

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Fall 2019

Student's Name _____ Course# _____ Prob.# #1 Date _____
 Section Instructor _____ Sec.# _____

GRADING

HONOR PLEDGE: I pledge on my honor that I have not given or received any unauthorized assistance on this examination or assignment.
 Please write the exact wording of the pledge, followed by your signature, in the space below:

Signature _____

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x-1)}{8x-4} \quad U = 2x-1$

$\lim_{U \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin U}{4U} = \lim_{U \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sin U}{U} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{4}$

b. $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{9-\sqrt{t}}$
 $\sqrt{9-\sqrt{0}} = \sqrt{9-0} = \sqrt{9} = 3$

FALL 2014

2

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Student's Name _____ Course# FALL 2014 Prob.# 2 Date _____
Section Instructor yankov Sec.# 023

GRADING

HONOR PLEDGE: I pledge on my honor that I have not given or received any unauthorized assistance on this examination or assignment. Please write the exact wording of the pledge, followed by your signature, in the space below:

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$$A) f(t) = \frac{4}{t^2} \quad f'(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{f(x) - f(t)}{x - t}$$

$$f'(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{4/x^2 - 4/t^2}{x - t} \cdot \frac{x^2 t^2}{x^2 t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{4t^2 - 4x^2}{(x-t)(x^2 t^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{-4(x^2 - t^2)}{(x-t)(x^2 t^2)} = \frac{-4(x-t)(x+t)}{(x-t)(x^2 t^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{-4(2t)}{t^4} = \frac{-8}{t^3}$$

$$f'(t) = \frac{-8}{t^3}$$

$$f'(-1) = \frac{-8}{(-1)^3} = 8$$

$$B) q(x) = \frac{3}{x} = 3x^{-1} \rightarrow (1, 3)$$

$$q'(x) = \frac{-3}{x^2}$$

$$q'(1) = \frac{-3}{1^2} = -3$$

Tangent line =

$$y - 3 = -3(x - 1)$$

$$y - 3 = -3x + 3$$

$$y = -3x + 6$$

Fall 2014 # 2

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

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GRADING

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$$f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2} \quad f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{\frac{4}{x^2} - \frac{4}{-1}}{x+1} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{4}{x^2} - \frac{4}{-1}}{x+1} = 4$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{4}{x^2} + 4 \right)}{x+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + 1 \right)}{x+1} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} (1 + x^2) 4}{x+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cancel{x^2} (1+x^2) 4}{\cancel{x^2} (x+1)} = \frac{(1+x^2) 4}{x+1} \quad \frac{\cancel{x^2} (1+\frac{1}{x^2}) 4}{\cancel{x^2} (x+1)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{4}{x^2} + 4}{x+1} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} (4 + 4x^2)}{x+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} 4 (x^2 + 1)}{x+1} = \frac{4(x^2 + 1)}{x^2(x+1)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} (x^2 + 1) 4}{x(x+1)} = \frac{(x + \frac{1}{x}) 4}{x(x+1)} = \frac{4x(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{x(x+1)} = \frac{4x}{x} = \frac{4(-1)}{-1} = 4$$

Fall 2014

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Student's Name _____ Course# 140 Prob.# 3 Date 5/17/17
Section Instructor _____ Sec.# 011

GRADING

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3. a. $f(x) = \left(\frac{3x+5}{x^2+7} \right)^2$

$$f'(x) = 2 \left(\frac{3x+5}{x^2+7} \right) \left(\frac{3(x^2+7) - (2x)(3x+5)}{(x^2+7)^2} \right)$$

b. $g(t) = t^{1/3} (e^{\sec t}) + \ln(4\pi)$

$$g'(t) = \left(\frac{1}{3} t^{-2/3} (e^{\sec t}) + \sec(t) \tan(t) e^{\sec t} (t^{1/3}) + 0 \right)$$

Fall 2014 # 4

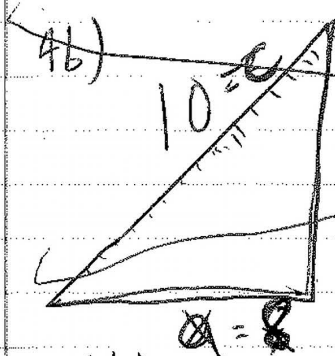
4a) $g(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 3$ $2y^3 - 4x^2y + xy = 10$

$6y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 8xy + y + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$
 ~~$6y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 4x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = -8xy - y$~~
 ~~$\frac{dy}{dx} (6y^2 - 4x^2 + x) = -8xy - y$~~

~~$y(1) = \frac{6(2)^2 - 4(1)^2 + 1}{8(1)(2) - 2} = \frac{14}{14} = 1$~~
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6(2)^2 - 4(1)^2 + 1}{8(1)(2) - 2} = \frac{14}{14} = 1$

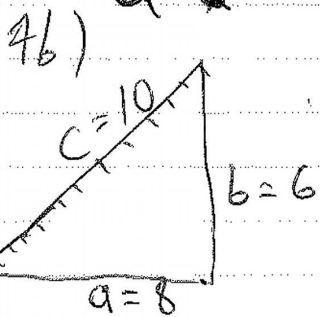
$(1, 2) \quad 2(2)^3 - 4(1)^2(2) + (1)(2) = 10$
 $16 - 8 + 2 = 10$
 $10 = 10 \checkmark$

$(1, 2) \checkmark$



when $a=8$ $\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{ft/s} = 4 \text{ ft/s}$

Find $\frac{db}{dt}$
 $a^2 + b^2 = 100$
 $8^2 + b^2 = 10^2$
 $b^2 = 36$
 $b = 6$
 $2a \frac{da}{dt} + 2b \frac{db}{dt} = 0$
 $2(8) \left(\frac{da}{dt} \right) + 2(6) \left(\frac{db}{dt} \right) = 0$



when $a=8$ $\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}(8) \text{ ft/s} = 4 \text{ ft/s}$

find $\frac{db}{dt}$
 $a^2 + b^2 = 100$
 $2a \frac{da}{dt} + 2b \frac{db}{dt} = 0$
 $2(8)(4) + 2(6) \frac{db}{dt} = 0$
 $64 + 12 \frac{db}{dt} = 0$
 $\frac{db}{dt} = -\frac{64}{12}$
 $\frac{db}{dt} = -\frac{16}{3}$

Ladder falling at $\frac{16}{3} \text{ ft/s}$

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Student's Name _____ Course# 140 Prob.# F'14 Date 5/4/17
 Section Instructor _____ ec.# _____ #5 GRADING

HONOR PLEDGE: I pledge on my honor that I have not given or received any unauthorized assistance on this examination or assignment.
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a) $g(x) = x^3 - 5x + 3$ $[1, 2]$

$g(1) = -1$

$g(2) = 1$

$g(x)$ goes from - to + on $[1, 2]$, so it has to have a zero on $[1, 2]$

Newton Raphson: $C_2 = C_1 - \frac{g(x)}{g'(x)}$

$C_2 = 1 - \frac{(-1)}{(-2)}$

$C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

b) $f(x) = x\sqrt{x+1}$ for $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ $[-1, 1]$

$f'(x) = \sqrt{x+1} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$

$\frac{-(2x+2)}{2\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$

$0 = \sqrt{x+1} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$

$0 = \frac{3x+2}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$

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

$-\sqrt{x+1} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$



crit #'s @ $-\frac{3}{2}, -1$ (-1 not in domain of $f(x)$)

x	$f(x)$
-1	0
$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$ $-\frac{2}{3}\left(\sqrt{-\frac{2}{3}+1}\right) \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$
1	$\sqrt{2}$

$$\text{min @ } x = -\frac{3}{2} \quad y = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{max @ } x = 1 \quad y = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{8}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2(x^2 + 8)}{x^3}$$

(a) $f(0) = \text{DNE}$

$$0 = x^2 + \frac{8}{x}$$

$$-\frac{8}{x} = x^2$$

$$-8 = x^3$$

$$x = -2$$

y-int: DNE

x-int: $(-2, 0)$

$$x=0$$

Vertical asymptote: $x=0$

No Horizontal Asymptote

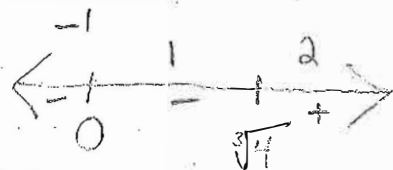
(b) $f'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x^2}$

$$x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$2x^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$



$$f'(-2) = -$$

$$f'(0) = -$$

$$f'(2) = +$$

f is decreasing from $(-\infty, 0]$, $[0, 2]$
 f is increasing from $[2, \infty)$

(c) $f''(x) = \frac{2(x^2 + 8)}{x^3}$

$$x^3 = 0$$

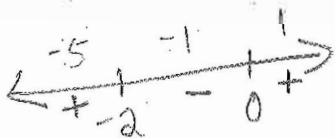
$$x=0$$

$$2x^2 + 16 = 0$$

$$2x^2 = -16$$

$$x^2 = -8$$

$$x = -2$$



$$f''(-2) = +$$

$$f''(0) = -$$

$$f''(2) = +$$

Concave up from $(-\infty, -2) \cup (0, \infty)$
 Concave down from $(-2, 0)$

(d) $f'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x^2}$

$$2x^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$



$$f'(-2) = -$$

$$f'(2) = +$$

relative min at $(2, 7.56)$
 no relative max

$$f(2) = 4 + \frac{8}{2} = 7.56$$



$$\textcircled{e} \frac{2(x^3+8)}{x^3}$$

$$2x^3+16=0$$

$$x^3 = -8$$

$$x = -2$$

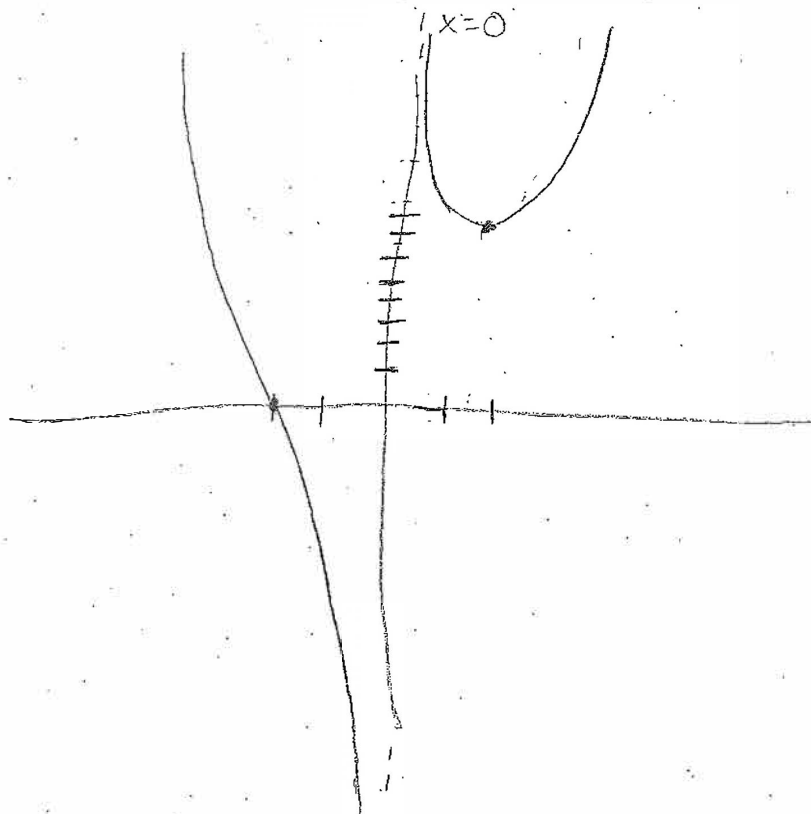


$$f''(-5) = + \quad f''(-2) = \frac{0}{-8} = 0$$

$$f''(-1) = -$$

inflection point at $(-2, 0)$

\textcircled{f}



VA at $x=0$

$(-2, 0)$ inflection and intercept

increase: $[\sqrt[3]{4}, \infty)$

decrease $(-\infty, 0] \cup [0, \sqrt[3]{4}]$

up $(-\infty, -2) \cup (0, \infty)$

down $(-2, 0)$

min $(\sqrt[3]{4}, 7.56)$

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS Fall 2014

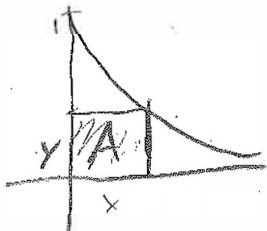
Student's Name _____ Course# _____ Prob.# 7a Date _____
 Section Instructor _____ Sec.# _____

GRADING

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7a) Max area of rectangle in first quadrant w/ vertex at origin and opp. vertex at $y = e^{-x/2}$



$$y = e^{-x/2}$$

$$A = x \cdot y = x \cdot e^{-x/2}$$

$$A'(x) = x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-x/2}\right) + e^{-x/2} = \frac{-xe^{-x/2}}{2} + e^{-x/2} = \frac{-xe^{-x/2} + 2e^{-x/2}}{2} = -\left(\frac{e^{-x/2}(x-2)}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{set to 0} \rightarrow \frac{e^{-x/2}(x-2)}{2} = 0$$

$$e^{-x/2} \neq 0 \text{ besides } / (x-2), 2$$

$$A = 2 \cdot e^{-1}$$

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Student's Name _____
Section Instructor _____

Course# MATH Prob.# 140 Date May 4, 2017
Sec.# _____

GRADING

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I pledge on _____

Signature _____

Fall 2014

8. (a) $H(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{\ln x} \tan(\pi t) dt = [H(x)]_{\sin x}^{\ln x} = H(\ln x) - H(\sin x)$

$$H'(x) = \tan(\pi \ln x) \cdot (\ln x)' - \tan(\pi \sin x) \cdot (\sin x)'$$

$$= \tan(\pi \ln x) \frac{1}{x} - \tan(\pi \sin x) \cos x$$

(b) $f(x) = 3x^2 - x$ $g(x) = x^2 + 3x$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$3x^2 - x = x^2 + 3x$$

$$(x-2)x = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2$$

$$A = \int_0^2 [g(x) - f(x)] dx$$

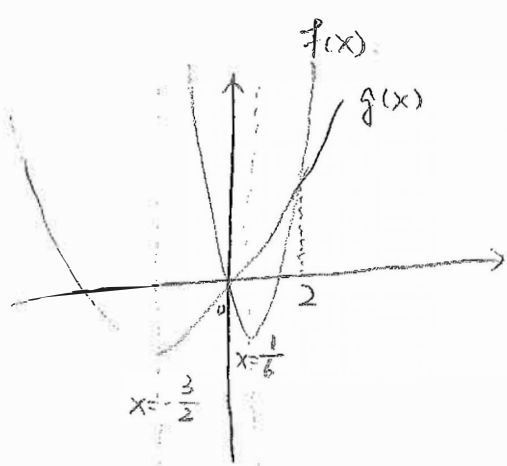
$$= \int_0^2 (-2x^2 + 4x) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 \right]_0^2$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 + 2 \cdot 4 - 0$$

$$= -\frac{16}{3} + \frac{24}{3}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}$$



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Student's Name _____
Section Instructor _____

Course# Math 140 Prob.# 8
Sec.# 0113

Date May 4, 2017
GRADING

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Fall 2014 #8

8) a) let $H(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{\ln x} \tan(\pi t) dt$, Find $H'(x)$.

$$H'(x) = \tan(\pi(\ln x)) \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \tan(\pi(\sin x)) \cdot \cos x$$

$$= \frac{\tan(\pi(\ln x))}{x} - \tan(\pi(\sin x)) \cos x$$

b) let graph $f(x) = 3x^2 - x$ and $g(x) = x^2 + 3x$. Find the area A of the graphs f and g .

$$3x^2 - x = x^2 + 3x$$

$$2x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$2x(x-2) = 0$$

$$x = 0, x = 2$$

$$3(1) - (1) = 2 \quad \text{lower}$$

$$(1)^2 + 3(1) = 4 \quad \text{upper}$$

$$\int_0^2 (x^2 + 3x - (3x^2 - x)) dx$$

$$\int_0^2 -2x^2 + 4x dx \Rightarrow \left. \frac{-2x^3}{3} + \frac{4x^2}{2} \right|_0^2$$

$$\frac{-2(2)^3}{3} + \frac{4(2)^2}{2} - 0 = \frac{-16}{3} + \frac{16}{2} = \frac{-16}{3} + \frac{24}{3} = \boxed{\frac{8}{3}}$$

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS Fall 2014

Student's Name _____
 Section Instructor _____

Course# 140 Prob.# 9 Date _____
 Sec.# 0123

GRADING

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Fall 2014 Problem 9

a) $\int_0^3 |y-2| dy$

$u = y - 2$
 $du = 1$
 $f(0) = 0 - 2 = -2$
 $f(3) = 3 - 2 = 1$

$\int_{-2}^1 |u| du$

$\int_{-2}^0 |u| du + \int_0^1 |u| du$

$\left| \frac{u^2}{2} \right|_{-2}^0 + \left| \frac{u^2}{2} \right|_0^1$

$|0 - \frac{4}{2}| + |\frac{1}{2} - 0|$

$\boxed{2\frac{1}{2}}$

b) $\int_{-1}^0 t^2 \sqrt{1+t} dt$

$u = \sqrt{1+t}$ $f(-1) = 0$
 $du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$ $f(0) = 1$

$2 \int_0^1 u^2 (u^2 - 1)^2 du$

$2 \int_0^1 u^2 (u^4 - 2u^2 + 1) du$

$2 \int_0^1 u^6 - 2u^4 + u^2 du$

$2 \left(\frac{u^7}{7} - \frac{2u^5}{5} + \frac{u^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1$

$2 \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right)$

$2 \left(\frac{15 - 42 + 35}{105} \right)$

$2 \left(\frac{-27 + 35}{105} \right)$

$2 \left(\frac{8}{105} \right)$

$\boxed{\frac{16}{105}}$