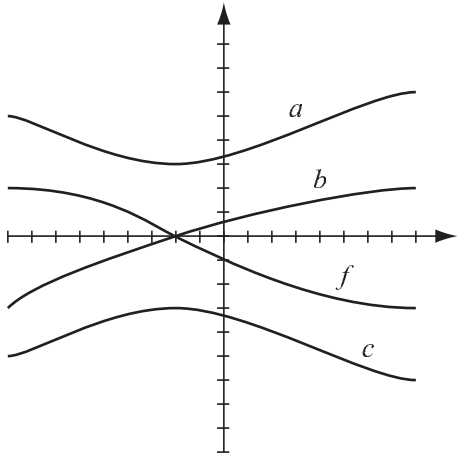
3. (3pts) $\int e^{3x+7} dx =$

4. (7pts) $\int \frac{u^2 - u + 1}{\sqrt{u}} du =$

5. (7pts) Find $f(x)$ if $f'(x) = \cos(3x) + \sec^2 x$ and $f(0) = 4$.

6. (8pts) Find $f(x)$ if $f''(x) = \frac{4}{x^3}$, $f'(1) = 3$ and $f(2) = -2$.

7. (6pts) The graph of a function f is shown. Which of the other graphs is an antiderivative of f and why?



8. (15pts) Find $\int_0^4 x - 1 \, dx$ in two ways (they'd better give you the same answer!):

- Using the “area” interpretation of the integral. Draw a picture and use area of triangles.
- Using the Evaluation Theorem.

Use the substitution rule in the following integrals:

9. (8pts) $\int (3x^2 - 2x)\sqrt{x^3 - x^2 + 1} dx =$

10. (10pts) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x} dx =$

11. (10pts) $\int_3^5 \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx =$

12. (10pts) Evaluate the following integral by breaking it up into two integrals without absolute value and evaluating each one. The graph of $y = |x - 2|$ might help.

$$\int_1^5 |x - 2| dx =$$

- 13.** (10pts) The rate at which water is flowing into a tank is $-t^2 + 10t - 9$ liters per minute.
- a) Use the Net Change Theorem to find by how much the volume of water in the tank has changed from $t = 0$ to $t = 6$.
- b) If at time $t = 0$ there were 23 liters of water in the tank, how many were there at time $t = 6$?

Bonus. (10pts) A rocket takes off vertically from the ground, accelerating at constant acceleration. If at time $t = 10$ seconds it is at height 900 meters, what was its acceleration?