

MATH 161 CLASS DISCUSSION

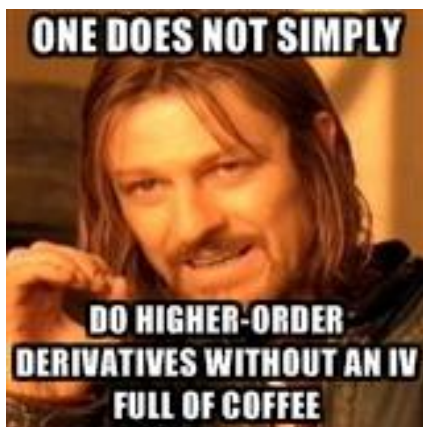
1 OCTOBER

➤ **The Game of Antiderivatives: A first look at the method of “judicious guessing.”**

Find an antiderivative for each of the following functions

- (a) $\cos x$ (b) 2018 (c) $6x^5 + 5x^4 + e^5$ (d) $\sec^2 x$ (e) $x^9 + 7x^3 + 1$
(f) $5e^x + \sec x \tan x$ (g) $19 \sin x$ (h) $x - \cos x + 5$

HIGHER-ORDER DERIVATIVES



1. Find the first *three* derivatives of each of the following functions.

(A) $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

(B) $y = 2x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + e^x$

(Here assume that the shortcut for differentiating x^n is valid for negative values of n .)

(C) $y = xe^x$

(D) $y = \sin x$

(E) $y = x \sin x$

(F) $y = x^{101}$

2. (a) If $(d/dx)e^{4x} = 4e^{4x}$, find $(d^{199}/dx^{199}) e^{4x}$.

(b) If $(d/dx) \sin 5x = 5 \cos 5x$, and $(d/dx) \cos 5x = -5 \sin 5x$, find $(d^{2018}/dx^{2018}) \sin 5x$.

3. If $f(x) = x^{1/2}$, find $f^{(4)}(x)$. (*Here assume that the shortcut for differentiating x^n is valid for rational n .*)



4. If $x(t) = 3t^3 - 4t + 1$ is the position (measured in meters) of Charlotte on the x -axis at time t (measured in hours), find Charlotte's *velocity* and *acceleration* at time $t = 2$ hrs.

5. If $F(x) = x^m$, find $F^{(m)}(x)$. (Assume that m is a positive integer.)

6. Let $y = \ln x$. Given that $dy/dx = 1/x$, find d^4y/dx^4 . Can you find $d^{10}y/dx^{10}$?

7. (*University of Michigan*) Consider the following table giving values, rounded to three decimal places, of a function $f(x)$.

x	0	0.5	1
$f(x)$	0	0.247	0.841

- Estimate $f'(1)$. Be sure it is clear how you obtain your answer.
- Estimate $f(1.25)$ being sure your work is clear.
- Estimate $f''(1)$. Again, be sure that it is clear how you obtain your answer.
- Based on your work in (a) and (c), is your estimate in (b) an over- or underestimate? Explain.

8. (*University of Michigan*) A paperback book (definitely not a valuable calculus textbook, of course) is dropped from the top of Mertz hall (which is 40 m high) towards a very large, upward pointing fan. The average velocity of the book between time $t = 0$ and later times is shown in the table of data below (in which t is in seconds and the velocities are in m/s).

between $t = 0$ seconds and $t =$	1	2	3	4	5
the average velocity is	-5	-10	-11.67	-9	-7.2

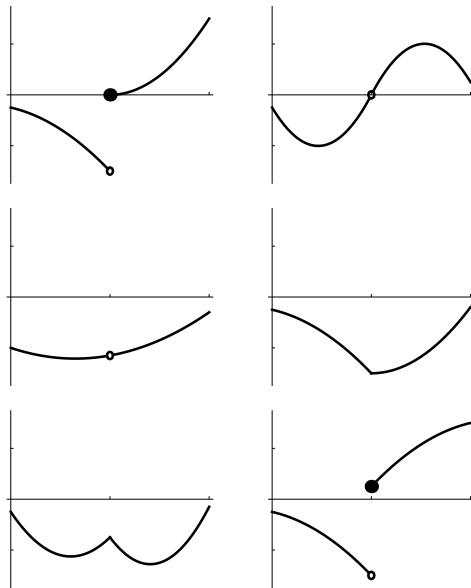
a) Fill in the following table of values for the height $h(t)$ of the book (measured in meters). Show how you obtain your values.

t	0	1	2	3	4	5
$h(t)$	40	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

b) Based on your work from (a), is $h''(1) > 0$, < 0 , or $= 0$? Is $h''(3) > 0$, < 0 , or $= 0$? Explain.

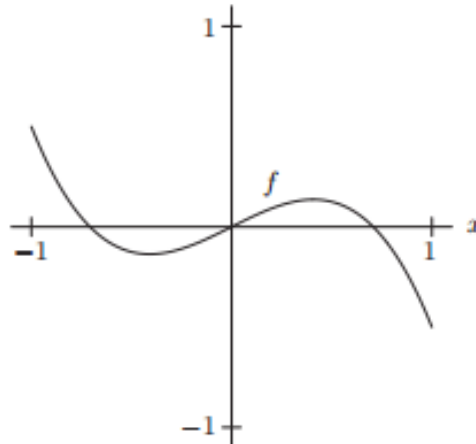
9. For each of the descriptions of a function f that follow, indicate which of the graphs match the description. For each description there may be no, one, or several graphs that match; write **none** if no graphs match the description. You may need to use a graph more than once. In each case, you should assume that f is defined only on the domain $[0, 2]$.

- a) $f''(x) < 0$ for $x < 1$ and $f''(x) > 0$ for $x > 1$; $f'(x) < 0$ for $x < 1$ and $f'(x) > 0$ for $x > 1$; and $f(x)$ is continuous everywhere except at $x = 1$.
- b) $f''(x) > 0$ for all $x < 1$; $f''(x) < 0$ for all $x > 1$; and $f(x)$ is differentiable everywhere except at $x = 1$.
- c) $f''(x) < 0$ for all $x < 1$; $f'(x) < 0$ for $x < 1$ and $f'(x) > 0$ for $x > 1$; and $f(x) < 0$ for all $x = 1$.
- d) $f''(x) < 0$ for $x < 1$ and $f''(x) > 0$ for $x > 1$; $f'(x) < 0$ for $x < 1$ and $f'(x) > 0$ for $x > 1$; and $f(x)$ is differentiable everywhere except at $x = 1$.



10. The graph of a function f is given in the Figure below. If f is a polynomial of degree 3, then the value of $f'''(0)$ is

- (a) Positive
- (b) Negative
- (c) Zero



11.

The graph of a function f is given in Figure 3.5. If f is a polynomial of degree 3, then the values of $f'(0)$, $f''(0)$, and $f'''(0)$ are (respectively)

- (a) $-, +, +$
 (d) $-, +, +$

- (b) $-, -, -$
 (e) $+, -, +$

- (c) $-, +, -$
 (f) $+, +, +$

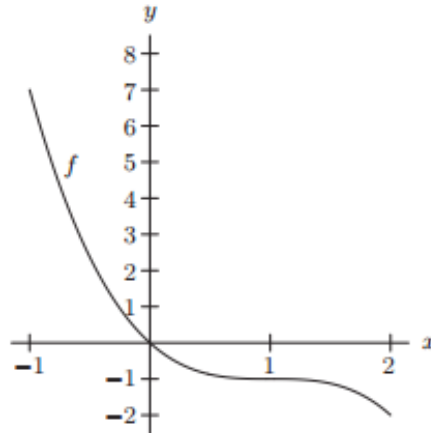


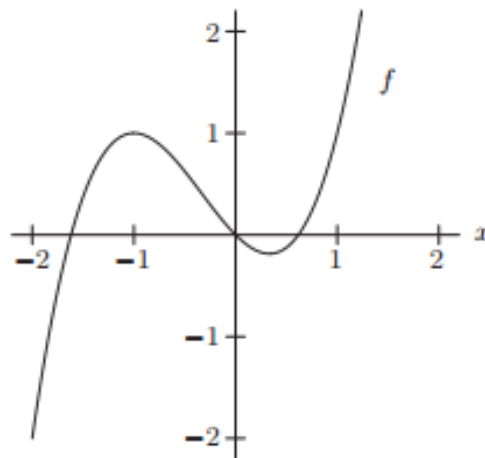
Figure 3.5

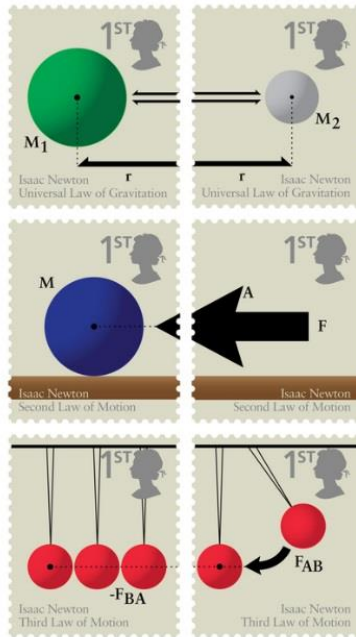
12. The graph of a function f is given below. If f is a polynomial of degree 3, then the values of $f'(0)$, $f''(0)$, and $f'''(0)$ are (respectively)

- (a) $-, -, +$
 (d) $-, +, +$

- (b) $-, 0, -$
 (e) $+, -, +$

- (c) $-, +, -$
 (f) $+, +, +$





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