Name:						
Math 108 - Calculus II for Business						
Fir	nal Exam - Spring Semester 20	000				
	Friday, May 12, 1:45-3:45 p.m.					
	30 multiple choice problems with 150 points. Books and notes are no	-				
Record your answers to thes below:	e problems by placing an \times throug	h one letter for each problem				
1. a b c d e	11. [a] [b] [c] [d] [e]	21. a b c d e				
2. a b c d e	12. a b c d e	22. a b c d e				
3. [a] [b] [c] [d] [e	13. a b c d e	23. a b c d e				
4. [a] [b] [c] [d] [e	14. [a] [b] [c] [d] [e]	24. a b c d e				
5. a b c d e	15. [a] [b] [c] [d] [e]	25. a b c d e				
6. a b c d e	16. a b c d e	26. a b c d e				
7. a b c d e	17. a b c d e	27. a b c d e				
8. a b c d e	18. a b c d e	28. a b c d e				
9. a b c d e	19. a b c d e	29. a b c d e				

Sign the pledge: "On my honor, I have neither given nor received unauthorized aid on this Exam":

b

 \mathbf{c}

d

е

30. a

b

 \mathbf{c}

d

e

10.

a

b

 \mathbf{c}

d

e

20.

a

NO PARTIAL CREDIT, EACH PROBLEM IS WORTH 5 POINTS (For each problem, mark the correct answer on the cover.)

1. Calculate

$$\int_1^e 16x^3 \ln x \, dx.$$

- (a) $3e^4 + 1$ (b) $5e^4 1$ (c) $12e^4 + 4$ (d) $20e^4 4$ (e) $4e^3 4$

2. Calculate

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{7}} 8t(t^2+1)^{1/3} dt.$$

- (a) 24
- (b) 360

- (c) 7 (d) 45 (e) 56

- 3. The graph of g consists of a straight line and a semicircle, as shown. Evaluate $\int_0^6 g(x) dx$.
- (a) $4 + 8\pi$
- (b) $4 + 2\pi$
- (c) $4 + 4\pi$
- (d) $4 4\pi$
- (e) $4 2\pi 4 + 8\pi$

The table gives the values of a function f. Use them to estimate $\int_0^3 f(x) dx$ using Riemann sums with 3 equal subintervals and right endpoints.

\boldsymbol{x}	0	1	2	3
f(x)	9.3	9.0	8.3	6.5

- (a) 27.8
- (b) 23.8
- (c) 27.3
- (d) 21.9
- (e) 26.6
- **5.** Find the area of the region enclosed by the curves $y = x^2$ and y = x + 2.
- (a) $\frac{13}{2}$ (b) 5 (c) $\frac{11}{2}$ (d) 6 (e) $\frac{9}{2}$

- **6.** Find the average value of $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ on the interval [1, 4].
- (a) $-\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{14}{3}$ (c) $\frac{7}{3}$ (d) 1 (e) $\frac{14}{9}$

7. If the marginal cost of manufacturing x units of a product is

$$MC(x) = 6x^2 - 30x + 50$$

(measured in dollars per unit) and the fixed start-up cost is

$$C(0) = \$3,000,$$

- find the cost of producing the first 10 units.
- (a) \$2,000
- (b) \$3,000
- (c) \$4,000
- (d) \$5,000
- (e) \$6,000

- **8.** Given the demand curve p = D(q) = 50 q/20 and supply curve p = S(q) = 20 + q/10, find the consumer surplus.
- (a) 9000
- (b) 1000
- (c) 2000
- (d) 10,000
- (e) 3000

- 9. Suppose that money is deposited steadily into a savings account at the rate of \$10,000 per year. Find the balance (in dollars) after 10 years if the account is earning 5.5% interest compounded continuously.

- (a) $\frac{10000}{.55}(e^{.55}-1)$ (b) $\frac{10000}{.055}(1-e^{-.55})$ (c) $\frac{10000}{.055}(e^{.055}-1)$
- (d) $\frac{10000}{055} (e^{.55} 1)$

(e) $\frac{10000}{.55} (1 - e^{-.055})$

10. Compute

$$\int_0^2 x e^{-x} \, dx.$$

(a) $1 - \frac{3}{e^2}$

- (b) $1 + \frac{3}{e^2}$ (c) $1 \frac{2}{e^2}$

(d) $1 + \frac{2}{e^2}$

- (e) $1 \frac{1}{e^2}$
- 11. A person retires at age 60 with an Individual Retirement Account balance of \$3,000,000 and then makes continuous withdrawals at the rate of \$120,000 per year. Assume an interest rate of 7% compounded continuously. Find the differential equation and the initial condition which describe the balance M(t) in the account t years after retirement.
- $\frac{dM}{dt} = 120,000 0.07M, \quad M(0) = 3,000,000$
- $\frac{dM}{dt} = 0.07M + 120,000, \quad M(0) = 3,000,000$
- $\frac{dM}{dt} = 3,000,000 0.07M, \quad M(0) = 120,000$
- $\frac{dM}{dt} = 0.07M 120,000, \quad M(0) = 120,000$
- (e) $\frac{dM}{dt} = 0.07M 120,000, M(0) = 3,000,000$
- 12. Use the Trapezoidal Rule and the following data to estimate the value of the integral $\int_{1}^{1.6} y \, dx$.

x	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6
y	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.2

- (a) 3.05
- (b) 3.25
- (c) 3.35
- (d) 3.15
- (e) 2.95

13. The function y(t) is the solution of the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = te^y, \quad y(1) = 0.$$

Find $y(\sqrt{2})$.

- (a) -3/2
- (b) $\ln(1/2)$
- (c) $\ln 2$
- (d) 1
- (e) 0

14. A function y(t) satisfies the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y^2 - 4y - 5.$$

Find the **unstable** equilibrium solutions.

- (a) y = -1 only (b) y = 0 only (c) Both y = -1 and y = 5 (d) y = 5 only

There are no unstable equilibrium solutions.

- **15.** A random variable X has probability density function $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}x(2-x), 0 \le x \le 2$. Find the probability that $0 \le X \le 1$.
- (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ (e) $\frac{3}{8}$

16. Find the equation of the tangent plane to the graph of the function $z = f(x,y) = xy^2$ at the point (1,3).

- (a) z = 6x + 3y 6 (b) z = 6x + 9y 24 (c) z = 9x + 3y 9
- (d) z = 3x + 6y 12 (e) z = 9x + 6y 18

17 Suppose the probability distribution table of a random variable X is as follows:

x	0	1	2
$\Pr(X=x)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

Which of the following is the expected value E(X) of X?

- (a) $\frac{5}{6}$
- (b) $\frac{7}{6}$ (c) 1 (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

18. Suppose that the sample space of an experiment is $S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5\}$, and that $P({s_1, s_2}) = 0.5$, and $P({s_3, s_4}) = 0.2$. Find $P({s_5})$.

- (a) 0.3
- (b) 0.4
- (c) 0.2 (d) 0.1
- (e) 0

- 19. Consider the experiment of tossing two fair six-sided dice. Let X be a random variable that associates to each outcome the sum of the top faces. Find $P(X \ge 11)$.
- (a) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (b) $\frac{2}{11}$ (c) $\frac{1}{12}$ (d) $\frac{1}{36}$ (e) $\frac{1}{18}$

- 20. What is the probability that the four children in a family will consist of two boys and two girls? (Assume that each child is equally likely to be a boy or a girl).

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ (d) $\frac{3}{8}$ (e) $\frac{7}{16}$

- **21.** Determine the value of the constant c such that the function $f(x) = ce^{-2x}$, $x \ge 0$, is a probability density.

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

- **22.** Let X be a continuous random variable with density function $f(x) = \frac{1}{9}x^2$, $0 \le x \le 3$. What is E(X)?
- (a) $\frac{9}{4}$ (b) $\frac{5}{4}$ (c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) $\frac{7}{4}$ (e) 2

- **23.** Let X be a continuous random variable with density function $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}$, $1 \le x \le 4$. What is Var(X)?

- (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{5}{6}$ (c) 1 (d) $\frac{2}{3}$ (e) $\frac{1}{3}$

- **24.** For the function $f(x,y) = ye^{xy}$, find $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial x}$.
- (a) $(2y + y^2)e^{xy}$ (b) $(2y + xy^2)e^{xy}$ (c) $(y + xy^2)e^{xy}$ (d) $(y + y^2)e^{xy}$ (e) xy^2e^{xy}

- 25. Use the method of Lagrange multipliers to determine the minimum value of the function $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ subject to the constraint 3x + 4y = 50.
- (b) 100 (c) 25 (d) 75 (e) 50

26. The profit P in thousands of dollars per month of a company producing x hundred units of product X and y hundred units of product Y per month is given by

$$P(x,y) = 8x + 18y - x^2 - 4xy - 5y^2 + 30.$$

- Find the pair (x, y) which maximizes the company's profit.
- (a) (1,1)

- (b) (2,2) (c) (2,1) (d) (3,2) (e) (1,2)

- 27. Which of the following statements must be true of any solution of the system of simultaneous linear equations 2x + 3y - 4z = 0, 3y - 2z = 1 and 2y + z = 3?
- (a) $z = \frac{1}{2}$ (b) $x = \frac{3}{2}$ (c) y = 2 (d) y = 0 (e) $x = \frac{1}{2}$

- **28.** What is the distance between the two points (2, -2, 3) and (5, 0, 6)?
- (a) $\sqrt{20}$
- (b) $\sqrt{19}$
- (c) $\sqrt{22}$
- (d) $\sqrt{18}$ (e) $\sqrt{21}$

- **29.** Let $f(x,y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}$. The level curve $f(x,y) = e^{-4}$ is:
- (a) a circle of radius 4
- (b) a circle of radius 2
- (c) a circle of radius $\sqrt{2}$
- (d) a straight line
- (e) a parabola

30. It is given that (-2,4) is a critical point of a function f(x,y) satisfying

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-2,4) = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-2,4), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(-2,4) = -9, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(-2,4) = 5, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(-2,4) = -11$$

Use the given information about f(x, y) to determine the nature of the critical point (-2, 4).

- the second derivative test is inconclusive
- f(x,y) takes a relative minumum at (-2,4)
- (c) there are no other critical points
- (d) f(x,y) takes a relative maximum at (-2,4)
- (e) (-2,4) is a saddle point