MA 16100 EXAM 2 Green October 18, 2018

NAME ______ YOUR TA'S NAME _____

| STUDENT ID # | RECITATION TIME |
|--|---|
| Write the following in the TEST below the boxes) | C/QUIZ NUMBER boxes: 00 (and blacken in the appropriate digits |
| You must use a #2 pencil on the name and the <u>COURSE</u> number blacken in the appropriate spaces section number, ask your TA. Sig There are 12 questions, each wo Blacken in your choice of the corr | orth 8 points (you will automatically earn 4 points for taking the exam). rect answer in the spaces provided for questions 1–12. Do all your work in of the test pages for scrap paper. Turn in both the mark–sense sheet and |
| booklet. You may not leave the ro- | , you may leave the room after turning in the scantron sheet and the exam om before 6:50. <u>If you don't finish before 7:20, you MUST REMAIN SEATE</u> your scantron sheet and your exam booklet. |
| · | EXAM POLICIES |
| 1. Students may not open | n the exam until instructed to do so. |
| 2. Students must obey th | e orders and requests by all proctors, TAs, and lecturers. |
| 3. No student may leave: | in the first 20 min or in the last 10 min of the exam. |
| they should not even b | ors, or any electronic devices are not allowed on the exam, and e in sight in the exam room. Students may not look at anybody a communicate with anybody else except, if they have a question, rer. |
| • | e students have to put down all writing instruments and remain e TAs will collect the scantrons and the exams. |
| - | rules and any act of academic dishonesty may result in severe y, all violators will be reported to the Office of the Dean of |
| I have read and understand | the exam rules stated above: |
| STUDENT NAME: | |
| STUDENT SIGNATURE: | |

- 1. Suppose $y = 3x^4 + 8x^2 3x + 2$. Compute y'''(1), the third derivative at x = 1.
 - A. 52
 - B. 37
 - C. 72
 - D. 88
 - E. 42

2. Suppose

$$y = \frac{6te^t}{e^t + t}$$

- Find $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at t = 0.

 - A. 3 B. $\frac{3}{4}$
 - C. -6
 - D. 6
 - E. 0

- 3. If $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 5x + 5}{\sqrt{x}}$, then f'(x) =
 - A. $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \left(15 + \frac{15}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} \right)$
 - B. $\sqrt{x} (12x + 10)$
 - C. $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \left(9 + \frac{5}{x} \frac{5}{x^2} \right)$
 - D. $\sqrt{x} \left(15 + \frac{5}{x} \frac{5}{x^2} \right)$
 - $E. \frac{1}{2} \left(9x + 5 \frac{5}{x} \right)$

- **4.** The equation of the tangent line to $f(x) = 3x^{4/3}$ that is parallel to y = 8x + 3 is
 - A. y = 8x 16
 - B. y = 8x + 16
 - C. y = 8x 8
 - D. y = 8x
 - E. y = 8x + 8

5. The slope of the line tangent to

$$g(\theta) = \frac{\tan \theta}{1 + \sec \theta}$$

at the point $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ is

- A. $\frac{2}{3}$
- B. $\frac{4}{3}$
- C. $\frac{4}{9}$
- D. $\frac{1}{9}$
- E. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

6. If f(-x) = -f(x), then which of the following must be true of the derivative?

- (i) f'(-x) = f'(x)
- (ii) f'(-x) = -f'(x)
- (iii) f'(0) = 0
- A. only (ii) and (iii)
- B. only (i)
- C. only (iii)
- D. only (i) and (iii)
- E. none of the statements

- 7. Compute $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x)\cos(x) \sin(x) + x\sin(x)}{x^2}$
 - A. $\frac{1}{2}$
 - B. Does not exist
 - C. 0
 - D. 2
 - E. 1

- **8.** Find the slope of the tangent line to the curve $y = \sin(\arccos(x))$ at the point $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$.
 - A. -2
 - В. –1
 - C. 0
 - D. 2
 - E. 1

9. Suppose f(1) = e, f'(1) = e, g(1) = 2, and g'(1) = 2. If

$$y(x) = f(x)^{g(x)}$$

then what is y'(1)?

- A. $4e^2$
- B. 4
- C. $2e^2$
- D. 2
- E. e^2

10. Compute $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at the point $\left(0, \frac{5\pi}{2}\right)$ on the curve

$$y\cos(y+x+x^2) = x^3$$

- A. $\frac{3\pi}{2}$
- B. 0
- C. $-\frac{3\pi}{2}$
- D. -1
- E. 1

- **11.** Suppose that f(1) = 2, f(2) = 3, and f'(t) = kf(t) for some constant k. Compute f(0).
 - A. $\frac{3}{2}$
 - B. $\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
 - C. $\frac{4}{3}$
 - D. 1
 - E. $\ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$

12. The position of a particle is given by

$$s(t) = \cosh(2t),$$

where t is measured in seconds and s in meters. Find $a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$, the acceleration at time $t=\frac{1}{2}$.

- A. $e \frac{1}{e}$ m/sec²
- B. $-\frac{e}{2} \frac{1}{2e}$ m/sec²
- C. $-e + \frac{1}{e}$ m/sec²
- D. $\frac{e}{2} + \frac{1}{2e} \text{ m/sec}^2$
- E. $2e + \frac{2}{e}$ m/sec²