

**Final Exam (Version 5) - Math 141, Frank Thorne (thorne@math.sc.edu)**

**Wednesday, December 13, 2023**

Please work without books, notes, calculators, phones, or assistance from others. If you have any questions, ask. Please do your work on separate paper and turn that in.

**GOOD LUCK!**

- (1) Give the definition of the derivative of a function  $f(x)$  at the point  $x = a$ . (Please give the algebraic definition, using an equation.)

Draw a picture and explain why your equation gives the slope of the tangent line to the graph of  $f(x)$  at  $x = a$ .

- (2) What is the *definite integral* of a function  $f(x)$ , from  $x = a$  to  $x = b$ ? (Please give the algebraic definition, using an equation.)

Draw a picture and explain why your equation gives the signed area under the graph of  $f(x)$  between  $x = a$  and  $x = b$ .

- (3) What does the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus say? (Both parts) Why is it important?

- (4) Find the derivative of

$$u = \frac{5x + 1}{2\sqrt{x}}.$$

- (5) Find the derivative of

$$y = \frac{1}{18}(3x - 2)^6 + \left(4 - \frac{1}{2x^2}\right)^{-1}.$$

- (6) The coordinates of a particle in the metric  $xy$ -plane are differentiable functions of time  $t$  with  $dx/dt = -1$  m/sec and  $dy/dt = -5$  m/sec. How fast is the particle's distance from the origin changing as it passes through the point  $(5, 12)$ ?

- (7) Graph the function  $f(x) = 2x - 3x^{2/3}$ .

Answer the following questions as part of your solution:

- (a) Where are the critical points of  $f$ ?
- (b) Where the local and absolute maxima and minima of  $f$ ?
- (c) Where are the inflection points of  $f$ ?
- (d) Where is  $f$  increasing and decreasing?
- (e) Where is  $f$  concave up and down?

- (8) You are designing a  $1000 \text{ cm}^3$  right circular cylindrical can whose manufacture will take waste into account. There is no waste in cutting the aluminum for the side, but the top and bottom of radius  $r$  will be cut from squares that measure  $2r$  units on a side. The total amount of aluminum used up by the can will therefore be

$$A = 8r^2 + 2\pi rh,$$

rather than  $A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$  as in Example 2 in the book (where waste was not taken into account).

In Example 2, the ratio of  $h$  to  $r$  for the most economical can was 2 to 1. What is the ratio for the most economical can now?

- (9) Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\pi/6} (\sec x + \tan x)^2 dx.$$

- (10) Solve the initial value problem

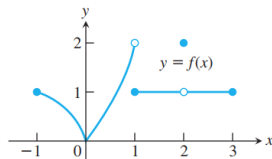
$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 12t(3t^2 - 1)^3,$$

with  $s(1) = 3$ .

- (11) Find the volume of a sphere with radius  $r$ .

- (12) (See below)

2. Which of the following statements about the function  $y = f(x)$  graphed here are true, and which are false?



- a.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 1$       b.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$  does not exist.  
c.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$       d.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2$   
e.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1$       f.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$  does not exist.  
g.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$

- (13) Compute

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|\sin x|}{x}$$

and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|\sin x|}{x}.$$

- (14) Find  $dy/dt$  if

$$y = \operatorname{arccot} \sqrt{t}.$$

(15) Evaluate

$$\int (1.3)^x dx.$$

(16) Compute

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^4 + 9}} dx.$$