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Student #: _____

Midterm Exam #1

MATH 112 – Calculus I

Okanagan University College 21 October 2003

Instructions:

- 1. Read all instructions carefully.
- 2. *Read the whole exam before beginning*; make sure you have all 6 pages.
- 3. Write your name on each page (in case the exam pages become separated).
- 4. Organize and write your solutions **neatly**. If you run out of room, continue your solution on the back of the page.
- 5. Show your work, and explain yourself: part marks will be awarded even if you don't obtain the final answer.

Name:_____

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Problem 1: Evaluate the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + 5x - 14}{x^2 - 4}.$$

Problem 2(a): State the definition of the derivative, f'(x).

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Problem 2(b): Use the *definition* of f'(x) to compute the derivative of

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x}.$$

Problem 3(a): Compute the derivative of $g(x) = (x+3)^2 \cos(x)$.

Problem 3(b): For g(x) as given in problem 3(a), find an equation for the tangent line to the graph of y = g(x) at x = 0.

Problem 3(c): Compute the derivative of $h(t) = \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}{4t^3 - t}$.

Problem 3(d): Compute the derivative of $F(w) = e^{\cos(w^2)}$.

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Name:_

Problem 4(a): Suppose f(x) is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} mx+b & \text{if } x \le 0\\ 3x^2+1 & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

where m and b are constants. For what value of b is f(x) a continuous function? (Justify your answer.)

Problem 4(b): Let b have the value you found in problem 6(a). For what value of m is f(x) a differentiable function?

Problem 4(c): Sketch a graph of y = f(x), for the values of m and b you found in parts (a) and (b).

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Problem 5: An architect wishes to design a room as shown in the diagram (a rectangular region with two opposing walls replaced by semicircles). The area of the room must be 3π (meters squared). Flat walls cost \$100 per linear meter to build, and curved walls cost \$200 per linear meter. How should the dimensions of the room be chosen to minimize the cost of building the walls?



Problem 6(a): A bicycle is travelling in a straight line. Its distance from its starting point at time t is given by a function $x(t) = \frac{t^3}{3} - 5t^2$. At what times is its velocity equal to zero?

Problem 6(b): At what times is its *acceleration* equal to zero?

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