

## Math 229 Calculus Computer Lab Spring 16 Sample Final

- You may only use `julia` during this exam. No calculators or cell phones. Write down your `julia` commands to receive partial credit.
- (1) Convert the following `julia` expressions to standard mathematical expressions. Use parentheses to clearly indicate the order of operations:
    - (a) `(x+y)/z+x`
    - (b) `exp(1/2x^3)*1/2*x^2`
    - (c) `a/c/5*2+(a-b)/c`
  - (2) You want to compute a decimal approximate to  $1/\sqrt{13}$ . Explain what the following `julia` commands compute, or why they give an error.
    - (a) `1/13^1/2`
    - (b) `1/(13^1/2)`
    - (c) `1/sqrt(13^(-1))`

Write down a `julia` command which produces a decimal approximate to  $1/\sqrt{13}$ . Explain how to check your result.
  - (3) Find all solutions (to 3 decimal places) to the equation  $12 \sin(2x) = 5x - 200$ . Write down the `julia` command you use.
  - (4) Write down `julia` commands to define a function  $f(x)$  which has value  $\sin(x)$  for  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$  and 0 for other values of  $x$ , and plot its graph to check you are correct.
  - (5) Use `julia` to find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(5x^2) - 1}{\sin^4(2x)}$ , by any method.
  - (6) Consider the function  $f(x) = 15 \sin(x)e^{-x^2/4} - x - 5$ . Use `julia` to find all the critical points; write both the `julia` commands and your answers.

- (7) Consider a function  $f(x)$  for which  $f'(x) = 4\sin(x) + x/2$ . Use `julia` to find all the critical points; write both the `julia` commands and your answers. Where is the function concave up and concave down?
- (8) Use the built in Newton's method `newton(f, fp, x)` to find all zeros of  $f(x) = \frac{20\sin(x)}{(x^2 - x + 1)} + 2$ , where `fp(x) = D(f)(x)`.
- (9) You wish to build a space ship in the shape of a cylinder with a hemisphere attached on each flat end. If the total volume should be  $500\text{m}^3$ , what is the smallest surface area possible?
- (10) Use `julia` to find the area under the curve of  $f(x) = 4e^{-2x^2}$  between  $x = 2$  and  $x = 4$ . Find the volume of revolution obtained by rotating this region around the  $x$ -axis.