

MATH 1271 Spring 2012, Midterm #2  
Handout date: Thursday 29 March 2012

PRINT YOUR NAME:

PRINT YOUR TA'S NAME:

WHAT RECITATION SECTION ARE YOU IN?

Closed book, closed notes, no calculators/PDAs; no reference materials of any kind. Turn off all handheld devices, including cell phones.

Show work; a correct answer, by itself, may be insufficient for credit. Arithmetic need not be simplified, unless the problem requests it.

I understand the above, and I understand that cheating has severe consequences, from a failing grade to expulsion.

SIGN YOUR NAME:

I. Multiple choice

A. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Suppose  $f''(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 3$ . At most one of the following statements is true. If one is, circle it. Otherwise, circle "NONE OF THE ABOVE".

- (a)  $f$  is concave up on  $(-\infty, -3]$ , down on  $[-3, -1]$  and up on  $[-1, \infty)$ .
  - (b)  $f$  is concave up on  $(-\infty, 1]$ , down on  $[1, 3]$  and up on  $[3, \infty)$ .
  - (c)  $f$  is concave down on  $(-\infty, 1]$ , up on  $[1, 3]$  and down on  $[3, \infty)$ .
  - (d)  $f$  is concave down on  $(-\infty, -3]$ , up on  $[-3, -1]$  and down on  $[-1, \infty)$ .
  - (e) NONE OF THE ABOVE
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B. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Find the logarithmic derivative of  $(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}$  w.r.t.  $x$ .

- (a)  $(-\sin x)(\ln(2 + x^4)) + (\cos x)(4x^3/(2 + x^4))$
  - (b)  $(\cos x)(\ln(2 + x^4))$
  - (c)  $(-\sin x)(4x^3/(2 + x^4))$
  - (d)  $(\cos x)(\ln(2 + x^4)) + (-\sin x)(4x^3/(2 + x^4))$
  - (e) NONE OF THE ABOVE
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C. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Find the derivative of  $(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}$  w.r.t.  $x$ .

- (a)  $[(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}] [(-\sin x)(\ln(2 + x^4)) + (\cos x)(4x^3/(2 + x^4))]$
- (b)  $[(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}] [(\cos x)(\ln(2 + x^4))]$
- (c)  $[(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}] [(-\sin x)(4x^3/(2 + x^4))]$
- (d)  $[(2 + x^4)^{\cos x}] [(\cos x)(\ln(2 + x^4)) + (-\sin x)(4x^3/(2 + x^4))]$
- (e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

D. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Find the logarithmic derivative of  $x^2 + 7x - 8$  w.r.t.  $x$ .

(a)  $\frac{x^2 + 7x - 8}{2x + 7}$

(b)  $\frac{2x + 7}{x^2 + 7x - 8}$

(c)  $\ln(2x + 7)$

(d)  $(\ln(x^2)) + 7(\ln x) - (\ln 8)$

(e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

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E. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Find an equation of the tangent line to  $4x^2y - 2y^3 = 2$  at the point  $(1, 1)$ .

(a)  $y - 1 = 4(x - 1)$

(b)  $y - 1 = 3(x - 1)$

(c)  $y - 1 = 2(x - 1)$

(d)  $y - 1 = x - 1$

(e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

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F. (5 pts) (no partial credit) Compute  $[d/dx][\sin(\cos(e^x + 3))]$ .

(a)  $\cos(\cos(e^x + 3))$

(b) 0

(c)  $[\cos(\cos(e^x + 3))][\cos(e^x + 3)][e^x + 3]$

(d)  $[\cos(\cos(e^x + 3))][-\sin(e^x + 3)][e^x + 3]$

(e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

II. True or false (no partial credit):

a. (5 pts) If  $f$  is increasing on an interval  $I$ , then  $f' > 0$  on  $I$ .

b. (5 pts) Assume that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)] = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [g(x)]$ . Assume also that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = -\infty$ .  
Then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = -\infty$ .

c. (5 pts) Every global minimum of a function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  occurs at a critical number for  $f$ .

d. (5 pts) If  $f'(7) = 0$  and  $f''(7) > 0$ , then  $f$  has a local maximum at 7.

e. (5 pts) If two functions have the same derivative, then they are equal.

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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THE LINE

VERSION D

I. A,B,C

I. D,E,F

II. a,b,c,d,e

III. 1ab.

III. 2.

III. 3,4.

III. 5.

III. Computations. Show work. Unless otherwise specified, answers must be exactly correct, but can be left in any form easily calculated on a standard calculator.

1. a. (5 pts) Compute  $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{2x^3 - 8}{7 + (\arctan(2x))} \right]$ .

b. (5 pts) Compute  $\frac{d}{dx} [(4 - \sin x)^x]$ .

2. (10 pts) Using implicit differentiation, find  $y' = dy/dx$ , assuming that  $(x - y^2)^5 = x$ .

3. (5 pts) Let  $f(x) = 7x + x^5$ . Then  $f$  is a one-to-one function. Let  $g := f^{-1}$ . Then  $f(1) = 8$ , so  $g(8) = 1$ . Compute  $g'(8)$ .

4. (10 pts) Find the maximal intervals of concavity for  $f(x) = -3x^5 + 20x^4 + 12x - 7$ . For each interval, state clearly whether  $f$  is concave up or concave down on that interval.

5. (10 pts) Compute  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{\ln x}{\cos(\pi x/2)} \right]$ .