

MA 125-5B, Spring 2004

## FINAL EXAM

May 3, 2004 (150 minutes)

Name:

SSN:

Max. Points: 100 + 5 Bonus

Points:

Exam Grade:

Turn in **all the work** which you did to solve the problems, not just the final answer. In particular, include **intermediate steps in calculations**, wherever they demonstrate which method you used to get the result. You may use separate sheets for this.

The exam is **closed book** and **closed notes**. **No calculator** is to be used.

1. Find the following limits (4 + 4 + 4 pts):

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 4x^2}$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}$

2. Use the definition of the derivative to find  $f'(x)$  for the function  $f(x) = x^3$  (5 pts).

3. Find the equation for the tangent line to the graph of the function  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 3)$  at the point  $(x, y) = (2, 0)$  (5 pts).

4. The graph of the derivative  $f'$  of a function  $f$  is provided. Use it to find the following:

(a) intervals of increase and decrease for  $f$  (2 pts),

(b) local minima and local maxima of  $f$  (2 pts),

(c) intervals where the graph of  $f$  is concave upwards or concave downwards (2 pts),

(d) inflection points of  $f$  (2 pts).

(e) Assume that  $f(0) = 0$ . Sketch the graph of  $f$  (4 pts).

5. Find the derivative  $f'(x)$  for the following functions (4 + 4 + 4 + 4 pts):

(a)  $f(x) = x \sin x$

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

(c)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$

(d)  $f(x) = \sqrt{\tan(2x)}$

6.\* (a) Use implicit differentiation to find  $y'$  in terms of  $x$  and  $y$  for the curve  $x^3y = y^3 + x^3$ . (5 pts)

7. Find all critical numbers as well as the absolute maximum and absolute minimum of  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$  in the domain  $-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 4$ . (8 pts)

8. Find the point on the line  $y = -2x + 2$  which has the shortest distance from the origin. (8 pts)

9. (a) State the Mean Value Theorem. (3 pts)

(b) State the Evaluation Theorem. (3 pts)

**10.** Let  $f(x) = \sin x$ .

(a) Find the definite integral of  $f$  from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 2\pi$ . (4 pts)

(b) Find the total area between the graph of  $f$  and the  $x$ -axis from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 2\pi$ . (4 pts)

**11.** Calculate the following definite and indefinite integrals: (4 + 4 + 4 pts)

(a)  $\int_1^4 \frac{x - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(b)  $\int_0^1 10^x dx$

(c)  $\int \left( \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx$

- 12.** The acceleration (in m/sec<sup>2</sup>) of a particle which moves along a straight line is given by  $a(t) = 3t^2$ . It is also known that its velocity (in m/sec) and position (in meters) at time  $t = 0$  are  $v(0) = 2$  and  $s(0) = -2$ . Find the position function  $s(t)$  for all times  $t$ . (8 pts)