

Solution to Test 1(A)

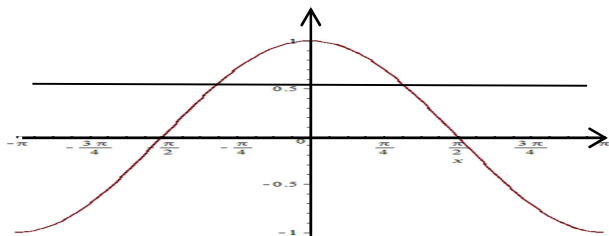
MAY1320C, Fall 2014

1. [1 point] Solve for x : $5^{3x-7} = 25$.*Solution.* $5^{3x-7} = 5^2$. $3x - 7 = 2$, $3x = 9$, $x = 3$.2. [2 points] Find the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{3x+3}-3}{x-2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Solution. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{3x+3}-3}{x-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{3x+3}-3)(\sqrt{3x+3}+3)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{3x+3}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(3x+3)-9}{(x-2)(\sqrt{3x+3}+3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3x+3}+3} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

3. [1 point] If $-\pi < x < 0$, what is $\arccos(\cos(x))$?

Understand the question: If $u = \cos x$, then $x^* = \arccos u$ is an angle in the range $0 \leq x^* \leq \pi$, such that $\cos x^* = u = \cos x$. Thus this question asks: what is an angle x^* , $0 \leq x^* \leq \pi$, such that $\cos x^* = \cos x$.

Solution. From the graph of the cos function, we see that $x^* = -x$.4. [3 points] Use the definition of the derivative to find $f'(x)$, if $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x+1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Solution. } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{2(x+h)-1}{x+h+1} - \frac{2x-1}{x+1} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{(2x+2h-1)(x+1) - (2x-1)(x+h+1)}{(x+h+1)(x+1)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{3h}{(x+h+1)(x+1)} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{(x+h+1)(x+1)} = \frac{3}{(x+1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

5. [2 points] Use known formulas to find the derivative of the function $y = \frac{\cos x}{x^2}$.

Solution. $y' = \frac{-x^2 \sin x - 2x \cos x}{x^4} = -\frac{x \sin x + 2 \cos x}{x^3}.$

6. [3 points] For which value of x , does function $y = \sqrt{e^x - 2x}$ have a horizontal tangent line?

Solution. Let $y' = \frac{e^x - 2}{2\sqrt{e^x - 2x}} = 0.$ $e^x = 2, x = \ln 2.$

7. [3 points] Consider function $y = f(x)$, where $f(0) = 2, f(1) = 3, f(2) = 1, f'(0) = 4, f'(1) = 5, f'(2) = 7.$

(a) Find $(f \circ f)(0).$

(b) Find the derivative of the composite function $(f \circ f)$ at $x = 0.$

Solution. (a) $(f \circ f)(0) = f(f(0)) = f(2) = 1.$

(b) Let $u = f(x).$ Then $y = f(u).$ When $x = 0, f'(0) = 4.$ When $x = 0, u = 2, f'(2) = 7.$ $(f \circ f)'(0) = 28.$