

MATH 1A MIDTERM 1 (PRACTICE 1)
PROFESSOR PAULIN

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL
INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.**

CALCULATORS ARE NOT PERMITTED

**YOU MAY USE YOUR OWN BLANK
PAPER FOR ROUGH WORK**

**SO AS NOT TO DISTURB OTHER
STUDENTS, EVERYONE MUST STAY
UNTIL THE EXAM IS COMPLETE**

**REMEMBER THIS EXAM IS GRADED BY
A HUMAN BEING. WRITE YOUR
SOLUTIONS NEATLY AND
COHERENTLY, OR THEY RISK NOT
RECEIVING FULL CREDIT**

**THIS EXAM WILL BE ELECTRONICALLY
SCANNED. MAKE SURE YOU WRITE ALL
SOLUTIONS IN THE SPACES PROVIDED.
YOU MAY WRITE SOLUTIONS ON THE
BLANK PAGE AT THE BACK BUT BE
SURE TO CLEARLY LABEL THEM**

Name and section: _____

GSI's name: _____

This exam consists of 5 questions. Answer the questions in the spaces provided.

1. Determine the domains of the following functions:

(a) (10 points)

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

Solution:

(b) (15 points)

$$\ln(\sin(2x) + 1)$$

Solution:

2. (a) (15 points) Describe in words, how, starting with the graph $y = f(x)$, one can draw the graph

$$y = -3f\left(\frac{2-x}{3}\right) + 1.$$

Solution:

- (b) (10 points) Give the precise value of the following:

$$\arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{19\pi}{6}\right)\right)$$

Solution:

3. (25 points) Calculate (using the limit laws) the following limits. If a limit does not exist determine if it is ∞ , $-\infty$ or neither.

(a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(\pi(x^2 + 1))$$

Solution:

(b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x^2 + 4x + 4}$$

Solution:

(c)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arccos\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 - x}\right)$$

Solution:

(d)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x + 7}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}$$

Solution:

4. (25 points) Prove, using ϵ, δ methods, that the following function is **not** continuous at $x = 0$:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

5. (a) (15 points) Using the direct definition of the derivative to calculate the derivative of the function

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2 - x}.$$

What is the domain of the $f'(x)$?

Solution:

- (b) (10 points) Show that the line $y = \frac{-x+3}{2}$ is a tangent line to some point on the graph $y = f(x)$.

Solution: