

Please do not write in these boxes.

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | TOTAL |

MTH 1321

Name: _____

Spring 2019 Departmental Final Exam

Instructor: _____

NO CALCULATOR ALLOWED

Complete the following in the space provided. Show the steps or reasoning leading to your answer for full credit.

1. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x}, & 0 \leq x \leq 4, \\ mx, & x > 4, \end{cases}$ where m is a constant.

(a) Is there any value of m which makes f continuous at $x = 4$? If so, find it. If not, explain why not.

(b) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$.

2. Let $f(x) = x^3$. Use the limit definition of the derivative to show that $f'(x) = 3x^2$.

3. Let $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 8}{(2x + 1)^2}$.

(a) Find all horizontal asymptotes for the graph of $y = f(x)$. Justify your answer using an appropriate limit.

(b) Find the slope of the line tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $x = 0$.

4. A particle moves along the x -axis with velocity $v(t) = 6(t - 1)^2$. When $t = 1$, the particle is at position $x = 2$.

(a) Find the acceleration of the particle when $t = 3$.

(b) Find the position of the particle when $t = 3$.

5. Compute the following:

(a) Let $f(x) = 2019 + \tan^{-1}(x) - \sqrt{x}$. Find $f'(x)$.

(b) Let $g(x) = e^{-x} \cos(2x)$. Find $\frac{dg}{dx}$. You do not need to simplify your answer.

6. Compute the following:

(a) Let $f(t) = [\ln(\sin t)]^2$. Find $f'(t)$. You do not need to simplify your answer.

(b) If $(x + 2y)y = 2x - y$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $x = 3$ and $y = 1$.

7. Compute the following:

(a) $\int (2019 + \sec x \tan x - e^x) dx$

(b) $\int_0^1 (\sqrt[3]{x} - x) dx$

8. Compute the following:

(a) $\int_{-3}^2 \frac{2x}{x^2 + 5} dx$

(b) $\int \frac{x^2 + 5}{2x} dx$

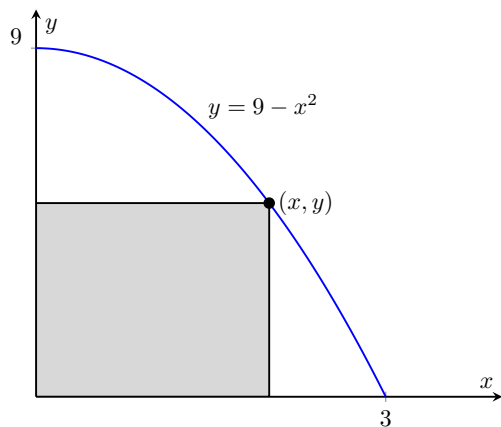
9. You begin to heat a pot of water on the stove. At time t (in minutes), the temperature T (in $^{\circ}\text{F}$) of the water is recorded below. For $0 \leq t \leq 8$, T is a differentiable function of t .

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| t (min) | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| T ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) | 100 | 110 | 140 | 160 | 180 |

- (a) Find the average rate of change of the temperature of the water over $0 \leq t \leq 8$. Include units.
- (b) Was there some time t between $t = 0$ and $t = 8$ when the instantaneous rate of change of the temperature of the water was $10^{\circ}\text{F}/\text{min}$? Explain why or why not.

- (c) Estimate $\int_0^8 T(t) dt$ using a method of your choice.

10. A rectangle is inscribed in the first quadrant region bounded by the x -axis, the y -axis, and the parabola $y = 9 - x^2$ as shown below. That is, the base of the rectangle is along the x -axis, its lower left corner is at the origin, and its upper right corner is on the parabola $y = 9 - x^2$. Find the length and width of the rectangle of greatest perimeter.



11. The function f is continuous for all values of x . Information about the sign of f' and f'' is organized in the table below.

| | $x < 1$ | $1 < x < 2$ | $2 < x < 3$ | $x > 3$ |
|---------------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Sign of f' | - | - | + | - |
| Sign of f'' | + | - | - | + |

Mark each of the following statements as true (T) or false (F). You do *not* need to justify your answer.

- (a) f has a local minimum at $x = 2$
- (b) f is decreasing and concave down at $x = 4$
- (c) f has an inflection point at $x = 1$
- (d) f' is decreasing at $x = 2.5$
- (e) f' has a local extremum at $x = 1$

12. Consider the function $A(x) = \int_0^x \sin(t^2) dt$.

(a) Find $A'(x)$.

(b) Find the x -value of the first positive critical number of $A(x)$.

(c) At that first positive critical number you found in (b), does $A(x)$ have a local max, a local min, or neither? Justify your answer.

13. You are bored so you begin to pour the salt out of a salt shaker at a constant rate of 3 cubic inches per second onto the table in such a way that it forms a conical pile whose height is always half the radius of the base. How fast is the base radius changing when the radius is 2 inches? Include units. (Recall that for a cone, $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$.)