

# **MAT 125 Summer II 2006**

## **Practice Final**

The final exam will similar in both form and content to this practice exam.  
Solutions will appear on the course webpage.

1. Circle “true” or “false”:

(a) If  $f(x)$  is continuous on the open interval  $(a, b)$ , then  $f(x)$  has an absolute maximum in the interval  $(a, b)$

TRUE

FALSE

(b) If  $g(x)$  has a local maximum at  $x = 3$  then  $g'(3) = 0$

TRUE

FALSE

(c) If  $f(x)$  is a differentiable function, then  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(f(x)) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$

TRUE

FALSE

(d) If  $h(x)$  is differentiable on the interval  $[1, 2]$ ,  $h(1) = 3$  and  $h(2) = 5$ , then for some number  $c$  between 1 and 2,  $h'(c) = 2$

TRUE

FALSE

(e) If  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} = 17$ , then  $f(x)$  is continuous at  $x = 3$

TRUE

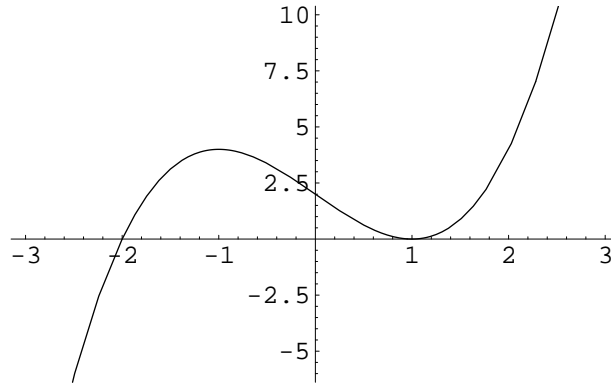
FALSE

(f) If  $f'(x)$  is increasing, then  $f(x)$  is positive.

TRUE

FALSE

2. Here is a graph of  $f'(x)$ , the **derivative** of  $f(x)$ . Decide whether the following statements about  $f(x)$  are true or false:



- |   |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| (a) $f(x)$ has a local maximum at $x = -1$              | TRUE | FALSE |
| (b) $f(x)$ has a local minimum at $x = -2$              | TRUE | FALSE |
| (c) $f(x)$ is increasing on the interval $(-2, \infty)$ | TRUE | FALSE |
| (d) $f(x)$ is concave up on the interval $(-1, 1)$      | TRUE | FALSE |
| (e) $f(x)$ has an inflection point at $x = 1$           | TRUE | FALSE |

**3.** Compute the following limits. If a limit does not exist, write “ $+\infty$ ”, “ $-\infty$ ”, or “DNE” as appropriate. Do not write “undefined”, because I won’t know what you mean.

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\sin x}$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{x^2-9}$

(c)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{h^2+1}-1}{h}$

(d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin(x)$

(e)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-x^3}{3x^2+2x-1}$

4. Differentiate the following functions with respect to  $x$ .

(a)  $7x^7 - 6x^6$

(b)  $\cos(2x)$

(c)  $xe^{3x}$

(d)  $\frac{\ln(x)}{x}$

(e)  $\sqrt{1+x^2}$

(f)  $\sec(x^2)$

5. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  in each of the following problems:

(a)  $y = e^{2x} \cos(\sqrt{7x^2 - 3x})$

(b)  $xy^3 - yx^3 = \sin(xy)$  (Hint: Use implicit differentiation)

(c)  $y = x^{\sin(x)}$  (Hint: Use logarithmic differentiation)

**6.** Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

(a) Find the equation of the tangent line to  $f(x)$  at  $x = 4$

(b) Use your from part (a) to approximate  $\sqrt{3.9}$

7. Consider  $g(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} + x^3 - 2x^2$

(a) List the local maxima of  $g(x)$

(b) List the local minima of  $g(x)$

(c) Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of  $g(x)$  on the interval  $[0, 2]$

(d) List the inflection points of  $g(x)$

(e) Where is  $g(x)$  concave up?

8. As Santa Claus attempts to descend a chimney, Rudolph heatbutts him and knocks him off the roof. Santa's position as he falls is described by:

$$s(x) = 32 - 16t - 16t^2$$

where  $s(x)$  is Santa's height in feet and  $t$  is time in seconds.

(a) Give a formula for Santa's velocity as a function of time.

(b) How fast is Santa falling when he hits the ground?