

Math 231 Calculus 1 Fall 18 Midterm 2b

Name: Solutions

- I will count your best 8 of the following 10 questions.
- You may use a calculator, and a  $3 \times 5$  index card of notes.

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

Midterm 2	
Overall	

(1) (10 points) Find the derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln(x)}$ .

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

(2) (10 points) Find the derivative of the function  $f(x) = e^{-2x} \sin(3x)$ .

$$f'(x) = -2e^{-2x} \sin(3x) + e^{-2x} \cdot \cos(3x) \cdot 3$$

(3) (10 points) Find the derivative of the function  $f(x) = \tan^{-1}(3\sqrt{x})$ .

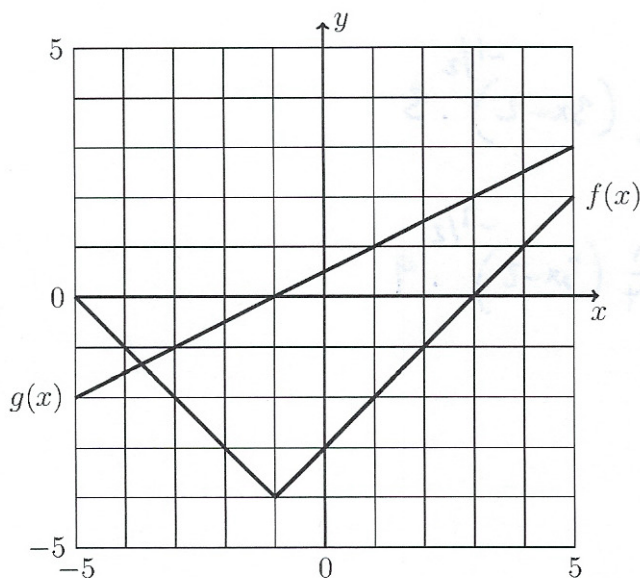
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+9x} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}(1+9x)}$$

(4) (10 points) Find the second derivative of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{3x-2}$ .

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (3x-2)^{-1/2} \cdot 3$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4} (3x-2)^{-3/2} \cdot 9$$

(5) (10 points) The graph of the functions  $f$  and  $g$  are shown below.



(a) Let  $h(x) = f(x)/g(x)$ . Find  $h'(1)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 h'(x) &= \frac{g(x) \cdot f'(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{(g(x))^2} & h'(1) &= \frac{g(1)f'(1) - f(1)g'(1)}{(g(1))^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 \cdot 1 - (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{(1)^2} & &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Let  $h(x) = f(g(x))$ . Find  $h'(-1)$ .

$$h'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$h'(-1) = f'(g(-1)) \cdot g'(-1) = f'(0) \cdot g'(-1) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

- (6) (10 points) Use implicit differentiation to find the tangent line to the curve given by the equation  $x^3 - y^2 = 2xy - 4$  at the point  $(2, 2)$ .

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

$$12 - 4y' = 4 + 4y'$$

$$8 = 8y' \quad y' = 1$$

$$y - 2 = 1(x - 2)$$

$$y = x + 0$$

- (7) (10 points) An oil tanker is leaking oil and forming a circular oil slick. If the area of the oil slick is growing at a rate of  $20\text{m}^2/\text{minute}$ , how fast is the radius growing when the radius is  $10\text{m}$ ? (The area of a circle is  $A = \pi r^2$ .)

$$A(t) = \pi(r(t))^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \pi 2r \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 20 \quad r = 10 :$$

$$20 = 20\pi \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{ m/s}$$



- (8) (10 points) Use linear approximation to estimate  $\sqrt{97}$ . What is the percentage error in your approximation?

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad f(100) = 10$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} \quad f'(100) = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$f(97) \approx f(100) + f'(100) \cdot (-3)$$

$$10 + \frac{1}{20} \cdot -3 = 10 - \frac{3}{20} = 9.85$$

$$\text{percentage error} = \frac{|9.85 - \sqrt{97}|}{\sqrt{97}} \times 100 \approx 0.012\%$$

- (9) Find the critical points for the function  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$  and use the first derivative test to classify them.

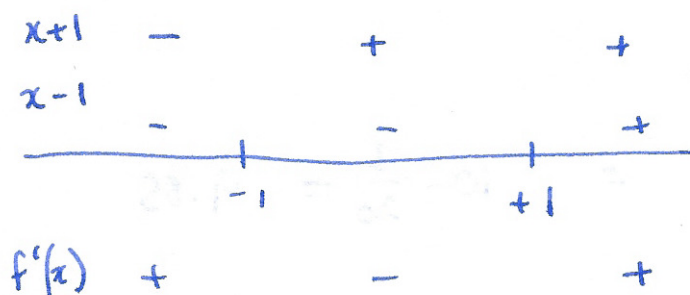
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$$

critical points: solve  $f'(x) = 0$  :

$$3x^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$3(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$3(x+1)(x-1) = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$$



-1 local max

+1 local min

- (10) (10 points) The graph of the function  $f(x)$  is shown below. On the top set of axes mark where  $f(x)$  is decreasing. On the lower set of axes sketch  $f'(x)$ .

