

## Final Examination

**Instructions.** Your solution to each problem should include at least one complete sentence. When making a computation, please state your strategy. (For example: “Now I calculate the first derivative by applying the quotient rule.”)

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1. Which of the following three numbers is smallest? Explain how you know.

(a)  $|(1, -2)|$                       (b)  $3\vec{i} \cdot (4\vec{i} - 5\vec{j})$                       (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{6x} - 1}{7x}$

2. Suppose the position vector  $\vec{r}(t)$  of a curve is  $\ln(t)\vec{i} + \sin(\pi t)\vec{j}$  when  $t > 0$ . Find an equation of the line tangent to the curve at the point where  $t = 1$ .

3. Consider the slope  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  at the point on the graph where  $x = 0$ . For which of the following equations is that slope largest? Explain how you know.

(a)  $y = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$                       (b)  $y = x \tan(x)$                       (c)  $x^2 + xy + y^3 = 1$

4. Sketch the graph of a function having all of the following properties: the first derivative is positive when  $x < 0$ ; the second derivative is negative when  $x < 0$ ; the function has a discontinuity when  $x = 0$ ; there is a local minimum when  $x = 1$ ; there is an inflection point when  $x = 2$ ; and there is a horizontal asymptote when  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ .

5. Which of the following integrals is largest? Explain how you know.

(a)  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$                       (b)  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx$                       (c)  $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$

6. Is there a positive value of  $x$  for which  $x + \cos(x) = 0$ ? Explain why or why not.

7. State *two* of the following three theorems.

- (a) the squeeze theorem for limits
- (b) the intermediate-value theorem
- (c) the mean-value theorem

8. *Optional extra-credit problem.* Suppose  $f(x) = xe^{-x}$ , and let  $A(t)$  denote the area under the graph of  $f$  between  $x = 0$  and  $x = t$ , as indicated in the diagram. Determine  $\frac{dA}{dt}$ , the rate of change of the area, at the value of  $t$  for which  $f(t)$  is maximal.

