# MIDTERM EXAM 1

MATH 104, SECTION 007

### Name:

The use of calculators, computers and similar devices is neither necessary nor permitted during this exam. Correct answers without proper justification will *not* receive full credit. Clearly highlight your answers and the steps taken to arrive at them: illegible work will not be graded. You may find the following information useful: for  $|\mathbf{x}| < 1$  and about the point 0,

$$\arctan(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1},$$
$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {\alpha \choose k} x^k, \text{ where } {\alpha \choose k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}$$

Problem	Points	Earned
1	10	
2	10	
3	15	
4	20	
5	15	
6	20	
7	10	
8	5	
Total	100	

Problem 1 (10 points)

Consider the function  $f(x) = x^{\ln(x)}$ .

**Part A.** [7 points] Compute the derivative df/dx. Make sure you explain which differentiation rules you are using!

**Part B.** [3 points] Use a convenient linear approximation to estimate f(1.01*e*).

PROBLEM 2 (10 POINTS)

If x and y are related by the equation  $\cos(xy) = y^3 - x^2$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  in terms of x and y. Make sure you explain the differentiation rules which you have used!

# PROBLEM 3 (15 POINTS)

Evaluate

 $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin(2x)-2x}{x(\cos(x)-1)}.$ 

PROBLEM 4 (20 POINTS) Consider the polynomial  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 6x^2 + 5$ . **Part A.** (7 Points) Find all the critical points of f.

Part B. (7 Points) Classify each critical point from Part A as max, min or fail.

**Part C.** (6 Points) Find the global max and min of f on [-1, 1].

PROBLEM 5 (15 POINTS)

Consider the function  $g(x) = (x - 4)^{-1/2}$ .

**Part A.** (4 Points) What is the domain of g?

**Part B.** (7 Points) What is the coefficient of the  $(x - 8)^3$  term in the Taylor series of g about x = 8? There is no need to simplify the answer too much.

Part C. (4 Points) In which interval does the Taylor series from Part B converge?

#### MIDTERM EXAM

## PROBLEM 6 (15 POINTS)

Find the Taylor series of  $f(x) = (1 + \arctan(x))^{-1/2}$  near x = 0, including all terms of order 3 and below.

PROBLEM 7 (10 POINTS)

Consider the functions f(x) = ln(x) and  $g(x) = x^3 - 8$ .

**Part A.** (2 Points) Find a function h(x) so that h(x) = 0 only at those x values where f(x) = g(x).

**Part B.** (6 Points) What is the update rule to obtain  $x_{n+1}$  from  $x_n$  when solving h(x) = 0 by Newton's method?

**Part C.** (2 Points) Use your update rule from **Part B** to compute  $x_1$  when  $x_0 = 1$ .

PROBLEM 8 (5 POINTS)

This problem asks for two definitions. No partial credit will be awarded for incorrect answers.

**Part A.** (3 Points) Complete this sentence, using suitable  $\epsilon$ 's and  $\delta$ 's as necessary: *the limit*  $\lim_{x\to a} f(x)$  *equals* L *if*...

**Part B.** (2 Points) Fill up the box with a suitable expression for f'(x):

$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0}$		
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For Scratchwork