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Fall 1997, Math H1A  
Second Midterm

3 November, 1997  
1:10-2:00 PM

1. (40 points, 8 points apiece) Compute each of the following. A correct answer gives full credit whether or not you show your computations. An incorrect answer, given with computations that are correct except for a minor error, will get partial credit.

(a)  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(e^x + 1)$ .

(b)  $f'(5)$ , where  $f$  is the inverse function to  $g(x) = 2^x + 3^x$ .

(c) The maximum and minimum values of the function  $f(x) = x + x^{-2}$  on the interval  $[\frac{1}{2}, 2]$ , and the values of  $x$  at which these occur.

(d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - 1)/\sin x$ .

(e) The general antiderivative of  $\sin(px + q)$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are constants with  $p \neq 0$ .

2. (30 points) Derive the formula  $\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = 1/\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ . You may assume results proved in the text before that formula.

3. (30 points) (a) (15 points) Suppose  $f$  is a continuous function on a closed interval  $[a, b]$ , which is differentiable on the open interval  $(a, b)$ , and that  $f'(x) > 0$  for all points of that interval. Show that  $f$  is an *increasing* function on  $[a, b]$ . (This is Stewart's "Test for monotonic functions". In your answer, you may use anything proved in Stewart *before* that test.)

(b) (10 points) Suppose again that  $f$  is a continuous function on a closed interval  $[a, b]$ , but now let us only assume that for some  $c \in (a, b)$ ,  $f$  is differentiable and has positive derivatives on each of the open intervals  $(a, c)$  and  $(c, b)$  (but not necessarily at  $c$ ). Show that in this situation also,  $f$  must be an increasing function on all of  $[a, b]$ .

In proving this you may use the result of (a) (even if you did not succeed in proving it!), but you may not use the "generalized criterion for increasing functions" that I proved in class (of which this is a special case).

(c) (5 points) Give an example of a function  $f$  satisfying the assumptions of (b), but not all the assumptions of (a), for real numbers  $a, b, c$  which you should specify. You are not asked to prove that  $f$  has the properties required.