Name:

16 pages, 23 questions, 200 points total. 3 hours.

Some problem-solving hints:

- 1. Don't panic.
- 2. If you're stuck, at least try *something*.
- 3. If you can't do something, don't.
- 4. If things gets weird, there's probably a mistake.
- 5. If you can't solve a problem, solve an easier problem first.
- 6. When in doubt, write it out.
- 7. Remember: $(a+b)^2 \neq a^2 + b^2$.
- 8. If a method doesn't help, admit it.
- 9. No work no credit.

Good luck!

Problem 1 (2 points each). Simplify:

(a) $\log_5 125$

 $(b) \log^{-1}(e^2)$

(c) $\sqrt{(-3)^2}$

Problem 2 (4 points). Graph cos(1 + x) + 2.

Problem 3 (2 points each). Simplify completely:

(a) $b^8(2b)^4$

(b) $8^{4/3}$

 $(c) \log_3 100 - \log_3 18 + \log_3 50$

Problem 4 (4 points). State the domain and range of $\cos^{-1}(e^x)$. Explain.

Problem 5 (10 points). Find the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of $f(x) = \frac{2e^x}{e^x - 5}$.

Problem 6 (5 points each). Compute the following limits:

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

(b)
$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t} - \sqrt{1-t}}{t}$$

(c) $\lim_{x\to\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x})$

Problem 7 (10 points). Consider the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos(1/x) + x & \text{if } x \neq 0\\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(a) Is f continuous at 0? Why?

(b) Use the definition of derivative to compute f'(0).

Problem 8 (2 points each). Compute the following derivatives:

(a) $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 3x - 3)$

(b) $\frac{d}{dx}x^{\sqrt{x}}$

 $(c) \ \frac{d}{dx} \frac{2x+1}{\sin(x)+1}$

Problem 9 (4 points). Is it true that $\sinh^{-1} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$? Why or why not?

Problem 10 (10 points). Write down the tangent line to the curve $x^2 = (y-1)^3$ at the point (8,3).

Problem 11 (10 points). Two people start walking from the same point. One walks east at 3mi/h and the other walks northeast at 2mi/h. How fast is the distance between the people changing after 15 minutes?

Problem 12 (10 points). Show that there is a number a such that $a^5 - a + 1 = 0$. Make a guess for the value of a, and use one step of Newton's method to improve your guess.

Problem 13 (5 points). State the Extreme Value Theorem and draw a picture illustrating it.

Problem 14 (10 points). At which points on the curve $y = 1 + 40x^3 - 3x^5$ does the tangent line have the largest slope?

Problem 15 (5 points). Use the midpoint rule with n = 3 to approximate $\int_0^{\pi} \cos(x) dx$.

Problem 16 (15 points). Let $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - x$.

(a) Where is f increasing/decreasing?

(b) Where is f concave up/down?

(c) Graph f(x) using the above information. Label critical points and inflection points.

Problem 17 (5 points each). Compute the following integrals:

(a) $\int_0^2 (2x-3)(4x^2-1)dx$

(b) $\int_0^3 |2x - 1| dx$

(c) $\int (4x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x)dx$

Problem 18 (10 points). Find the derivative of $g(x) = \int_{1-2s}^{1+2s} t \sin t dt$.

Problem 19 (5 points). Which is bigger, $\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$ or $\int_0^1 e^{2x} dx$? Why?

Problem 20 (10 points). Sketch the region enclosed by the curves $x = y^4$, $y = \sqrt{2-x}$, and y = 0, and compute its area.

Problem 21 (10 points). Find the average value of $\sec^2(\theta/2)$ on the interval $[0, \pi/2]$.

Problem 22 (10 points). The base of a solid S is a circle of radius 2. The cross-sections of S perpendicular to the x-axis are circles.

(a) Sketch S including its base and cross-sections (and label the axes).

(b) Integrate to compute the volume of S.

Problem 23 (10 points). The region R enclosed by $x = y^2 + 1$ and x = 2 is rotated around the line y = -2, producing a solid S.

(a) Sketch R and S.

(b) Compute the volume of S.