

# Sample Midterm 1

Name:

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Mathematics 100-180

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Marks

**Short-Answer Questions.** Questions 1 and 2 are short-answer questions. Put your answer in the box provided. Full marks will be given for a correct answer placed in the box. Show your work also, for part marks. Each part is worth 3 marks, but not all parts are of equal difficulty. Simplify your answers as much as possible in Questions 1 and 2.

- [9] 1. Determine whether each of the following limits exists, and find the value if they do. If a limit below does not exist, determine whether it "equals"  $\infty$ ,  $-\infty$ , or neither.

(a) [3]  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 1}$

plug in -1 in  $x^2 - 1$

$$= (-1)^2 - 1 = -2$$

plug in -1 in  $x^2 - x - 2$   
 $-1 + 1 - 2 = -2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 1} = 1$$

Answer

1

(b) [3]  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 8} - 3}{t - 1}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 8} - 3}{t - 1} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 8} + 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 8} + 3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{t^2 + 17 - 6\sqrt{t^2 + 8}}{(t-1)(\sqrt{t^2 + 8} + 3)}$$

Leading coefficient on top and bottom are 1, so limit must be  $\frac{1}{1} = 1$

Answer

1

(c) [3]  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{|x|} \right)$

$0^-$  means  $x < 0$ !

this means  $|x| = -x$

Answer

$+\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{|x|} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{-x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{0} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

Continued on page 3

- [12] 2. (a) [3] Find  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x^4 + x^{7/2}}{x^2} \right)$ . Remember (see the instructions above Question 1) that your answers must be completely simplified in Questions 1 and 2.

$$\left( \frac{f}{g} \right)' = \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x^3 + \frac{7}{2}x^{5/2} - 2x}{x^4} = \frac{\frac{15}{2}x^3 - 2x}{x^4}$$

Answer	$\frac{15x^3 - 2x}{x^4}$
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- (b) [3] If  $y = x^2 \cos x$ , find the second derivative  $y''$ . Express your answer in the form  $p(x) \sin x + q(x) \cos x$  where  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$  are polynomials.

$$y = f \cdot g = x^2 \cdot \cos x$$

$$y' = f'g + fg' = 2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x$$

$$y'' = 2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2x \sin x - x^2 \cos x$$

$$= (2 - x^2) \cos x$$

Answer	$(2 - x^2) \cos x$
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- (c) [3] If  $y = x \sin(\sqrt{x} + x)$ , find  $y'$ .

Answer	$y' = \cos \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 1 \right)$
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$$y' = \cos \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 1 \right)$$

- (d) [3]  $f$  is a function that satisfies  $f'(e) = e$ . Let  $g(x) = f(e^{2x})$ . Find  $g'(1)$ .

$$g(x) = f(e^{2x})$$

$$g'(x) = f'(e^{2x}) e^{2x}$$

$$= e^{2x} f'(e^{2x})$$

Answer	$e^{2x+1}$
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$$g'(1) = e^{2x} f'(e^{2x}) = e^{2x} f'(e) = e^{2x} \cdot e = e^{2x+1}$$

**Full-Solution Problems.** In questions 3–7, justify your answers and show all your work. If a box is provided, write your final answer there. Unless otherwise indicated, simplification of answers is not required in these questions.

[7] 3. Let  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{3x + 5}$ .

- (a) [4] Determine the horizontal asymptotes of the graph  $y = f(x)$ .

$f(x)$  is not defined when

$$3x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

Answer

$$x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{5}{3}^-} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{3x + 5} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{25}{9} + 1}}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{5}{3}^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{3x + 5} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{25}{9} + 1}}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$\therefore$  There is an asymptote at  $x = -\frac{5}{3}$

- (b) [3] Determine the vertical asymptote(s) of the graph  $y = f(x)$ . For each vertical asymptote  $x = a$ , determine whether each of the one-sided limits "equals"  $\infty$  or  $-\infty$  as  $x$  approaches  $a$ .

I did this in part a)

- [6] 4. Let  $a$  and  $b$  be constants, and define

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + b) & \text{if } x < 1 \\ ax + b & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 5x - 3 & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$  for which  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$ . Fully justify your answer.

Answer

$$a = b = 1$$

At  $x=1$ , we need

$$x^2 + b = ax + b$$

$$x^2 = ax$$

$$a = x = 1$$

We also need

$$ax + b = 5x - 3$$

$$1 + b = 5 - 3 = 2$$

$$b = 1$$



[6] 7. Use the definition of the derivative in the questions below. No marks will be given for any other method. In this and any other question, you may use the back of a page if necessary, but please indicate so.

(a) [3] Find

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1-(x+h)} - \frac{1}{1-x}}{h}$$

$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right) = \frac{(1-x)^2 - (1)(-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left( \frac{-h}{(1-x)(1-x+h)} \right)$$

plug in limit

$$= \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

sign?

(b) [3] Determine whether the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 4x^2 - x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

is differentiable at  $x = 0$ .

$$\text{at } x=0^+ \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x+h)^2 - (x+h) - (4x^2 - x)}{h} = \frac{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4x^2 + 8xh + 4h^2 - x - 4x^2 + x + 8xh + 4h^2 - h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (8x - 1 + 4h) = -1 \text{ at } x=0^+$$

$$\text{at } x=0^- \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 \sin \frac{1}{x+h} - x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x+h} - x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} x^3 \left( \sin \frac{1}{x+h} - \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)}{h} = \dots$$

We cannot simplify  $\sin \left( \frac{1}{x+h} \right) - \sin \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)$   
so we can't find the derivative

The End