EXAMINER: various

INSTRUCTIONS

- I. No texts, notes, or other aids are permitted. There are no calculators, cellphones or electronic translators permitted.
- II. This exam has a title page, 5 pages of questions and two blank pages for rough work. Please check that you have all the pages. DO NOT REMOVE THE SCRAP PAPER
- III. The value of each question is indicated in the lefthand margin beside the statement of the question. The total value of all questions is 45 points.
- IV. Answer all questions on the exam paper in the space provided beneath the question.
 Unjustified answers will receive little or no credit.
 Only techniques taught in this course should be used. Do not continue on the back of the page. If you need more space, continue on one of the scrap pages, CLEARLY INDICATING THAT YOUR WORK IS TO BE CONTINUED.
- V. Do not deface the QR code in the top right corner. Doing so may result in the page not being scanned and therefore not graded.

Question	Points	Score
1	12	
2	7	
3	5	
4	4	
5	8	
6	9	
Total:	45	

1. Find the derivative of each of the following functions. DO NOT SIMPLIFY YOUR ANSWER AFTER YOU EVALUATE THE DERIVATIVE.

[4] (a)
$$f(x) = e^{3x} + 5x^{2/5} + (\ln 2)^2 - \frac{3}{x}$$
.
Solution: $f'(x) = 3e^{3x} + 2x^{-\frac{3}{5}} + 0 + 3x^{-2}$.
[4] (b) $g(u) = 2^u(\cos u - 3\ln u)$.
Solution: $g'(u) = 2^u \ln 2(\cos u - 3\ln u) + 2^u \left(-\sin u - \frac{3}{u}\right)$.
[4] (c) $h(z) = \frac{(2z+5)^4}{1-3z^5}$.
Solution:

$$h'(z) = \frac{((2z+5)^4)'(1-3z^5) - (2z+5)^4(1-3z^5)'}{(1-3z^5)^2}$$
$$= \frac{(4)(2z+5)^3(2)(1-3z^5) - (2z+5)^4(-15z^4)}{(1-3z^5)^2}.$$

[7] 2. Find the derivative of the following function. Express your final answer as a function of only the variable x. DO NOT SIMPLIFY YOUR ANSWER.

$$f(x) = (x-2)^{\sin x}.$$

Solution: Let $y = (x - 2)^{\sin x}$. Using logarithmic differentiation, we first take the logarithm of both sides and apply the properties of logarithms before taking the derivative.

$$\ln y = \ln(x-2)^{\sin x}$$
$$\ln y = (\sin x) \ln(x-2).$$

Next, we differentiate both sides with respect to x and then solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = (\cos x)\ln(x-2) + (\sin x)\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right)$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y\left((\cos x)\ln(x-2) + \frac{\sin x}{x-2}\right)$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (x-2)^{\sin x}\left((\cos x)\ln(x-2) + \frac{\sin x}{x-2}\right).$$

- 3. A particle is moving along the x-axis, and its displacement in meters after t seconds is given by the function $x(t) = t^2 3t + 2$.
- [2] (a) What are the velocity and acceleration of the particle at any time?

Solution: Velocity, v(t) = x'(t) = 2t - 3 m/s. Acceleration, a(t) = x''(t) = 2 m/s².

[3] (b) When is the speed of the particle equal to 1 m/s?

Solution:

The speed of the particle is equal to 1 m/s when, $|v| = 1 \implies |2t - 3| = 1 \implies 2t - 3 = 1$ or $2t - 3 = -1 \implies t = 2$ or t = 1. So, the speed of the particle is equal to 1 m/s when t = 1 s and t = 2 s.

4. Calculate each limit below. If a limit does not exist, explain why. Show all work. Writing an answer with no justification may not yield any marks.

[1] (a)
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} -3 \log_5 x$$
.

Solution: Since
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \log_5 x = -\infty$$
 then $\lim_{x\to 0^+} -3\log_5 x = +\infty$.

[3] (b)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(7x)}$$
.

Solution:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(7x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x} \left(\frac{7x}{\sin(7x)}\right) \left(\frac{3x}{7x}\right)$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{7x}{\sin(7x)}\right) \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{3x}{7x}\right)$$
$$= (1)(1)(3/7) = \frac{3}{7}.$$

[8] 5. Find an equation of the tangent to the curve defined implicitly by

$$y^4 + xy = x^3 - x + 2$$

at the point (1, 1).

Solution:

Differentiating the given equation with respect to x, we get

$$\frac{d}{dx}(y^4 + xy) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^3 - x + 2)$$
$$4y^3\frac{dy}{dx} + y + x\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 1$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2 - y - 1}{x + 4y^3}$$

Let *m* be the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when x = 1 and y = 1, then $m = \frac{1}{5}$. Therefore, an equation of the tangent is

$$y - 1 = \frac{1}{5}(x - 1).$$

[9] 6. A rectangular box is designed so that its length is always exactly equal to its height. At a particular moment, the box has length 10 cm, width 5 cm and height 10 cm. At this moment, the length is decreasing at 2 cm/s. What is the rate of change of width at that moment, if the volume of the box is decreasing at 400 cm³/s? State your final answer in a complete sentence.

Solution: Let l be the length, w the width and h the height. (The students should draw a diagram and label it) We have l = h at all times.

Thus, the volume V is given by

 $V = lwh = wl^2.$

We know that $\frac{dV}{dt} = -400 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ and $\frac{dl}{dt} = -2 \text{ cm/s}$. We want to find $\frac{dw}{dt}$ when l = 10, w = 5, and h = 10. Differentiating gives

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 2wl\frac{dl}{dt} + l^2\frac{dw}{dt}.$$

Replacing by the given values,

$$-400 = (2)(5)(10)(-2) + 10^2 \frac{dw}{dt} \Longrightarrow \frac{-400 + 200}{100} = \frac{dw}{dt} \Longrightarrow \frac{dw}{dt} = -2$$

Therefore, at the particular moment in question, the width of the box is decreasing at the rate of 2 cm/s.

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