

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam I - 126/S2000

February 15, 2000

- The Honor Code is in effect for this examination. All work is to be your own.
- No calculators.
- The exam lasts for one hour.
- Be sure that your name is on every page in case pages become detached.
- Be sure that you have all 11 pages of the test.

Good Luck!

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) |
| 4.  | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| 5.  | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
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Total multiple choice: \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Multiple Choice**

**1.**(5 pts.) Let  $f(x) = e^{(x^3)}$ . Find  $\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}(e)$ .

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

**2.**(5 pts.) Compute  $\int_1^{e^\pi} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$

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

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**3.(5 pts.)** Find the critical point(s) of  $f(x) = x \ln x$  and determine whether they are local minima, local maxima, absolute minima, absolute maxima or none of these. If a point is an absolute max/min, the answer local max/min will receive no credit.

- (a)  $x = e^{-1}$ , a absolute maximum
- (b) There are no local maxima or local minima
- (c)  $x = e^{-1}$ , a local minimum
- (d)  $x = e^{-1}$ , a absolute minimum
- (e)  $x = e^{-1}$ , a local maximum

**4.(5 pts.)** Find all solutions of the equation  $3^{(x^2)} = 2$

- (a)  $x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\log_3 2}$
- (b)  $x = \pm\sqrt{\log_2 3}$
- (c)  $x = \pm\sqrt{\log_3 2}$
- (d)  $x = 0$
- (e)  $x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\log_2 3}$

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**5.**(5 pts.) Let  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 e^x}{(x^2 + 1)^5}$ . Find  $\frac{df}{dx}$ .

(a)  $\frac{-3x^2 e^x (x^2 + 1)^5 (5x^3 e^x (x^2 + 1)^4)}{(x^2 + 1)^{10}}$

(b)  $\frac{3x^2 e^x + x^3 e^x}{10x(x^2 + 1)^4}$

(c)  $\frac{x^3 e^x}{(x^2 + 1)^5} \left( \frac{3}{x} + 1 - 10x(x^2 + 1)^{-1} \right)$

(d)  $\frac{x^3 e^x (x^2 + 1)^5 - 10x^4 e^x (x^2 + 1)^4}{(x^2 + 1)^{10}}$

(e)  $\frac{x^3 e^x}{(x^2 + 1)^5} \left( \frac{(x^2 + 1)^5 - 5x^3 e^x (x^2 + 1)^4}{(x^2 + 1)^5} \right)$

**6.**(5 pts.) Calculate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^5 - 32}$ .

(a)  $\frac{1}{20}$

(b)  $\frac{1}{40}$

(c)  $\frac{1}{10}$

(d)  $\frac{1}{5}$

(e)  $\frac{2}{5}$

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7.(5 pts.) Calculate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^x$ .



**8.(5 pts.)** Calculate  $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx.$

- (a)  $\text{arcsec}(1)$     (b)  $\frac{1}{2} \arcsin(1)$     (c)  $\frac{1}{2} \text{arcsec}(1)$     (d)  $\frac{1}{2} \arctan(1)$     (e)  $2 \arctan(1)$

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**9.**(5 pts.) Calculate  $\frac{d}{dx} \arctan(\ln x)$ .

(a)  $\frac{1}{\ln x(1+x^2)}$

(b)  $\frac{1}{x(1+(\ln x)^2)}$

(c)  $\frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)}$

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

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

**10.**(5 pts.) Calculate  $\int_2^3 \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x}}$ .

(a)  $\text{arcsec}(3) - \text{arcsec}(2)$

(b)  $\arctan(3) - \arctan(1)$

(c)  $\arctan(2) - \arctan(1)$

(d)  $\arcsin(\frac{1}{3}) - \arcsin(\frac{1}{2})$

(e)  $\text{arcsec}(4) - \text{arcsec}(3)$

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**Partial Credit**

**11.**(10 pts.) Consider the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{2x^4 + x^2}$ .

a) Show that  $f$  is one to one on the domain  $(0, \infty)$ .

b) Find the slope of the tangent line to the graph of the inverse function  $f^{-1}$  at the point  $f^{-1}(6) = 2$ .

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**12.**(10 pts.) Find the derivative of the function

$$f(x) = \sqrt[x]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{x}} .$$

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**13.(10 pts.)** The quantity of a radioactive substance decreases from 100% to 80% in three hours. Compute the half-life (the time until you have 50% of your sample left) as a quotient of logs.

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**14.**(10 pts.) Determine  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{e^x + x} - \sqrt{e^x + 1}$ .

**Hint:** Rewrite the expression using algebra and then use what you know about rates of growth.

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- 15.**(10 pts.) Express  $\sec(\arctan(x))$  as an algebraic function of  $x$ .

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Instructo: \_\_\_\_\_ Bullwinkle \_\_\_\_\_

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