Name: $\qquad$
Instructor: $\qquad$
Math 10550, Exam 2
October 16, 2014.

- The Honor Code is in effect for this examination. All work is to be your own.
- No calculators.
- The exam lasts for 1 hour and 15 min .
- Be sure that your name is on every page in case pages become detached.
- Be sure that you have all 10 pages of the test.

| PLEASE MARK YOUR ANSWERS WITH AN X, not a circle! |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| 2. (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| 3. (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
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| 10. (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |


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| Multiple Choice__ |  |
| 11. |  |
| 12. |  |
| 13. | $\square$ |
| 14. |  |
| Total |  |

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## Multiple Choice

1. ( 6 pts.) A cylinder has constant height $h=2 \mathrm{~m}$, but the radius is changing. If the volume is increasing at a rate of $16 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{sec}$., how fast is the radius changing when the radius is 4 m .
(a) $8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$.
(b) $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$.
(c) $\frac{1}{\pi} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$.
(d) $4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$.
(e) $\frac{4}{\pi} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$.
2.( 6 pts .) A beetle is moving along a straight line, with position given by $s(t)=\sin (t)+$ $\cos (t)$. How much distance does it travel from $t=0$ to $t=\pi / 3$ ?
(a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$
(b) $\sqrt{2}-1$
(c) $2 \sqrt{2}-\frac{3}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
(d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
(e) None of the above.

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3. (6 pts.) Find the linearization $L(x)$ of the function $f(x)=\tan (x)$ at $\frac{\pi}{4}$.
(a) $1-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}+\sqrt{2} x$
(b) $1-\frac{\pi}{8}+\frac{x}{2}$
(c) $1-\frac{\pi}{2}+2 x$
(d) $1+\frac{\pi}{2}+2 x$
(e) Does not exist; $\tan (x)$ is not differentiable at $\frac{\pi}{4}$
4. ( 6 pts .) Use linear approximation of $f(x)=\sqrt{3+x}$ at $a=1$ to estimate $\sqrt{3.6}$.
(a) 1.9
(b) 1.8
(c) 2.1
(d) 2.2
(e) 3.8

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5. ( 6 pts .) Consider the function $f(x)=x^{1 / 3}(x+1)^{2}$. Which of the following is a complete list of the critical points of $f$ ?
(a) $1,1 / 7,0$
(b) $-1 / 4,0,1$
(c) $-1,0$
(d) $0,-1 / 7,-1$
(e) $\quad-1,-1 / 7$
6. ( 6 pts.) Let

$$
f(\theta)=\frac{\theta^{2}}{4}+\cos (\theta) \quad \text { where } \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi
$$

Which of the following statements is true about the graph of $f$ ?
(a) It is concave up on the interval $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ and concave down on the interval $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi\right)$.
(b) It is concave up on the interval $(0, \pi)$.
(c) It is concave up on the interval $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2 \pi}{3}\right)$ and concave down on the intervals $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{2 \pi}{3}, \pi\right)$.
(d) It is concave up on the intervals $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{2 \pi}{3}, \pi\right)$ and concave down on the interval $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2 \pi}{3}\right)$.
(e) It is concave up on the interval $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi\right)$ and concave down on the interval $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$.

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7. ( 6 pts.) Consider the function $f(x)=x^{3}-3 x^{2}-9 x+2014$. Which of the following statements is true?
(a) $\quad f$ has a local maximum at $x=-1$, a local minimum at $x=3$, a point of inflection at $x=1$.
(b) $\quad f$ has a local maximum at $x=1$, a local minimum at $x=-1$, a point of inflection at $x=3$.
(c) $\quad f$ has a local maximum at $x=3$, a local minimum at $x=-1$, a point of inflection at $x=1$.
(d) $\quad f$ has a local maximum at $x=-1$, a local minimum at $x=1$, a point of inflection at $x=3$.
(e) $\quad f$ has a local maximum at $x=3$, a local minimum at $x=1$, a point of inflection at $x=-1$.
8.(6 pts.) Evaluate $\lim _{x \rightarrow-\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2 x^{2}+1}}{x-4}$.
(a) 2
(b) -4
(c) $\sqrt{2}$
(d) $-\sqrt{2}$
(e) -2

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9. ( 6 pts.) The derivative and second derivative of the function $f(x)$ are given by

$$
f^{\prime}(x)=\frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{x} \quad \text { and } \quad f^{\prime \prime}(x)=1-\frac{6}{x^{2}} .
$$

On which of the following intervals is $f(x)$ it both decreasing and concave up?
(a) $(\sqrt{6}, 3)$
(b) $(0,2)$
(c) $(-\sqrt{6}, 0)$
(d) $(3, \infty)$
(e) It is impossible for a function to be decreasing and concave up on an interval.
10. (6 pts.) What is the minimum value of the function $f(t)=2 x^{3}-3 x^{2}-12 t+6$ on the interval $[-2,3]$ ?
(a) 13
(b) -14
(c) -3
(d) $\quad-7$
(e) 2

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## Partial Credit

You must show your work on the partial credit problems to receive credit!
11. (12 pts.) A ladder 8 ft long leans against a vertical wall. The top of the ladder is pulled up from the floor at a rate of $2 \mathrm{ft} /$ second. Let $\theta$ be the angle between the ladder and the ground. Find $\frac{d \theta}{d t}$ when the bottom of the ladder is 4 ft away from the wall.


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12.(12 pts.) Show that the equation

$$
x^{7}+2 x^{5}+5 x+4=0
$$

has one and exactly one real solution. Identify the theorem(s) you are using.

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13.(13 pts.)

The table below shows what is known about a function $f$ which is defined and continuous on the interval $[-1,3]$. The table gives the values (or the sign) of $f, f^{\prime}$ and $f^{\prime \prime}$ at the points given (D.N.E indicates that the derivative does not exist at that point) and tells whether $f^{\prime}$ and $f^{\prime \prime}$ are positive or negative on the intervals given.

| $x$ | -1 | $(-1,0)$ | 0 | $(0,1)$ | 1 | $(1,2)$ | 2 | $(2,3)$ | 3 |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $f(x)$ | 2 |  | 1 |  | 0 |  | 1 |  | -0.5 |
| $f^{\prime}(x)$ |  | $<0$ |  | $<0$ | 0 | $>0$ | D.N.E. | $<0$ |  |
| $f^{\prime \prime}(x)$ |  | $<0$ |  | $>0$ | $>0$ | $>0$ |  | $>0$ |  |

Sketch the graph of a function $f(x)$ satisfying the above data.


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14.( 3 pts.) You will earn 3 points if your instructor can read your name easily on the front page of the exam and you mark the answer boxes with an X (as opposed to a circle or any other mark).

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