MIDTERM 1 FOR CALCULUS

Time: 09:10-11:00, Tuesday, Nov 19, 2002

Instructor: Shu-Yen Pan

No credit will be given for an answer without reasoning.

- 1. (1) [5%] Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve $y = \frac{x}{2-x}$ at the point (1,1).
 - (2) [5%] Find the limit $\lim_{s\to 16} \frac{4-\sqrt{s}}{s-16}$.
- **2.** (1) [5%] Suppose that f and g are functions that are differentiable at x = 1 and that f(1) = 2, f'(1) = -1, g(1) = -2 and g'(1) = 3. Find the value h'(1) where $h(x) = \frac{xf(x)}{x+g(x)}$.
 - (2) [5%] Find $\frac{dp}{dt}$ if $p = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}$.
- **3.** (1) [5%] Given the graph of y = f(x) below, sketch the graph of y = f'(x).

(2) [5%] A city's population (in thousands) t years from now is estimated to be

$$P(t) = \frac{25t^2 + 125t + 100}{t^2 + 5t + 40}.$$

At what rate will the population be increasing 10 years from now?

- **4.** (1) [5%] Use second derivative test to find the relative extrema of the function $g(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x}$.
 - (2) [5%] Use the definition of derivative to prove that the function $f(x) = x^{3/5}$ is not differentiable at x = 0
- **5.** (1) [5%] Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x \le 1\\ ax + b & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Find the values of a and b so that f is continuous and has a derivative at x = 1.

- (2) [5%] When living things die, the carbon 14 in their body decays exponentially into ordinary carbon. The proportion of carbon 14 remaining after t years is e^{-kt} . We know that the half-life of carbon 14 is 5770 years. Find the constant k.
- **6.** [10%] Find the first and second derivatives (i.e., $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$) of the function defined implicitly by the equation $\sqrt{xy} = x + y$.
- 7. [10%] Find the dimensions of the top-open cylindrical tin can with volume 60π cubic centimeters that can be made from the least amount of tin.
- **8.** [10%] Which is better? 10.2% interest compounded annually, 10% interest compounded quarterly, or 9.8% interest compounded continuously?
- **9.** [20%] Sketch the graph of $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$. (You have to provide the following information: domain, x and y intercepts, vertical and horizontal asymptotes, the intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, concave up, concave down, local extreme values, inflection points.)