final\_exam-a4fbe #1 1 of 18 Mathematics 104-184 Final Examination



Final Examination — December 14 Duration: 2.5 hours This test has 13 questions on 18 pages, for a total of 100 points.

- Q1-Q8 are short-answer questions worth 48 pts [3 pts each]; put your answer in the boxes provided.
- Q9-Q13 are long-answer and worth 52 pts; you should give complete arguments and explanations for all your calculations; answers without justifications will not be marked.
- Use the four blank pages is you need extra space, but you must leave a clear note that this has been done.
- This is a closed-book examination. None of the following are allowed: documents, cheat sheets or electronic devices of any kind (including calculators, cell phones, etc.)
- Please circle your course and section:

MATH 104	101	102	103	104	105	106	108	109
MATH 184	101	102	103	104	105	106	I don't know.	

• PRINT your name and ID # very clearly. Failure to do so may result in a grade of 0:

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student-No: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_





**Short-Answer Questions.** Put your answer in the box provided. Full marks will be given for a correct answer placed in the box, while part marks may be given for work shown. Unless otherwise stated, calculator ready answers are acceptable.

3 marks 1. (a) Evaluate 
$$\lim_{x \to -7} \frac{2x^2 + 11x - 21}{x^2 + 8x + 7}$$
.

- 3 marks
- (b) How long would it take an investment of \$100,000 with an interest rate of 6% compounded continuously to gain \$8000?

Answer:		

Final\_Exam #1 3 of 18 Mathematics 104-184 Final Examination



3 marks 2. (a) A ball is thrown upward from a roof of a 50 foot building with initial velocity of 96 ft/sec. The height after t seconds is given by  $h(t) = 50 + 96t - 16t^2$ . Determine the maximum height that the ball reaches. Simplify your answer.

Answer:

3 marks

(b) The graph of the position of a particle is shown below, where t is measured in second and the dots are local extrema or points of inflection. Determine when the particle is speeding up. Hint: a particle is "speeding up" when its velocity and acceleration have the same sign.



Answer:		



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3 marks 3. (a) Find the derivative of y = e^{\sin(x^2)}.
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Answer:

3 marks (b) Compute the Taylor polynomial of degree 3 of  $f(x) = x \ln x$  at a = 1.

Final\_Exam

#1 5 of 18 Mathematics 104-184 Final Examination



3 marks 4. (a) Use linear apportination to estimate  $\sqrt{69}$ .

Answer:

3 marks (b) Decide whether

(b) Decide whether the estimate from 5(a) is an over or under estimate and then use the formula,  $\frac{M}{2}|x-a|^2$ , to determine the worst case error.



3 marks 5. (a) Find the absolute minimum  $y = x\sqrt[3]{x-3} = x(x-3)^{1/3}$  on the interval [0,4]

Answer:

3 marks

(b) Let  $f(x) = x + e^x$ . Find the equation of the tangent line of  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  at x = 1. Recall that  $f^{-1}(x)$  is the inverse function of f(x) and its derivative can be calculated using formula  $\frac{\mathrm{d}f^{-1}}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}$ .

Final\_Exam #1 7 of 18 Mathematics 104-184 Final Examination



3 marks 6. (a) Suppose that a company's Cost function is an increasing and differentiable function. Use *calculus* to show that average cost will be minimized at the level of production when the average cost is equal to the marginal cost.

3 marks (b) A company's demand curve is given by p+10q = 168. Determine the selling price which would produce the most revenue.



3 marks 7. (a) Consider the equation  $(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^3 = x^2 y^3$  with the following graph:



Find the slope of the tangent line at the point (1, 1).

Answer:		

3 marks

(b) Interpret the following limit as the slope of a tangent line to some curve y = f(x) at a point x = a. Determine what f(x) and a are and then use differentiation rules to evaluate the limit:

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}$$
Answer:



<u>3 marks</u> 8. (a) The graph on the left is the derivative of y = f'(x). Given that f(0) = 0, sketch the graph of f(x) on the right grid. Clearly lable any local extrema and inflection points.



3 marks (b) Consider the following function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 - x^2, & x < 1\\ \ln x, & 1 < x < 3\\ e^x, & x > 3. \end{cases}$$

Evalulate the limit

 $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(f(x)).$ 



Full-solution problems - 10 pts each, excpet #11 which is worth 12pt: Justify your answers and **show all your work** for problems 9 and 13. Place a box around your final answer. Unless otherwise indicated, simplification of answers is required in these questions to earn full credit.

9. Consider the following function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \le 0\\ ax + b, & 0 < x \le 1\\ 1 + \sqrt{x} & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

4 marks

(a) Determine values for a and b for which f(x) is continuous.

Answer:		

(b) Determine whether or not f(x) can be differentiable at x = 0 or x = 1.

Answer:

6 marks



10 marks 10. A company's demand and cost curves are given by:

 $p + \sqrt{q} = 150$  and C(q) = 2500 + 6q.

Determine the selling price which would produce the most profit. To receive full credit you must justify your solution and simplify your answer.



12 of 18 Mathematics 104-184 Final Examination

11. Consider the function  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2}{(x - 2)^2}$ , and its derivatives

$$f'(x) = \frac{4(1-x)}{(x-2)^3}, \qquad f''(x) = \frac{4(2x+1)}{(x-2)^4}.$$

3 marks

(a) Find all the asymptotes of f(x)

Final\_Exam

#1

3 marks (b) Find the intervals on which f(x) is increasing or decreasing and classify the local extreme values.

3 marks (c) Determine where f(x) is concave up or down and find the inflection points.

3 marks

(d) Sketch the graph of y = f(x).

Final\_Exam #1 13 of 18 Mathematics 104-184 Final Examination



10 marks 12. Suppose you are given a 12" x 12" square piece of cardboard and asked to construct a box by cutting out squares of equal size from the four corners and bending up the sides. Find the dimensions of the resulting box that has the largest volume. Explain carefully how you may conclude that your answer is guaranteed to be a box of maximal volume.



10 marks 13. A bucket is 60 cm high, has a radius of 40 cm at the top and 10 cm at the bottom. Water is being dumped into the bucket at a rate of 1 L/min. How fast is the water level rising when the water is 30 cm deep? You may use the fact that the volume of a trunctated cone with height h, radius at the bottom  $r_1$  and radius at the top  $r_2$ , is given by  $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h(r_2^2 + r_1r_2 + r_1^2)$ .



Final\_Exam #1 15 of 18 Mathematics 104-184 Final Examination





Final\_Exam #1 17 of 18 Mathematics 104-184 Final Examination



