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Multiple Choice

- 1.(6 pts.) Find the limit $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^3+4}{x^2-1}$.
- (a)
- (b) 2
- (c) 6
- (d) $+\infty$
- (e) Does not exist.

- 2.(6 pts.) A body moves along a straight line with a constant acceleration of 5 m/sec². Initially it is moving at a velocity of 11 m/sec at a distance of 20 m from the zero position on the line. Which formula below is a formula for the body's position at time t?
- (a) $\frac{11}{2}t^2 + 20$ (b) $\frac{5}{2}t^2 + 11t + 20$ (c) $10t^2 + 11t + 5$ (d) $\frac{5}{2}t^2 + 11t$

(e) $\frac{11}{2}t^2 + 5t + 20$

- **3.**(6 pts.) A 13 ft ladder is leaning against the side of a building when its base begins to slide away from the building. By the time the base is 5 ft from the building, the base is moving at a rate of $4 \, \text{ft/sec}$. How fast is the top of the ladder sliding down the wall at this moment?
- (a) $\frac{3}{5}$ ft/sec (b) 4 ft/sec (c) $\frac{5}{12}$ ft/sec (d) $\frac{5}{3}$ ft/sec (e) $\frac{1}{4}$ ft/sec

4.(6 pts.) Let $f(x) = \int_2^{1+x^2} \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} dt$. Evaluate f'(3).

(a) $\frac{9}{10}$ (b) $\frac{10}{9}$ (c) $\frac{2}{33}$ (d) $\frac{1}{99}$ (e) $\frac{1}{9}$

5.(6 pts.) Find an equation for the tangent line to the curve $y = x^4 - 15x^2 + 30$ at the point (2, -14).

(a) $y = \frac{1}{28}x - 14$

(b) y = 32x - 78

(c) y = x - 16

(d) $y = (4x^3 - 30x)(x - 2) - 14$

(e) y = -28x + 42

6.(6 pts.)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x^4 - 5x^3 + 1x^2 - 19x + 11}{5x^4 - 6x^3 + 7x^2 - 78x + 199} = ?$$

- (a) $\frac{3}{199}$ (b) $\frac{3}{5}$ (c) $\frac{11}{5}$ (d) $\frac{1}{7}$ (e) $\frac{11}{199}$

7.(6 pts.) Which equation below is the solution to the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3 + \sin^2 x}$$
 ; $y(1) = 2$

- (a) $2 + \int_1^x \frac{1}{3 + \sin^2 w \cos w} dw$ (b) $3 + \int_1^x \frac{1}{2 + \sin^2 w} dw$

- (c) $1 + \int_2^x \frac{1}{3 + \sin^2 w} dw$
- (d) $1 + \int_{2}^{x} \frac{1}{3 + 2\sin w \cos w} dw$
- (e) $2 + \int_{1}^{x} \frac{1}{3 + \sin^{2} w} dw$

- **8.**(6 pts.) Evaluate $\int_{1}^{9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1+2\sqrt{x})^2}} dx$.
- (a)
- (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{1}{7}$

(e) The integral does not exist. **9.**(6 pts.) The equation $x^5 + x - 1 = 0$ has one solution between 0 and 1. Find the result of one iteration of Newton's Method applied to this equation with 1 as the starting point.

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

10.(6 pts.) Consider $\int_{1}^{3} x^{3} dx$. Divide the interval of integration into 5 equal pieces. Which summation below is the Riemann sum for this partition where the point in each interval is a point at which f(x) obtains its maximum in that interval?

- (a) $\frac{2}{5} \sum_{i=0}^{4} \left(1 + \frac{2i}{5}\right)^3$ (b) $\frac{2}{5} \sum_{i=0}^{4} \left(\frac{2i}{5}\right)^3$ (c) $\frac{2}{5} \sum_{i=1}^{5} \left(\frac{2i}{5}\right)^3$
- (d) $\frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^{5} \left(1 + \frac{2i}{5}\right)^3$ (e) $\frac{2}{5} \sum_{i=1}^{5} \left(1 + \frac{2i}{5}\right)^3$

Which sum below is the result of applying the Trapezoid rule to the integral $\int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{x^4 + 1} \ dx$ where we divide the interval into 8 pieces?

graph11.eps

(a)
$$\frac{1}{4} \left(1 \cdot \sqrt{17} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{17}{4} + 2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{17}{4} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4} + 1 \cdot \sqrt{17} \right)$$

(b)
$$\frac{1}{3} \left(1 \cdot \sqrt{17} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4} + 4 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{17}{4} + 4 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{17}{4} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4} + 1 \cdot \sqrt{17} \right)$$

(c)
$$\frac{1}{4} \left(1 \cdot \sqrt{17} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{17}{4} + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{17}{4} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4} + 1 \cdot \sqrt{17} \right)$$

(d)
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(1 \cdot \sqrt{17} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{17}{4} + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{17}{4} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4} + 1 \cdot \sqrt{17} \right)$$

(e)
$$\frac{1}{4} \left(1 \cdot \sqrt{17} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4} - 4 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{17}{4} + 2 \cdot 1 - 4 \cdot \frac{17}{4} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} - 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4} + 1 \cdot \sqrt{17} \right)$$

- 12.(6 pts.) The slope of the tangent line to the curve $y^2 = x^3 3x^2 + 2x$ at the point $(3, -\sqrt{6})$ is

- (a) $\frac{3}{2\sqrt{6}}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ (c) $\frac{-\sqrt{6}}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{11}{2\sqrt{6}}$ (e) $\frac{11}{2\sqrt{6}}$

- **13.**(6 pts.) What is $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ for the parameterized curve $x(t) = 1 + \sin t$, $y(t) = t + \cos t$ when t = 0?
- (a) -1
- (b) 1
- (c) 0

(d) tan(1)

The curve is not differentiable at t = 0. (e)

14.(6 pts.) Consider a solid in space which is sliced by planes perpendicular to the x axis. The base of the solid is in the yz plane. At distance x > 0 from the yz plane, the slice is a **square** with the length of one side being $\sqrt{1-x^3}$. Which integral below computes the volume?

- (a) $\pi \int_0^1 (1-x^3) dx$ (b) $2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^3} dx$ (c) $2\pi \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^3} dx$
- (d) $\int_0^1 x\sqrt{1-x^3} dx$ (e) $\int_0^1 (1-x^3) dx$

15.(6 pts.) Which statement below holds for the autonomous differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{1+y^2} ?$$

- (a) If y(0) > 0 then y(2) > y(0). (b) If y(0) > 0 then y(2) < y(0).
- (c) If y(0) < 0 then y(2) > y(0). (d) $y = \frac{2}{5}$ is a solution.
- (e) The equation has no solution for which y is a constant.

16.(6 pts.) Consider the region in the first quadrant bounded by the lines y = 2x + 1 and x=3. Rotate this region around the y axis. Which integral below computes the volume of the resulting solid of revolution?

(a)
$$\pi \int_0^3 y(1-y) \, dy$$

(b)
$$2\pi \int_0^3 x(2x+1) dx$$

(c)
$$2\pi \int_0^3 3(2x+1) dx$$

(d)
$$\pi \int_0^3 (2x+1)^2 - x^2 dx$$

(e)
$$\pi \int_0^7 (3^2 - (2x+1)^2) dx$$

17.(6 pts.) Where does the graph of the linearization of the function $f(x) = 3x^3 - 12$ at x = 2 cross the y axis?

- At y = -12. (b) At y = -60. (c) At x = 2.
- (d) No where. (e) At y = 24.

18.(6 pts.) On which interval below is the function $2x^3 - 15x^2 + 24x$ decreasing?

- (a) [0,4]
- (b) [2, 8]
- (c) [1, 4]
- (d) [3, 5]
- (e) [0, 2]

19.(6 pts.) How many inflection points does the curve $y = 4x^5 - 5x^4 - 9$ have?

- (a) None
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 3
- (e) 4

20.(6 pts.)

If the following is a graph of the function f(x) which graph among the answers is the graph of $\int_0^x f(t) dt$?

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- (a) =1.25true in
- (b) =1.25true in
- (c) =1.25true in

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graph21a.eps

graph21c.eps

- (d) =1.25true in
- (e) =1.25true in

graph21b.eps

graph21d.eps

21.(6 pts.) Which answer below identifies all of the asymptotes of the curve

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x - 1} ?$$

- (a) x = 1 is a vertical one; y = -1 is a horizontal asymptote.
- (b) x = 1 is a vertical asymptote.
- (c) x = 1 is a vertical asymptote; y = 1 is a horizontal one.
- (d) x = 1 is a vertical asymptote; y = x + 3 is an oblique one.
- (e) y = 3 is a horizontal asymptote.

22.(6 pts.)

The curves $y = x^4 - 3$ and $y = -x^4 + 5$ enclose an area. Set up a definite integral which calculates the area of this region.

=1.25 true ingraph22.eps

(a)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (8 - 2x^4) \, dx$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \int_{-1}^{1} 2 \, dx$$

(c)
$$\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} (8 - 2x^4) \, dx$$

(d)
$$\int_0^{\sqrt[4]{3}} (8 - 2x^4) \, dx$$

(e)
$$\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} 2 \, dx$$

23.(6 pts.) Evaluate $\int (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x \, dx$.

(a)
$$\frac{1}{3}\sin(3x) - \frac{2}{3}\cos^2 x + C$$

(b)
$$\cos x - \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C$$

(c)
$$\frac{1}{3}\cos(3x) - \frac{2}{3}\sin^2 x + C$$

(d)
$$\sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C$$

(e)
$$\frac{1}{3}\cos(3x) - \frac{2}{3}\cos^2 x + C$$

24.(6 pts.) Which integral below gives the length of the curve $x(t) = 2\cos t$, $y(t) = 5\sin t$ from t = 0 to $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$?

(a)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4\sin^2 t + 25\cos^2 t} \, dt$$

(b)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4\cos^2 t + 25\sin^2 t} \, dt$$

(c)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4\sin^2 t + 4\cos^2 t} \, dt$$

(d)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4\sin^2 t + 25\cos^2 t} \, dt$$

(e)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4\cos^2 t + 25\sin^2 t} \, dt$$

25.(6 pts.)

Find the work done in pumping a liquid over the rim of a tank. The tank is 50 ft long and has a semi-circular end of radius 10ft. Suppose that the tank is filled to a depth of 7 ft and that the liquid has a density of 100 ft·lbs/ft³.

tank.etankend.eps

(a)
$$-10^4 \int_{-10}^{-3} y \sqrt{100 - y^2} \, dy \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbs}$$

(a)
$$-10^4 \int_{-10}^{-3} y \sqrt{100 - y^2} \, dy \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbs}$$
 (b) $-10^4 \int_{-10}^{-7} y \sqrt{100 - y^2} \, dy \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbs}$

(c)
$$-10^4 \int_{-10}^{-3} \sqrt{100 - y^2} \, dy \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbs}$$
 (d) $-10^4 \int_{-10}^{-7} \sqrt{100 - y^2} \, dy \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbs}$

(d)
$$-10^4 \int_{-10}^{-7} \sqrt{100 - y^2} \, dy \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbs}$$

 $0 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbs}$ (e)

Name:	ANSWERS	
Instructor:	ANSWERS	
Final Exam December 15, 20	000	

- No calculators.
- The exam lasts for two hours.
- You will only hand in this page, so be sure you have marked the answer sheet below correctly. Dotted lines and new columns indicate page breaks in the test.

• The Honor Code is in effect for this examination. All work is to be your own.

• Be sure that you have all 15 pages of the test.

Good Luck!

PLEASE MARK YOUR ANSWERS WITH AN X, not a circle!											
1.	(ullet)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(•)
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9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(●)	(e)	22.	(a)	(b)	(ullet)	(d)	(e)
10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(●)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(•)	 (e)
11.	(a)	(b)	(•)	(d)	(e)	24.	(ullet)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(•)	 (e)	25.	·····	(b)	(c)	(d)	 (e)
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Final Exam Total:	
Course Total:	