



Université d'Ottawa • University of Ottawa

Faculté des sciences
Mathématiques et de statistique

Faculty of Science
Mathematics and Statistics

MAT 1330D Final Exam

April, 2011. Duration: 3 hours. Instructor: Aziz Khanchi

Family Name: _____ First Name: _____

Student Number: _____ Seat Number: _____

Take your time to read the entire paper before you begin to write, and read each question carefully. Remember that certain questions are worth more points than others. Make a note of the questions that you feel confident you can do, and then do those first: you do not have to proceed through the paper in the order given.

- You have 3 hours to complete this exam. You can use the back of the pages to write our solutions.
- This is a closed book exam, and no notes of any kind are allowed. The use of cell phones, pagers or any text storage or communication device **is not permitted**.
- Only the Faculty approved TI-30 calculator is allowed.
- The correct answer requires justification written legibly and logically: you must convince me that you know why your solution is correct. Answer these questions in the space provided. Use the backs of pages if necessary.
- Where it is possible to check your work, do so.
- Good Luck!

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total (60)
Points											

Question 2. [8 points] Determine if the following limits exist. If the limit exists, compute the limit without using table of values. If the limit does not exist determine if it is ∞ , $-\infty$ or neither.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 2x + 4} =$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+x}}{x} =$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} \ln x =$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} =$

Question 3. [4 points] Determine all continuity points of the function

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{x^2-4} & \text{if } x > 2 \\ x - \frac{7}{4} & \text{if } x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

Answer:

Question 4. [4 points] Find the Taylor polynomial of degree 3 for $f(x) = \ln(2 - x)$ centered at $a = 1$.

(a) $P_3(x) =$

(b) Use this polynomial to approximate $f(0.9)$. $P_3(0.9) =$

Question 5. [4 points]

(a) [1 points] Let f be a function. Give the definition for the derivative $f'(x)$.

(b) [3 points] Consider the function $f(x) = \frac{5}{x-3}$. Use the definition in part (a) to find $f'(x)$.

Question 6. [5 points] Consider the following variant of the logistic model:

$$N_{t+1} = 2.5N_t(1 - N_t) - hN_t \quad t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

where N_t is the population at time t and h is a non-negative constant.

(a) The equilibrium point of the system that depends on h is $N^* =$

(b) Knowing that $h \geq 0$, find the closed interval for h on which N^* is non-negative.

Answer:

(c) Define the equilibrium harvest to be $P(h) = hN^*$ on the interval in part (b). Find h that maximizes the equilibrium harvest.

$h =$

Question 7. [12 points] Compute the following indefinite integrals:

(a) $\int (\sin(x) - 3x^4) dx =$

(b) $\int \frac{1 - e^{-2x}}{e^{-2x}} dx =$

(c) $\int 9x \ln(3x) dx =$

(d) $\int \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$

Question 8. [4 points] Consider the function $f(x) = x^2 + x - 1$.

(a) [2 points] Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to explain why this function has a root in the interval $[0, 1]$.

(b) [2 points] Use Newton's method with $x_0 = 0.5$ to calculate the root to 3 decimal places.

$x^* =$

Question 9. [4 points] A bacterial colony has population $P(t)$ at time t where P is given in millions (m) and time is in seconds. Suppose that the function P satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dP(t)}{dt} = 10e^{2t}$ with initial condition $P(0) = 10$. Answer the following questions:

(a) Find the equation for the population as a function of time.

$P(t) =$

(b) How long will it take the population to reach 25 m?

$t =$

Question 10. [10 points] Consider the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-1}$. Follow these steps to graph the function.

(a) The domain of f is

(b) The y -intercept(s) of f are

(c) Show that the derivative of f is $f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(x^2-1)^2}$.

(d) The critical point(s) of f are

(e) The second derivative of f is $f''(x) =$

(f) The point(s) of inflection are

(g) The vertical asymptotes of f are

You should justify your answer.

(h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$

(g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) =$

(i) f is increasing on

f is decreasing on

f is concave upward on

f is concave downward on

(j) The graph of f is

