

Midterm review

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{4x^2 - 3x} + 2x + 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{4x^2 - 3x} - 2x + 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(\sqrt{4 - \frac{3}{x}} - 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot 0 = 0$$

1. Evaluate the following limits:

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{4x^2 - 3x} + 2x + 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{4x^2 - 3x} + 2x + 1 = \sqrt{4x^2 - 3x} + 2x + 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 3x} - 2x - 1}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 3x} - 2x - 1} = \frac{4x^2 - 3x - 2x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 3x} - 2x - 1} = \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 1}{2x\sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4x}} - 2x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x} \cdot \frac{2 - \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4x}} - 2 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{2 - 0 - 0}{2\sqrt{1 - 0} - 2} = \frac{2}{2 - 2} = \frac{2}{0} \text{ DNE.}$$

(b) $\lim_{t \rightarrow -3} \frac{2t+6}{\sqrt{t+4}-1}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -3} \frac{2t+6}{\sqrt{t+4}-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -3} \frac{2t+6}{\sqrt{t+4}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t+4}+1}{\sqrt{t+4}+1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -3} \frac{(2t+6)\sqrt{t+4}+1}{t+4-1} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{-\infty}$$

2. Show that there is a number c such that $\tan(c) = c + 1$.

Let $f(x) = \tan(x) - x + 1$. Then $f(0) = 1$, $f(\pi) = 0 - \pi + 1 = -(\pi - 1) < 0$. Thus f has a zero between $0, \pi$.

3. Differentiate

(a) $(3+x)^{\frac{3}{x}}$ ($x > 3$)

$$\log(3+x)^{\frac{3}{x}} = \frac{\log 3}{\log x} \log(3+x) \text{ so } \left((3+x)^{\frac{3}{x}} \right)' = -\frac{\log 3}{(\log x)^2} \log(3+x) + \frac{\log 3}{(3+x) \log x}$$

(b) $\sin x \cos(x^2 + x)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin x \cos(x^2 + x)) = -\cos x \sin(x^2 + x) (2x + 1)$$

5. A population of algae decays exponentially.

(a) If the population falls by a factor of 3 every 30 days, find the time needed for the population to be divided by 2.

$$N = N_0 e^{-kt} \quad N(30) = \frac{2}{3} N_0 \text{ so } \frac{2}{3} = e^{-k \cdot 30} \text{ so } \frac{\log 2}{\log 3} = -k \cdot 30 \text{ so } k = -\frac{\log 3}{30 \log 2}$$

$$\text{so } N(t) = \frac{1}{2} N_0 \text{ when } \frac{1}{2} = e^{-kt} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = e^{\frac{\log 3}{30 \log 2} t} \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\log 3}{30 \log 2} t$$

(b) If the initial population is 100, what is the population after 10 days?

$$\Rightarrow t = 30 \cdot \frac{\log \frac{1}{2} \log 2}{\log 3}$$

$$N(10) = 100 \cdot e^{\frac{\log 3}{\log 2} \cdot \frac{10}{30}} = 100 \cdot e^{\frac{\log 3}{3 \log 2}}$$