# Midterm 2 – Review – Problems

Peyam Ryan Tabrizian

Tuesday, November 12th, 2013

## 1 Derivatives

### Problem 1

Find the slope of the tangent line to following the curve at (2, 1):

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{y}{2}}\right)$$

#### Problem 2

If F(x) = f(3f(4f(x))), where f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2, find F'(0)

## 2 Antiderivatives

#### Problem 3

A particle moves with an acceleration  $a(t) = 6t \text{ ft/s}^2$ . Its velocity at time t = 0 is 2 ft/s. What is the net change of position of the particle between times t = 1 and t = 2?

## 3 Exponential growth and decay

#### Problem 4

The half-life of cesium-137 is 30 years. Suppose we have a 100-mg sample. After how many years will only 1 mg remain?

## 4 Linear approximation

#### Problem 5

Use linear approximations (or differentials) to approximate  $(2.013)^3$ .

## 5 L'Hopital's rule

#### Problem 6

Evaluate the following limits

- (a)  $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \sin(x) \ln(x)$
- (b)  $\lim_{x\to 0^+} (\sin(x))^x$

## 6 Mean Value Theorem

#### Problem 7

Show that  $x^5 - 6x = c$  has at **most** one solution in [-1, 1]

#### Problem 8

Is there a function f with f(0) = -1, f(2) = 4 and  $f'(x) \le 2$  for all x?

## 7 Related rates

#### Problem 9

A cylindrical gob of goo is undergoing a transformation in which its height is decreasing by 1 cm per second, while its volume is decreasing by  $2\pi$  cm<sup>3</sup> per second. If its volume at a certain instant is  $24\pi$  cm<sup>3</sup> and its height is 6 cm, determine if its radius is increasing or decreasing at that instant, and at what rate.

## 8 Optimization

#### Problem 10

A woman is on the upper-left corner A of a rectangular lake that is 3 km wide and 8 km long, and her goal is to reach a point B on the lower-right corner in the shortest possible time. Suppose she can row southeast at a speed of 6 km/h to reach a point D on the right-hand-side of the lake, and then run down directly to B at a speed of 8 km/h. How should she proceed?

### 9 Graphing

#### Problem 11

Graph  $y = \frac{\sin(x)}{1 + \cos(x)}$