

Fall 2006

1. [5pt] Find the derivative of $f(x) = x^3 e^{2x}$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 e^{2x} + 2x^3 e^{2x}$$

2. [5pt] Find the derivative of $f(x) = \ln(3x + \cos(x))$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3 - \sin x}{3x + \cos x}$$

3. [5pt] Find the derivative of $f(x) = 5 \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \right)^4$

$$f'(x) = \frac{20 x^3 (1 - x^2)}{(x^2 + 1)^5}$$

4. [5pt] Find the derivative of $f(x) = (3x^3 + x - 1)^2 (x^2 + 2)^3$

$$f'(x) = 2(3x^3 + x - 1)(6x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)^3 + 6x(3x^3 + x - 1)^2 \cdot (x^2 + 2)^2$$

5. [5pt] Find the derivative of $f(x) = e^{x^2}$

$$f'(x) = 2x e^{x^2}$$

6. [5pt] Find the derivative of $f(x) = 4x^2 \ln(1/x)$

$$f'(x) = 8x \ln x - 4x$$

7. [5pt] If $x \sin(y) + x^2 y^2 = ye^x$, find dy/dx .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ye^x - \sin y - 2xy^2}{x \cos y + 2x^2 y - e^x}$$

8. [5pt] Find the domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{x+7}$

$$[-7, \infty)$$

9. [5pt] Find the limit. If it is not a finite number, indicate if it is ∞ , $-\infty$ or if it does not exist.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

$$1$$

10. [5pt] Find the limit. If it is not a finite number, indicate if it is ∞ , $-\infty$ or if it does not exist.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$+\infty$$

11. [5pt] Find the limit. If it is not a finite number, indicate if it is ∞ , $-\infty$ or if it does not exist.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\sin(2x)]^2}{x^2}$$

$$4$$

12. [10pt] For what value of c is the following function continuous everywhere?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + c & \text{for } x \leq 2 \\ \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 2x} & \text{for } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$c = -\frac{3}{2}$$

13. [10pt] Let A be any positive number. Find the horizontal and the vertical asymptote of

$$y = \frac{7x^5 + 3x^4 + Ax + 1}{(x^3 - 5)(x^2 + 1)}$$

$$\text{Horizontal Asymptote: } y = 7$$

$$\text{Vertical Asymptote: } x = \sqrt[3]{5}$$

14. [10pt] Let A be a positive number and consider the function

$$f(x) = x^{3/5}(8A - x)$$

(a) Find all critical numbers

$$\text{Critical numbers: } x = 0, 3A$$

(b) For each critical number, determine if it corresponds to a local minimum, a local maximum or neither.

$$0: \text{ neither } ; 3A: \text{ local max}$$

15. [10pt] Consider the function $f(x) = -x^3 + 8x^2 + 10x + 1$.

(a) Find all intervals where $f(x)$ is decreasing.

$$\left(-\infty, \frac{8}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{74}}{3}\right) \text{ and } \left(\frac{8}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{74}}{3}, \infty\right)$$

(b) Find all inflection points of $f(x)$.

$$\text{Inflection points: } \left(\frac{8}{3}, f\left(\frac{8}{3}\right)\right) = \left(\frac{8}{3}, \frac{1771}{27}\right)$$

16. [10pt] Consider the function $f(x) = x^4 - 3\pi x^3$. Find all intervals where $f(x)$ is concave up.

$$\left(-\infty, 0\right) \text{ and } \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, \infty\right)$$

17. [10pt] The volume of a cube is increasing at a rate of $9 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$. How fast is the surface area increasing when the length of an edge is 30 cm ?

$$\text{Answer: } 1.2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{min}$$

18. [10pt] A poster is to have an area of 200 in^2 with 2-inch margins at the bottom and sides and a 1-inch margin at the top. What dimensions will give the largest printed area?

$$\text{Answer: } \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \times 10\sqrt{3}$$

19. [10pt] Starting with $x_1 = 1$, find the second (x_2) and third (x_3) approximations to the root of the equation $x^3 - 2x - 1 = 0$ using Newton's method.

$$x_2 = 3$$

$$x_3 = 2.2$$

20. [5pt] Find the indefinite integral

$$\int \left(6e^{3x} + \frac{2x^3 - \sqrt{x}}{x} \right) dx$$

$$2e^{3x} - x^2 - 2x^{1/2} + C$$

21. [5pt] Find the area under the graph of $f(x) = 1 + 3x + x^2$ between $x = 1$ and $x = 3$.

$$\frac{68}{3}$$

22. [10pt] Evaluate

$$\int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{2+x^3} dx$$

$$\text{Answer: } \frac{2}{9} \left(3^{3/2} - 2^{3/2} \right)$$

23. [10pt] Evaluate

$$\int_0^1 \frac{8x}{(1-4x^2)^2} dx$$

Answer:

$$-4/3$$

24. [5pt] Given the function

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \sin(t^2)e^t dt$$

find $g'(x)$.

$$g'(x) = \sin x^2 e^x$$

25. [10pt] A particle moves along a line so that its velocity at time t is $v(t) = 2t^2 - 4t - 5$ meters per second. Find the displacement of the particle during the time period $1 \leq t \leq 3$.

Answer:

$$s(4) - s(1) = \int_1^4 v(t) dt = -\frac{26}{3}$$

i.e. $\frac{26}{3}$ m to the left