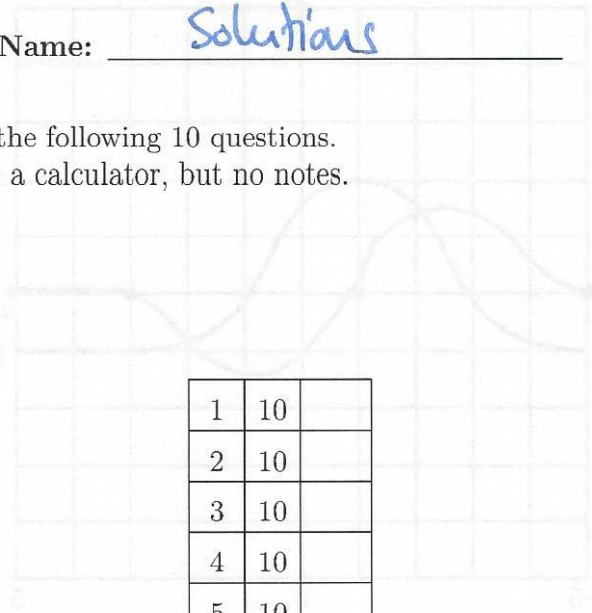


Math 231 Calculus 1 Fall 14 Midterm 3b

Name: Solutions

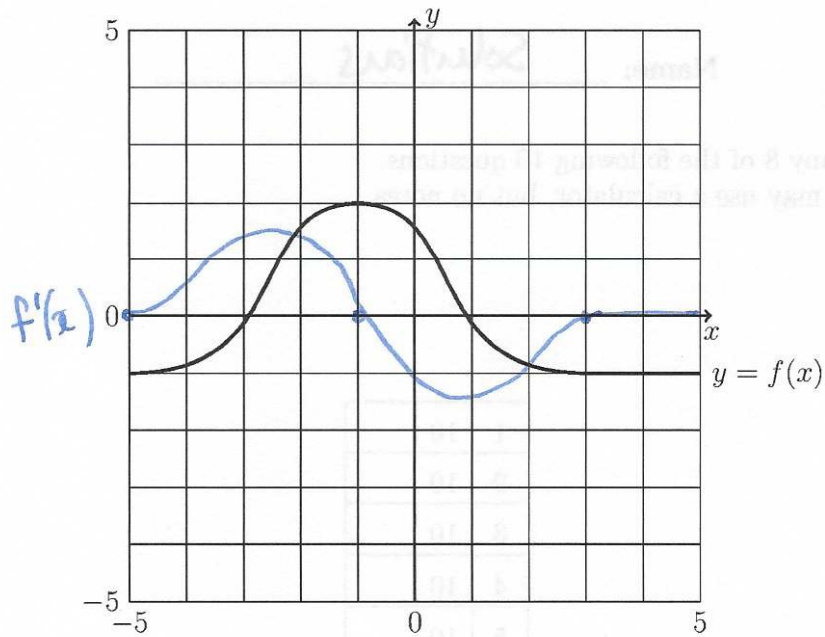
- Do any 8 of the following 10 questions.
- You may use a calculator, but no notes.



1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
	80	

Midterm 3	
Overall	

(1) (10 points) Consider the function $f(x)$ defined by the following graph.



- (a) Label all regions where $f(x) > 0$. $(-3, 1)$
- (b) Label all regions where $f'(x) < 0$. $(-1, 5)$ (or $(-1, 3)$ acceptable)
- (c) What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$? -1
- (d) What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x)$? 0
- (e) Sketch a graph of $f'(x)$ on the figure.

	Abstract
	Concrete

(2) (10 points) Consider the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+1)}$

- (a) Find all vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the function.
 (b) Find all critical points of the function.
 (c) Determine the intervals where $f(x)$ is increasing and decreasing.

a) vertical asymptotes: $x=2, x=-1$

horizontal asymptotes: $y=0$

b) $f'(x) = - (x^2 - x - 2)^{-2} \cdot (2x - 1)$ solve $f'(x) = 0$ $x = \frac{1}{2}$

c)

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

increasing: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \frac{1}{2})$

decreasing: $(\frac{1}{2}, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

(3) (10 points) Consider the function $f(x) = x \ln(x) - 4x$.

(a) Find all critical points of the function.

(b) Use the second derivative test to attempt to classify them.

a)

$$f'(x) = \ln(x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 4$$

since $f'(x) = 0$ $\ln(x) = 3$ $\implies x = e^3$

b) $f''(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

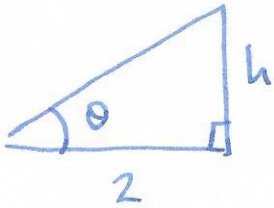
$$f''(e^3) = \frac{1}{e^3} > 0 \implies \text{local min}$$



$(0, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ increasing

$(1, e) \cup (e, \infty)$ decreasing

- (4) (10 points) A hot air balloon is released from the ground a distance of 2km away. When you see the balloon at an angle of $\pi/6$ radians, it is rising at a rate of 0.1 radians/hour. How fast is the balloon rising?



$$\frac{h}{2} = \tan \theta$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{dh}{dt} = \sec^2 \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot 0.1 = \frac{8}{30} \text{ km/hour}$$

(5) (10 points) Find

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1) - x}{1 - \cos 2x}$$

$$\text{L'H: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} - 1}{2 \sin 2x}$$

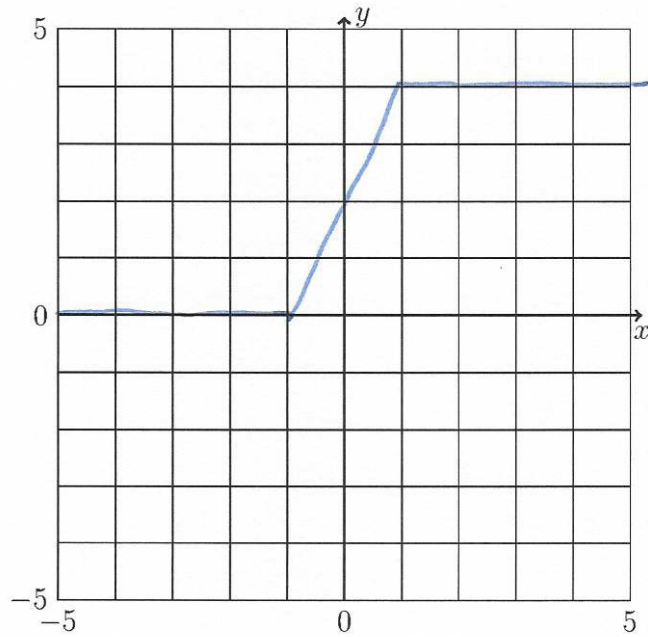
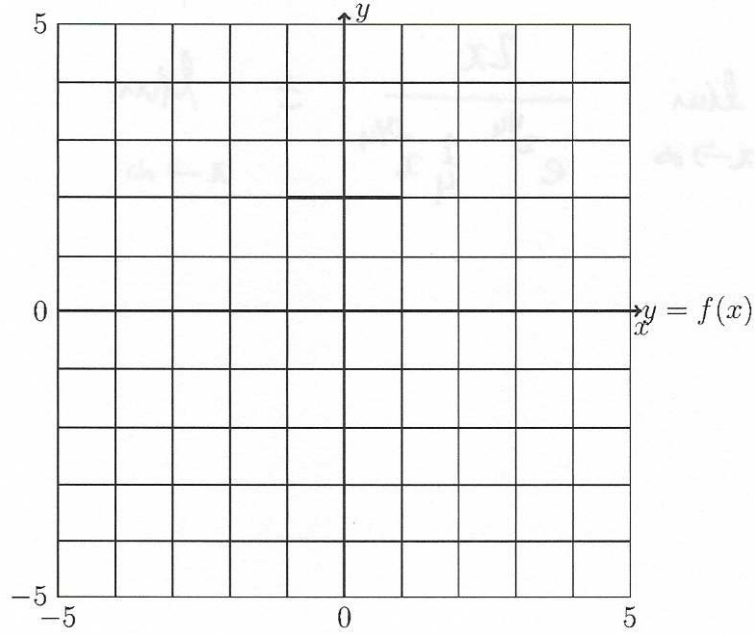
$$\theta \approx x = \frac{N}{L}$$



$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{dN/dt}{L}$$

$$\text{L'H: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(x+1)^{-2} \cdot 1}{4 \cos(4x)} = \frac{-1}{4}$$

(6) (10 points) Sketch the graph of $\int_{-5}^x f(t) dt$, where $f(x)$ is shown below.

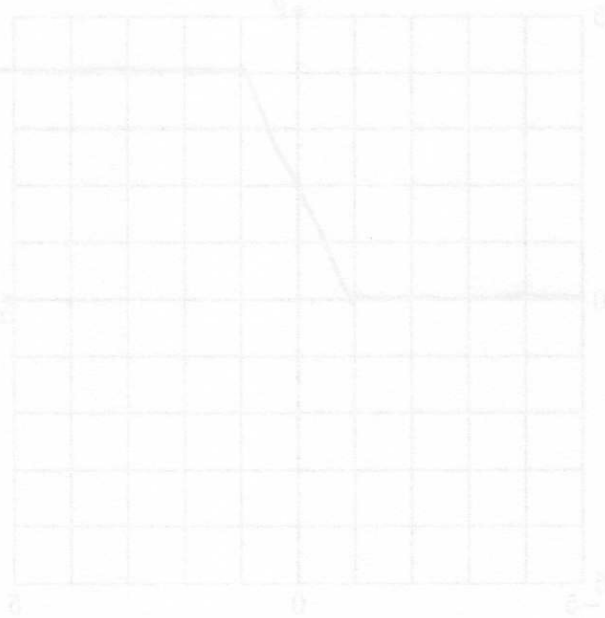


- (7) (10 points) Which function grows faster, x^2 or $e^{\sqrt[2]{x}}$? Justify your answer.
 (Hint: take a limit.)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{\sqrt[2]{x}}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{2x}{e^{\sqrt[2]{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^{-3/4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 8x$$



(8) (10 points) Find the indefinite integral

$$\int 3 \cos(x) - 2e^x dx.$$

$$\int [3 \cos(x) - 2e^x] dx = 3 \sin(x) - 2e^x + C$$

$$\left(4 - \frac{5}{8} \right) - \frac{2 \cdot 4}{5} - 7 \cdot \frac{5}{8} =$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = 4 + \frac{5}{8} - 51 - 91 =$$

(9) (10 points) Evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_1^9 \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

$$\int_1^9 x^{1/2} - 2x^{-1/2} dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - 4x^{1/2} \right]_1^9$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} 27 - \frac{4 \cdot 3}{12} - \left(\frac{2}{3} - 4 \right).$$

$$= 18 - 12 - \frac{2}{3} + 4 = 9\frac{1}{3}$$

(10) Find the area under the graph $y = 2x^3 + 1$ between $x = 0$ and $x = 1$.

$$\int_0^1 2x^3 + 1 \, dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} x^4 + x \right]_0^1$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$