MATH 1271 Spring 2014, Midterm #2
Handout date: Thursday 17 April 2014
Instructor: Scot Adams

PRINT YOUR NAME:

SOLUTIONS
Version B

PRINT YOUR X.500 ID:

PRINT YOUR TA'S NAME:

WHAT RECITATION SECTION ARE YOU IN?

Closed book, closed notes, no calculators/PDAs; no reference materials of any kind. Turn off all handheld devices, including cell phones.

Show work; a correct answer, by itself, may be insufficient for credit. Arithmetic need not be simplified, unless the problem requests it.

I. Multiple choice

A. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Let $y = x^2 + x$. Compute dy, evaluated at $x = 10$, $dx = 0.1$. Circle one of the following answers:

$dy = (2x+1)\,dx$

(a) 12

(b) 21

(c) 1.22

(d) 2.11

(e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

$(2 \cdot 10 + 1)(0.1) = (21)(0.1)$
$= 2.1$

$= 2e^{-1} + 2e^{5}$

B. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Let $f(x) = e^{3x-4}$. Recall that $L_2 S_1^5 f$ denotes the left endpoint Riemann sum, from 1 to 5, of f, with two subintervals. Which of these is equal to $L_2 S_1^5 f$? Circle one of the following answers:

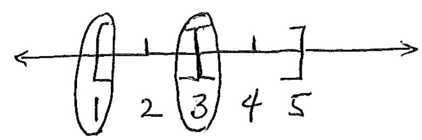
(a) $2(e^5 + e^{11})$

(b) $2(e^{-1} + e^5)$

(c) $e^5 + e^{11}$

(d) $2(e^2 + e^8)$

(e) NONE OF THE ABOVE



$f(1) = e^{3-4} = e^{-1}$

$f(3) = e^{9-4} = e^{5}$

C. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Suppose $f''(x) = -(x-7)^3(x-8)^3$. At most one of the following statements is true. If one is, circle it. Otherwise, circle "NONE OF THE ABOVE".

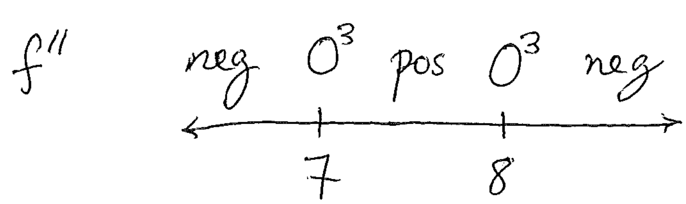
(a) f is concave down on $(-\infty, 7]$ and up on $[7, \infty)]$.

(b) f is concave up on $(-\infty, 7]$ and down on $[7, \infty)]$.

(c) f is concave up on $(-\infty, 7]$, down on $[7, 8]$ and up on $[8, \infty)$.

(d) f is concave down on $(-\infty, 7]$, up on $[7, 8]$ and down on $[8, \infty)$.

(e) NONE OF THE ABOVE



D. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Let $f(x) = \cos^2(5x^4 + 1)$. Compute $\int_3^3 f(x)\,dx$. Circle one of the following answers:

(a) -2

(b) 0

(c) 6

(d) 20

(e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

E. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Let $f(x) = e^{2x} + 3x$. What is the iterative formula of Newton's method used to solve $f(x) = 0$? Circle one of the following answers:

(a) $x_{n+1} = x_n - \dfrac{e^{2x_n} + 3x_n}{2e^{2x_n} + 3x_n}$

(b) $x_{n+1} = x_n + \dfrac{2e^{2x_n} + 3}{e^{2x_n} + 3x_n}$

(c) $x_{n+1} = x_n - \dfrac{e^{2x_n} + 3x_n}{2e^{2x_n} + 3}$

(d) $x_{n+1} = x_n + \dfrac{e^{2x_n} + 3x_n}{2e^{2x_n} + 3x_n}$

(e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{e^{2x_n} + 3x_n}{2e^{2x_n} + 3}$$

F. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Find the derivative of $(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}$ w.r.t. x. Circle one of the following answers:

(a) $[(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}][(-\sin x)(\ln(2 + x^4)) + (\cos x)(4x^3/(2 + x^4))]$

(b) $[(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}][(-\sin x)(4x^3/(2 + x^4))]$

(c) $[(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}][(\cos x)(\ln(2 + x^4)) + (-\sin x)(4x^3/(2 + x^4))]$

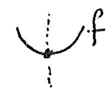
(d) $[(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}][(\cos x)(\ln(2 + x^4))]$

(e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

LD: $[(2+x^4)^{\cos x}]\left[\dfrac{d}{dx}\left[(\cos x)(\ln(2+x^4))\right]\right]$

II. True or false (no partial credit):

a. (5 pts) Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be any function such that $f'(8) = 0$ and $f''(8) > 0$. Assume that f'' is defined on $\mathbb{R}$. Then f has a local maximum at 8.



$x = 8$

False

b. (5 pts) Let $f, g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be any two differentiable functions such that, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $f'(x) = g'(x)$. Then $f = g$.

$f(x) = 1, \quad g(x) = 2$

False

c. (5 pts) Assume that $\lim_{x\to a}[f(x)] = 1 = \lim_{x\to a}[g(x)]$. Assume also that $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = 3$. Then $\underbrace{\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}}_{= \frac{1}{1} = 1} = 3$.

False

d. (5 pts) $\frac{d}{dx}\left[\int_1^x \sin(e^t)\,dt\right] = \sin(e^x)$.

FTC

True

e. (5 pts) If f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then $\int_a^b (f(x))\,dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}[M_n S_a^b f]$.

Definition of $\int_a^b (f(x))\,dx$

True

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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THE LINE

VERSION B

I. A,B,C

I. D,E,F

II. a,b,c,d,e

III. 1.

III. 2.

III. 3.

III. 4.

III. Computations. Show work. Unless otherwise specified, answers must be exactly correct, but can be left in any form easily calculated on a standard calculator.

1. (10 pts) Find an antiderivative w.r.t. x of $\sin^2(2x-3)$. (Hint: $\cos(2\theta) = 1 - 2(\sin^2\theta)$.)

$$1 - [\cos(2\theta)] = 2(\sin^2\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}[\cos(2\theta)] = \sin^2\theta$$

$$\theta :\longrightarrow 2x-3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}[\cos(4x-6)] = \sin^2(2x-3)$$

Antiderivative:

$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\sin(4x-6)}{4}\right]$$

2. (10 pts) Let $f(x) = \int_{2x-1}^{e^{x-1}} \underbrace{\sqrt{2t^6 - 2t^2 + 4}}_{H'(t)}\, dt$. Compute $f'(1)$.

$$f(x) \stackrel{FTC}{=} \left(H\left(e^{x-1}\right)\right) - \left(H(2x-1)\right)$$

$$f'(x) \stackrel{CR}{=} \left(H'\left(e^{x-1}\right)\right)\left(e^{x-1}\right) - \left(H'(2x-1)\right)(2)$$

$$f'(1) = \left(H'(1)\right)(1) - \left(H'(1)\right)(2)$$

$$= \left(H'(1)\right)(1-2) = \left(H'(1)\right)(-1)$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{2-2+4}\right)(-1) = \left(\sqrt{4}\right)(-1)$$

$$= -2$$

3. (15 pts) We are asked to design a large cup in the shape of a cylinder. The cup is to have an open top, and must contain 2π cubic feet of volume inside. Let r be the radius of the top of the cup. On the interval $r > 0$, find the choice of r (in feet) that minimizes the surface area, A, of the cup. (HINT: Our local precalculus expert shows us the formula that relates A to r. It is $A = \pi r^2 + (4\pi/r)$.)

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 2\pi r - \frac{4\pi}{r^2} = \frac{2\pi r^3 - 4\pi}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi (r^3 - 2)}{r^2}$$

dA/dr		neg	0	pos
r	0		$\sqrt[3]{2}$	

On $r > 0$, A attains a global minimum only at $r = \sqrt[3]{2}$ ft.

4. (10 pts) A conical pile of sand is growing. Its height is always equal to the radius, r, of its base. Assume that its volume is always growing at a rate of 10 cubic feet per minute. Find the rate of growth in r (in feet per minute) at the moment when the volume is 9π cubic feet. (HINT: According to our local precalculus expert, its volume, V, is given by $V = \pi r^3/3$.)

t_0

$* := [t :\to t_0]$

$? := \dot{r}_*$

$$9\pi = V_* = \pi r_*^3/3$$

$$27\cancel{\pi} = \cancel{\pi} r_*^3$$

$$3 = r_*$$

$$10 = \dot{V} = \pi(\cancel{3} r^2 \dot{r})/\cancel{3} = \pi r^2 \dot{r}$$

$$10 = \pi r_*^2 \dot{r}_* = \pi(9)(?)$$

$$? = \frac{10}{9\pi} \text{ ft/min}$$