

# MATH 161 PRACTICE FINAL EXAM A

**PART I** (6 pts each) Answer any 17 of the following 21 questions. You need not justify your answer. You may answer more than 17 to obtain extra credit.

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)^3(n+2017)^5}{n(4n+3)(n-2017)^7}$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{e^x - x^2 - x - 1}$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(ax+1)}{\ln(bx+1)}$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are positive constants.

4. Let  $h(x) = \int_1^x \ln(1 + 2017 \ln t) dt$

Compute  $h'(e)$ .

5.  $\frac{d^{2017}}{dx^{2017}} \sin(7x) =$

6. Solve the initial value problem:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \text{given that } y = 2017 \text{ when } x = 1.$$

7. Find an anti-derivative of  $\frac{(1 + \sqrt{x})^4}{\sqrt{x}}$

8. Find an anti-derivative of:

$$\frac{1 + 3e^{3x} - e^{-x}}{e^{3x} + e^{-x} + x}$$

9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \tan\left(\frac{1789}{x}\right) =$

10. Suppose that  $\int_7^{13} f(x) dx = 3$  and  $\int_7^{13} g(x) dx = 1$ .

$$\text{Find } \int_7^{13} (4f(x) - 3g(x) + 2) dx$$

11. Find the *average value* of the function  $y = \sec^2 x$  over the interval  $[0, \pi/4]$ . (Give the precise result without rounding.)

12. Find the value of  $c$  such that the conclusion of the Mean Value Theorem is verified for the function  $g(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$  on the interval  $[2, 5]$ . Express your answer to the nearest hundredth.

13. Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{n^2 + 92n + 2017} - n \right)$

14. Let  $a$  and  $b$  be non-zero constants. Let  $f(x) = \frac{x+a}{x^2+b}$ .

Find the *slope of the tangent line* to  $y = f(x)$  at  $x = 0$ . (Your answer may include the constants  $a$  and  $b$ .)

15. Let  $a$  and  $b$  be non-zero constants. Then  $\int \frac{\sec x \tan x}{a + b \sec x} dx =$

16. Suppose that  $\int_1^x g(t) dt = x^3 - 1$ . Find  $g(5)$ .

17. Let  $y = x^{x^2+x+1}$ . Find  $dy/dx$  when  $x = 1$ .

18. Compute  $\int_{-1}^3 |x| dx$ .

19. Compute  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \sin\left(\frac{j}{n} \pi\right)$  (Hint: Convert this limit into a Riemann integral.)

20. Given that  $G(x) = \int_0^{3x^2} \sqrt{1+t^3} dt$ , find  $G'(1)$ .

21. Charlotte, the spider, lives on the  $x$ -axis. Suppose that at time  $t = 1$  minute, she is at  $x = 5$  cm and that her velocity (in cm/minute) at time  $t$  is given by:  
 $v(t) = 4t^3 - 6t^2 + 1$ . Where is Charlotte at time  $t = 2$  minutes?

## PART II (12 pts each)

Answer any 13 of the following 14 problems. You may answer more than 11 for extra credit.

1. Find the equation of the *tangent line* to the curve defined implicitly by

$$x^4 + y^3 - x^2 y = 13 + \ln y$$

at the point  $P = (2, 1)$ .

2. Gilberte, who is 5 feet tall, walks away from an 18-foot lamppost. She observes that when she is 8 feet from the base of the lamppost, her shadow is increasing at a rate of 6 ft/min. Find Gilberte's speed when she is 8 feet from the base of the lamppost.

3. Using an *appropriate tangent line approximation*, estimate the value of  $\sqrt[5]{1.0004}$ . Have

you obtained an *overestimate* or an *underestimate*? Explain. Sketch!

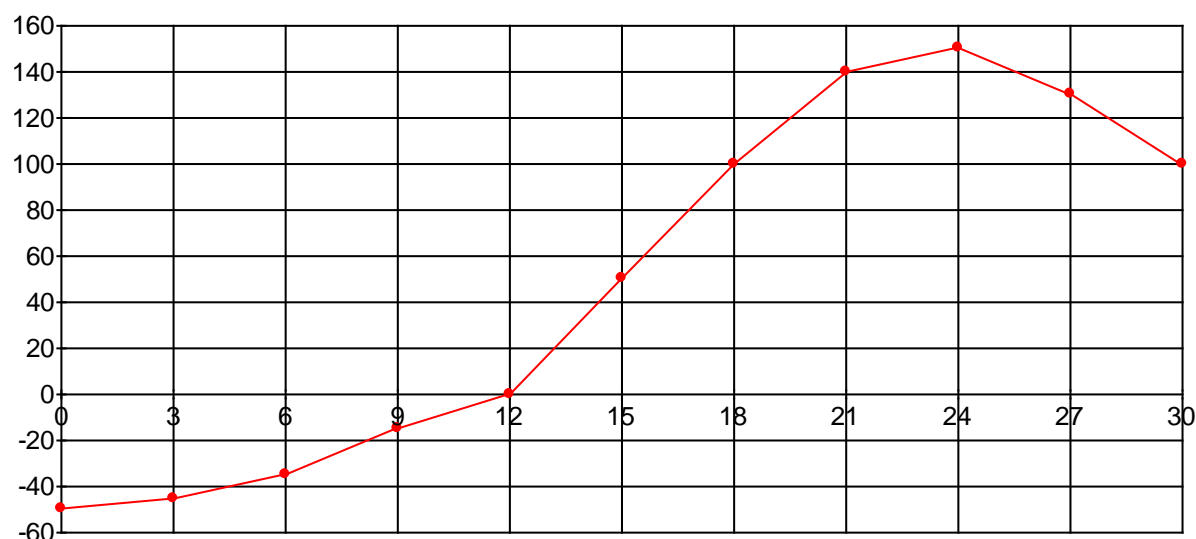
4. Find  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_8^{3x} \frac{e^{-t^2}}{1+\ln t} dt$ .

5. Graph the function  $f(x) = (x-1)^2 e^x$ . Identify any and all local and global extrema and points of inflection.

6. Madame Verdurin is building an open planter in the shape of a rectangular box with a square base. The base is made of metal that costs \$7 per square foot. The sides are built of wood that costs \$3 per square foot. The planter must hold at least 8 cubic feet of dirt. Find the dimensions of the *least expensive* planter that Madame Verdurin can build.

7. The graph below shows the *RATE OF CHANGE* of the quantity of water in the Water Tower of OZ, in liters per day, during April 2009. The tower contained 12,000 liters of water on April 1. *Estimate* the quantity of water in the tower on April 30. Show your work.

**Rate of Change of Quantity of Water**



8. Using the FTC, find the area bounded by the two parabolas:  
 $y = x^2 - 5x$  and  $y = 20 + x - x^2$ . *Sketch*.

9. Use a *left-endpoint* Riemann sum with  $n = 4$  rectangles to approximate the area under the curve  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3 + 1}$  between  $x = 0$  and  $x = 2$ . Draw a picture to illustrate what you are computing. Is this an *underestimate* or an *overestimate* of the area? *Explain!*

10. The function  $y = F(x)$  is defined below:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^4 - 2x^3 - 21x^2}{x-3} & \text{if } x \neq 3 \\ k & \text{if } x = 3 \end{cases}$$

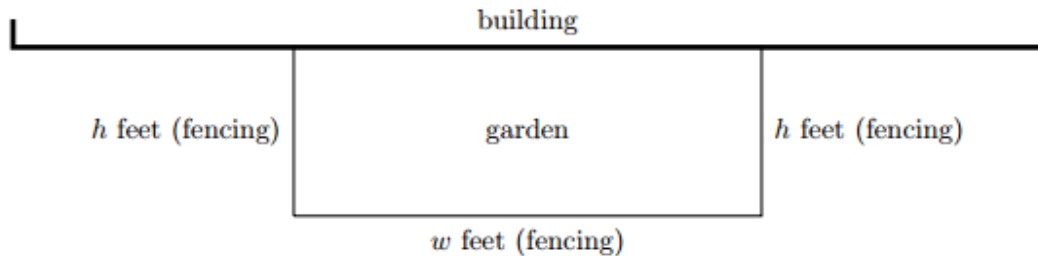
For which value(s) (if any) of  $k$  is the function everywhere continuous? Explain!

11. Graph the cubic polynomial  $g(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 8x + 5$ . Identify any and all local and global extrema and points of inflection.

12. (*University of Michigan*) Researchers are constructing a rectangular garden adjacent to their building. The garden will be bounded by the building on one side and by a fence on the other three sides.

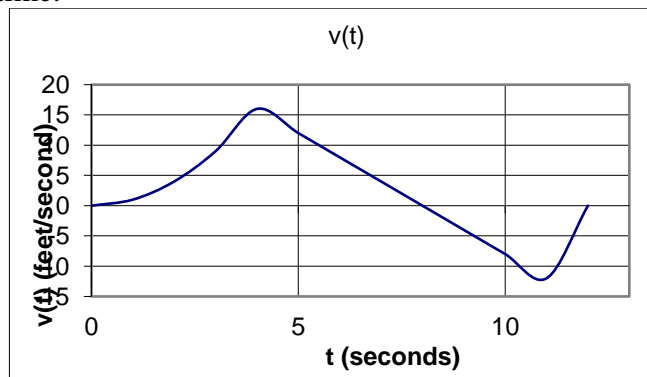
(See diagram below.) The fencing will cost them \$5 per linear foot. In addition, they will also need topsoil to cover the entire area of the garden. The topsoil will cost \$4 per square foot of the garden's area.

Assume the building is wider than any garden the researchers could afford to build.



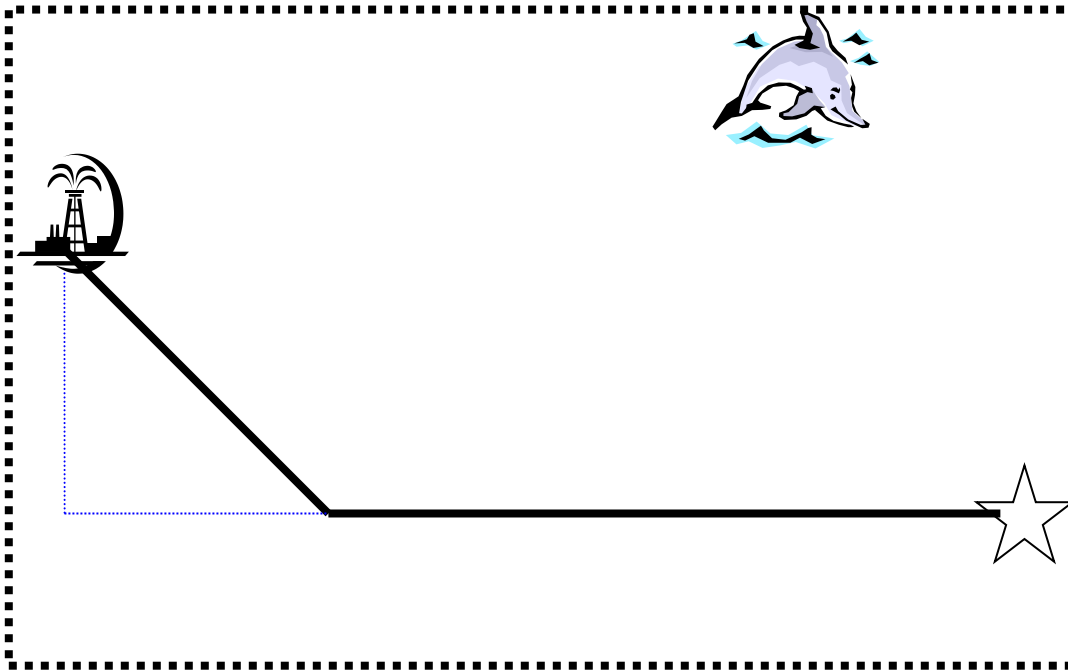
- a. [5 points] Suppose the garden is  $w$  feet wide and extends  $h$  feet from the building, as shown in the diagram above. Assume it costs the researchers a total of \$250 for the fencing and topsoil to construct this garden. Find a formula for  $w$  in terms of  $h$ .
- b. [3 points] Let  $A(h)$  be the total area (in square feet) of the garden if it costs \$250 and extends  $h$  feet from the building, as shown above. Find a formula for the function  $A(h)$ . The variable  $w$  should not appear in your answer.  
(Note that  $A(h)$  is the function one would use to find the value of  $h$  maximizing the area. You should not do the optimization in this case.)
- c. [4 points] In the context of this problem, what is the domain of  $A(h)$ ?

13. Albertine launches a model rocket from the ground at time  $t = 0$ . The rocket starts by traveling straight up in the air. The graph below illustrates the upward velocity of the rocket as a function of time.



- (a) Sketch a graph of the *acceleration* of the rocket as a function of time.
- (b) Sketch a graph of the *height* of the rocket as a function of time.
- (c) Give an estimate of the *maximum height* the rocket achieved.

14. Oil from an offshore rig located 3 miles from the shore is to be pumped to a location on the edge of the shore that is 9 miles east of the rig. The cost per foot of constructing a pipe in the ocean from the rig to the shore is *twice the cost per foot* of construction on the land. Determine how the pipe should be laid to *minimize the total cost*.



*With an absurd oversimplification, the "invention" of the calculus is sometimes ascribed to two men, Newton and Leibniz. In reality, the calculus is the product of a long evolution that was neither initiated nor terminated by Newton and Leibniz, but in which both played a decisive part.*

- Richard Courant and Herbert Robbins

*The quarrel [between Newton and Leibniz] is simply the expression of evil weaknesses and fostered by vile people. Just what would Newton have lost if he had acknowledged Leibniz's originality? Absolutely nothing! He would have gained a lot. And yet how hard it is to acknowledge something of this sort: someone who tries it feels as though he were confessing his own incapacity. ... It's a question of envy, of course. And anyone who experiences it ought to keep on telling himself: "It's a mistake! It's a mistake! -- "*

- Ludwig Wittgenstein (1947)