

MIDTERM 2

Math 103
10/22/2014

Name: _____

ID: _____

“My signature below certifies that I have complied with the University of Pennsylvania’s Code of Academic Integrity in completing this”

Signature: _____

Read all of the following information before starting the exam:

- Check your exam to make sure all ?? pages are present.
- You may use writing implements and a single handwritten sheet of 8.5”x11” paper.
- NO CALCULATORS.
- Show all work, clearly and in order, if you want to get full credit. I reserve the right to take off points if I cannot see how you arrived at your answer (even if your final answer is correct).
- Good luck!

1	8		7	8	
2	8		8	8	
3	8		9	8	
4	8		10	8	
5	8		11	10	
6	8		12	10	
Total	100				

_____ **1.** What is $\frac{d}{dx}e^{\tan^{-1}x}|_{x=\sqrt{3}}$?

- a. $1/4$
- b. $\frac{e^\pi}{2}$
- c. $e^{\pi/3}$
- d. $\frac{e^{\pi/3}}{2}$

- e. $\frac{e^{\pi/3}}{4}$
- f. 1
- g. $\frac{e^{\pi/4}}{3}$
- h. $\frac{e^{\pi/4}}{2}$

_____ **2.** What values should a and b have so that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b & \text{if } x < 1 \\ \ln x & \text{if } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

is differentiable everywhere.

- a. $a = 0, b = -1$
- b. $a = 0, b = 0$
- c. $a = 0, b = 1$
- d. $a = 1, b = -1$

- e. $a = 1, b = 0$
- f. $a = 1, b = 1$
- g. $a = e, b = -1$
- h. $a = e, b = 1$

_____ **3.** If $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$, what is $f'(\pi/6)$?

a. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\pi}{9}$

b. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\pi}{9}$

c. $\frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

d. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} - \frac{3\pi}{16}$

e. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} + \frac{3\pi}{16}$

f. $\frac{3\pi}{16} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}$

g. $2 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3}$

h. $\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} - 2$

_____ **4.** The chart below gives the functions f , f' , g , and g' at several values. What is

$\frac{d}{dx}f(xg(x))|_{x=1}$?

x	1	2	3	4
f(x)	1	2	3	4
f'(x)	2	1	3	1
g(x)	2	1	3	1
g'(x)	4	3	2	1

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

e. 6

f. 8

g. 9

h. 12

- _____ **5.** Find $\frac{d}{dx}(x \cos |x|) |_{x=0}$. (Remember this means the derivative of $x \cos |x|$ at the point $x = 0$.)
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. $-\pi$ | e. 1 |
| b. -2 | f. 2 |
| c. -1 | g. π |
| d. 0 | h. DNE |

- _____ **6.** The graph of $y = ax^3 - 2ax^2 - x + 1$ is a curve such that the tangent line at $x = 2$ has slope 11. What is a ?
- | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| a. -2 | e. 2 |
| b. -1 | f. 3 |
| c. 0 | g. 4 |
| d. 1 | h. There is no such value a |

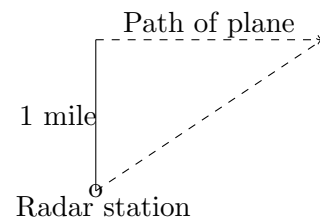
- _____ **7.** What is the slope of the tangent line to the curve $x^2y^3 - y^2 = 4x - 4$ at $(1, 1)$?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. 0 | e. $2/3$ |
| b. $1/4$ | f. 1 |
| c. $1/3$ | g. 2 |
| d. $1/2$ | h. 3 |

- _____ **8.** What is the derivative of $\frac{\sqrt{e^x(x^2+4)}}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^3}$ at $x = 0$?
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. -2 | e. 2 |
| b. -1 | f. 1 |
| c. $-1/2$ | g. $1/2$ |
| d. $-1/4$ | h. $1/4$ |

- _____ **9.** Which of the following values is closest to $\sqrt[3]{124}$? (It may help to remember that $\sqrt[3]{125} = 5$.)
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. 5 | e. $5 + 1/125$ |
| b. $5 - 1/125$ | f. $5 + 1/75$ |
| c. $5 - 1/75$ | g. $5 + 1/25$ |
| d. $5 - 1/25$ | h. 4 |

- _____ **10.** A plane is flying horizontally at an altitude of 1 mile and a speed of 300 miles per hour. At one point in its trip, the plane passes directly over a radar station. Soon after, the distance from the plane to the radar station is 2 miles; at this moment, what is the rate at which the distance from the plane to the radar station is increasing?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. $\frac{150}{\sqrt{3}}$ mph | e. $\frac{30}{\sqrt{3}}$ mph |
| b. 150 mph | f. $\frac{300}{\sqrt{3}}$ mph |
| c. $150\sqrt{3}$ mph | g. $300\sqrt{3}$ mph |
| d. $30\sqrt{3}$ mph | h. 200 mph |



11. Consider the function $g(x) = x^5 + 2x^3 + 1$. What is $\frac{d}{dx}g^{-1}(x)|_{x=4}$? (That is, the derivative of $g^{-1}(x)$ at $x = 4$. It is helpful to notice that $g(1) = 4$.)

12. $L(x)$ is a new function with the property that $\frac{d}{dx}L(x) = \ln(\ln(x))$. What is $\frac{d}{dx}L(e^{e^x})$?