

Math 101
First Midterm Exam
March 12, 2011
12.30 - 14:30

Name : _____
ID# : _____
Department : _____
Section : _____

- The exam consists of 5 questions of equal weight.
- Read the questions carefully.
- **Solutions, not answers, get points.** Show all your work in well-organized mathematical sentences. Explain your reasoning carefully and in full.
- **What can not be read will not be read.** Write clearly and cleanly.
- Simplify your answers as far as possible unless otherwise stated.
- Calculators and dictionaries are not allowed.
- Turn off all electronic devices including your cell phones before the exam starts.

_____ Please do not write below this line.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	TOTAL
20	20	20	20	20	100

1a. Show that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} e^{\cos \frac{\pi}{x}} = 0$$

1b. Find the limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x\sqrt{3x^2 + 4e^{-x} + 1} - x\sqrt{3x^2 + 2e^{-x}}]$$

2a. The following function is differentiable everywhere

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(ax) + b, & x < 0 \\ \sin^2(2x) + 2x, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Find the constants a and b .

2b. Find the derivative of the function $y = 2(\ln x)^{x/2}$.

3a. Find the tangent and the normal lines to the curve $x^2 + y^2 = y^4 + 1$ at the point $(1,1)$.

3b. Suppose that the differentiable function $y = f(x)$ has an inverse and that the graph of $f(x)$ passes through the point $(1,4)$ with slope 2. Find the slope of the the graph of $f^{-1}(x)$ at $(4,1)$.

4a. Find the absolute maximum and absolute minimum values of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

on the segment $[-4,1]$.

4b. Show that the function $f(x) = x^3 + \frac{4}{x^2} + 7$ has exactly one zero in the interval $(-\infty, 0)$.

5a. Sand falls from a conveyor belt at the rate of $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ onto the top of a conical pile. The height of the pile is always three-eighths of the base diameter. How fast are the **(a)** height and **(b)** radius changing when the pile is 4 m high?

5b. Show that the function $y = 2 \sin(\ln x)$ satisfies the equation $x^2 y'' + xy' + y = 0$.