

NetID _____

▷ BD1 , TR 11:00-12:50, Vicki Reuter	▷ BD2 , TR 9:00-9:50, Tom Mahoney
▷ BD3 , TR 10:00-10:50, Kyle Knee	▷ BD4 , TR 2:00-2:50, Neha Gupta
▷ BD5 , TR 12:00-12:50, Nate Orlow	▷ BD6 , TR 9:00-10:50, Ser-Wei Fu
▷ BD7 , TR 3:00-3:50, Chayapa Darayon	▷ BD8 , TR 1:00-1:50, Eliana Duarte
▷ DD1 , TR 11:00-11:50, Nate Orlow	▷ DD2 , TR 10:00-10:50, Santiago Camacho
▷ DD3 , TR 9:00-9:50, Sarah Loeb	▷ DD4 , TR 12:00-12:50, Lisa Hickok
▷ DD5 , TR 1:00-1:50, Lisa Hickok	▷ DD6 , TR 1:00-2:50, Jennifer Wise
▷ DD7 , TR 8:00-8:50, Sarah Loeb	▷ DD8 , TR 1:00-1:50, Abdulla Eid
▷ AD1 , TR 11:00-11:50, Abdulla Eid	▷ AD2 , TR 2:00-2:50, Ilkyoo Choi
▷ AD3 , TR 1:00-1:50, Ilkyoo Choi	▷ AD4 , TR 9:00-9:50, Michael Santana
▷ AD5 , TR 3:00-3:50, Santiago Camacho	▷ AD6 , TR 4:00-4:50, Joe Nance
▷ AD7 , TR 3:00-3:50, Neha Gupta	

263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	●	271	272	273						278	279	●	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287
	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	●	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	●	256	257	258	259	260	261	262		
	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	●	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	●	233	234	235	236	237	238	239		
	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	●	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	●	210	211	212	213	214	215	216		
	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	●	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	●	187	188	189	190	191	192	193		
	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	●	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	●	164	165	166	167	168	169	170		
	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	139	140	141	56	143	144	13	146	147	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	●	123	124	125	126	127	132	145	130	131	●	16	133	134	135	136	137	138		
	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	●	100	101	102	103	128	105	106	107	108	●	109	110	111	112	113	114	115		
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	●	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	●	86	87	88	89	90	91	92		
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	●	54	55	104	57	58	59	60	61	62	●	63	64	65	66	67	68	69			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	●	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	●	40	41	42	43	44	45	46			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	●											●	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		

FRONT OF ROOM – 314 Altgeld Hall

1. (8 points) Find $g'(t)$ given that $g(t) = 5t^6 - 4t^3 + 10t - e^2$

$$g'(t) = 5(6t^5) - 4(3t^2) + 10 - 0$$

$$g'(t) = 30t^5 - 12t^2 + 10$$

note: $(e^2)' = 0$ since e^2
is a constant

2. (8 points) Find $\frac{dv}{dt}$ given that $v = 5t^4 \tan^{-1} t$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(5t^4) \cdot \tan^{-1} t + 5t^4 \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\tan^{-1} t)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 20t^3 \tan^{-1} t + 5t^4 \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 20t^3 \tan^{-1} t + \frac{5t^4}{1+t^2}$$

3. (8 points) Find $f'(x)$ given that $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^3 + 4}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\ln x)'(x^3 + 4) - (\ln x)(x^3 + 4)'}{(x^3 + 4)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x}(x^3 + 4) - \ln x (3x^2)}{(x^3 + 4)^2}$$

4. (8 points) Find $h'(t)$ given that $h(t) = \sin(e^{2t})$

$$h'(t) = \cos(e^{2t}) \cdot (e^{2t})'$$
$$h'(t) = \cos(e^{2t}) \cdot e^{2t} \cdot 2$$

5. (8 points) Find the slope of the line tangent to the curve $x^2y^3 = 3x - 2y$ at the point $(2, 1)$.

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2y^3) = \frac{d}{dx}(3x - 2y)$$
$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2)y^3 + x^2\frac{d}{dx}(y^3) = 3 - 2\frac{dy}{dx}$$
$$2xy^3 + x^2 \cdot 3y^2\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 - 2\frac{dy}{dx}$$

At $(x, y) = (2, 1)$,

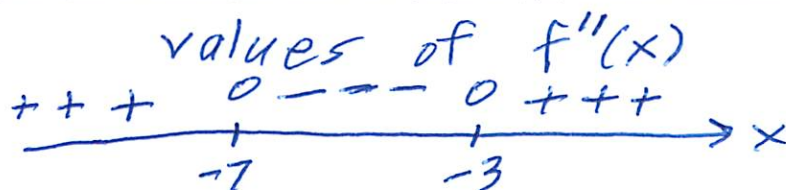
$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1^3 + 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 3 - 2\frac{dy}{dx}$$
$$4 + 12\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 - 2\frac{dy}{dx}$$
$$14\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{14}$$

6. (8 points) A function $f(x)$ has the following second derivative.

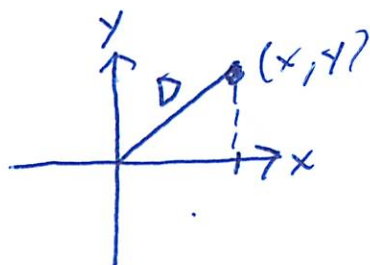
$$f''(x) = (x+5)^2 - 4 = (x+5-2)(x+5+2) = (x+3)(x+7)$$

What is the largest open interval upon which the graph of $f(x)$ is concave down?



f is concave down on $(-7, -3)$

7. (8 points) A particle moves along the curve given below. As the particle passes through the point $(3, 4)$, its x -coordinate increases at a rate of 15 cm/s. How fast is the distance from the particle to the origin changing at this instant?



$$y = \frac{4}{9}x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{8}{9}x \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$D^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$2D \frac{dD}{dt} = 2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\text{At } (x, y) = (3, 4), D^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 \Rightarrow D = 5$$

$$\text{and } 2 \cdot 5 \frac{dD}{dt} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 15 + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \left(\frac{8}{9} \cdot 3 \cdot 15\right)$$

$$10 \frac{dD}{dt} = 90 + 320$$

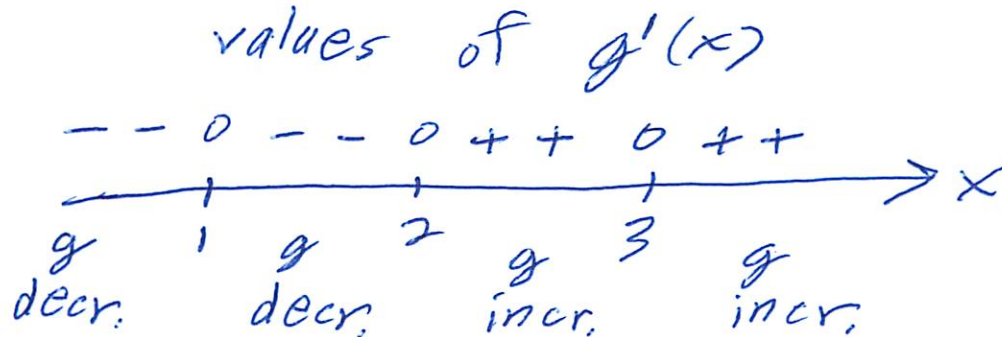
$$\frac{dD}{dt} = 41 \text{ cm/s}$$

note $e^x > 0$ for all x

8. (8 points) A function $g(x)$ has the following derivative.

$$g'(x) = 5e^x(x-1)^2(x-2)^3(x-3)^4$$

Determine the x -value for each local maximum and local minimum on the graph of $g(x)$.



There is a local minimum for g at $x=2$

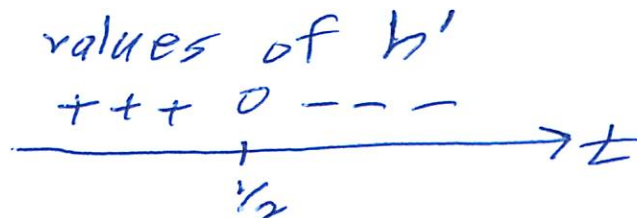
9. (12 points) A ball is tossed straight up with an initial velocity of 16 feet per second. The ball is 5 feet above the ground when it is released. Its height at time t is given by

$$h = -16t^2 + 16t + 5$$

What is the ball's maximum height?

height: $h = -16t^2 + 16t + 5$
velocity: $h' = -32t + 16$
 $h' = -16(2t - 1)$

$$h' = 0 \text{ when } 2t - 1 = 0 \text{ (i.e., } t = \frac{1}{2})$$



max. height at $t = 1/2$ is

$$h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -16\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 16\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 5$$

$$= -4 + 8 + 5 = 9 \text{ ft}$$

10. (8 points each) Evaluate the following limits.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{\sin(x-1)} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 0 \\ \searrow 0 \end{matrix} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x+3}{\cos(x-1)} \quad \text{by l'Hospital's Rule}$$

$$= \frac{5}{1}$$

$$= \boxed{5}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{4x - \pi}{4 \tan x} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 0 \\ \searrow 4 \end{matrix} = \boxed{0}$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x}}$$

(of indeterminate form 1^∞)

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3x \ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} \cdot \frac{2}{x^2}}{-x^{-2}}} \quad \text{by l'Hospital's Rule}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6}{1 - \frac{2}{x}}}$$

$$= \boxed{e^{-6}}$$

alternate approach

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{-2}{x}\right)^x \right)^3 =$$

$$(e^{-2})^3 = e^{-6}$$

Students – do not write on this page!

1. (8 points) _____

2. (8 points) _____

3. (8 points) _____

4. (8 points) _____

5. (8 points) _____

6. (8 points) _____

7. (8 points) _____

8. (8 points) _____

9. (12 points) _____

10a. (8 points) _____

10b. (8 points) _____

10c. (8 points) _____

TOTAL (100 points) _____