Name: _			
Instructo	r:		

Math 10560, Exam 1. February 16, 2006

- The Honor Code is in effect for this examination. All work is to be your own.
- No calculators.
- \bullet 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 9 pages of the test.

PLE	ASE MARK Y	OUR ANSWE	ERS WITH A	X X, not a circ	ele!
1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
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7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
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Multiple Choice		
9.		
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Multiple Choice

1.(7 pts.) Simplify the following expression for x.

$$x = \log_3 81 + \log_3 \frac{1}{9} \ .$$

(a) x = 9

(b) x = 6

 $(c) \quad x = \ln 9 - \ln 3$

- (d) $x = \ln 3$
- (e) x = 2

- **2.**(7 pts.) The function $f(x) = x^3 + 3x + e^{2x}$ is one-to-one. Compute $(f^{-1})'(1)$.
- (a) 0

- (b) $\frac{1}{5}$ (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{6+e}$ (e) $\frac{1}{6+2e}$

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3.(7 pts.) Differentiate the function

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

(a)
$$f'(x) = \frac{x(x^2 - 1)^4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \left(\frac{8}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right)$$

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

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

(d)
$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 1)^4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \left(\frac{8}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right)$$

(e)
$$f'(x) = \frac{x(x^2 - 1)^4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \left(\frac{8}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right)$$

4.(7 pts.) Compute the integral

$$\int_{2e}^{2e^2} \frac{1}{x(\ln\frac{x}{2})^2} dx.$$

- (a) 2
- (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 1

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5.(7 pts.) Compute the limit

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}.$$

(a) 1

(b) \propto

(c) e

(d) 0

(e) does not exist

6.(7 pts.) Find f'(x) if

$$f(x) = x^{\ln x} .$$

- (a) $2(\ln x)x^{\ln x}$
- (b) $x^{\ln x} \ln x$
- (c) $2(\ln x)x^{(\ln x)-1}$
- (d) $x^{\ln x}(\ln x + 1)$
- (e) $x^{(\ln x)-1} \ln x$

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7.(7 pts.) Calculate the following integral.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} \ dx \ .$$

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{8}$ (c) $\frac{\pi^2}{32}$ (d) $\ln 2$ (e) $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$

8.(7 pts.) Evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3(x) \cos^5(x) dx.$$

- (a) 0 (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $-\frac{1}{24}$ (d) $\frac{1}{24}$ (e) $\frac{1}{4}$

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Partial Credit

You must show your work on the partial credit problems to receive credit!

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\cosh(x) \right)^{1/x^2}.$$

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10.(11 pts.) Evaluate the integral

$$\int x^2 \cos(2x) dx.$$

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$$\int \frac{1}{3}x^3\sqrt{9-x^2} \ dx.$$

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12.(11 pts.) Let C(t) be the concentration of a drug in the bloodstream. As the body eliminates the drug, C(t) decreases at a rate that is proportional to the amount of the drug that is present at the time. Thus C'(t) = kC(t), where k is a constant. The initial concentration of the drug is 4 mg/ml. After 5 hours, the concentration is 3 mg/ml.

(a) Give a formula for the concentration of the drug at time t.

(b) How much drug will there be in 10 hours?

(c) How long will it take for the concentration to drop to 0.5 mg/ml?

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