LECTURE NOTES: REVIEW FOR FINAL EXAM (DAY 1)

The Final Exam will be cumulative. The exam will be designed to be completable in 2 hours. Books, notes, calculators and other aids are not allowed. As with all assessments in this course, you are strongly encouraged to work some old Final Exams as practice.

Sample Problems

1. Given $f(x) = 3x - x^2$, find f'(x) using the definition of the derivative.

2. Find the equation of the line tangent to $ye^x + 2 = x^2 + y^2$ at the point (0, 2).

- 3. Let $F(t) = \frac{20}{4+e^{-2t}}$ model the population of fish in hundreds of fish, where time *t* is measured in years.
 - (a) Find and interpret F(0).

(b) Find and interpret (in language your non-quantitative friends could understand) $\lim_{t\to\infty} F(t)$.

(c) Find F'(t). (HINT: You can check your answer with the one at the bottom of the page.)

(d) Find and interpret F'(0).

(e) Find and interpret (in language your non-quantitative friends could understand) $\lim_{t\to\infty} F'(t)$.

(f) Give a rough sketch the graph of F(t) given the information above.

4. Let
$$f(x) = \frac{5x^2}{1 - \cos(x)}$$
.
(a) Find $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5x^2}{1 - \cos x}$

(b) Does f(x) have a vertical asymptote at x = 0? Explain

5. Let $g(x) = \frac{4x^4+5}{(x^2-2)(2x^2-1)}$. Does g(x) have any horizontal asymptotes? Justify your answer with a limit.

6. Complete two iterations of Newton's Method to estimate a solution to $x^7 + 4 = 0$. Use $x_0 = -1$. (Note you may leave your second iteration in unsimplified form.) 7. Evaluate.

(a)
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\tan(t) + 1} dt$$

(b)
$$\int_0^8 \frac{3}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

- 8. A particle is moving with velocity $v(t) = 2t \frac{1}{1+t^2}$ measured in meters per second. (a) Find and interpret v(0).
 - (b) Find the displacement for the particle from time t = 0 to time t = 4. Give units with your answer.

(c) If *D* is the *distance* the particle traveled over the interval [0, 4], is *D* larger or smaller or exactly the same as your answer in part (b)? Justify your answer.

(d) Assuming s(0) = 1, find the position of the particle at any time *t*.