MAC 2311 Calculus 1 **Test 3** 21 Mar 2007 Name:

Show ALL work for credit; Give EXACT answers when possible; Simplify answers;

1. Find the position s(t) if the velocity is given by  $v(t) = t^2 + t^{-2}$  and s(3) = 27.

2. Find the critical points of  $f(x) = x^2 e^{-6x}$ 

3. Find the  $\lim_{x\to\infty} x^2 e^{-6x}$ 

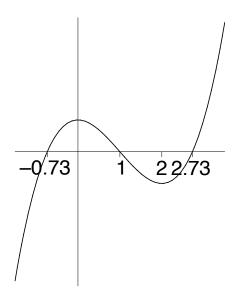
4. For  $f(x) = \ln x$ , a = 1 and b = e, find all c that satisfies both conclusions of the Mean Value Theorem, one of which is

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$$

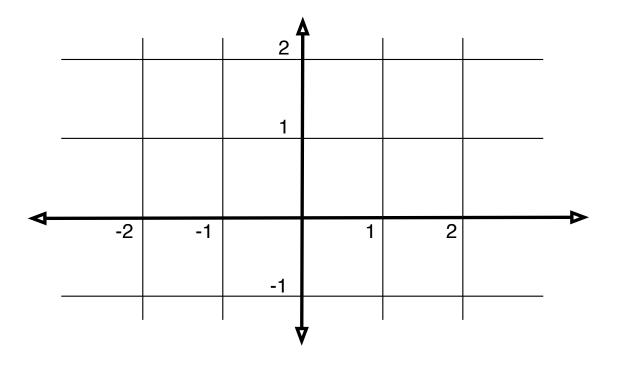
5. Find the  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{\cos x - 1}$ 

6. Find the absolute minimum and maximum **VALUES** of  $F(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$  on [-2,3]

7. Here is the graph of f'(x), [NOT the graph of f(x)] find the points of inflection of f and the (open) intervals where f is smilling (concave up).



8. Draw the graph of f(x) that fits the given information: f(0) = 2, f'(0) = 0;  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -1$ ,  $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 1$ ; f'(x) > 0 for  $-\infty < x < 0$ , f'(x) < 0 for  $0 < x < \infty$ ; f''(x) > 0 for  $-\infty < x < -1$  and for  $1 < x < \infty$ , and f''(x) < 0 for -1 < x < 1.



- 9. Is the statement True or False? Give a brief reason why.
  - (a) If f'(c) = 0 and f''(c) > 0 then f(x) as a local max at x = c
  - (b) The second derivative test fails for  $f(x) = x^{100}$  at x = 0
  - (c) If f'(c) does not exist, then x = c is a critical point of f(x)
  - (d) If f''(c) = 0, then x = c is a point of inflection for f(x).
  - (e) If f(x) > 0,  $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0$ , and f'(x) < 0 then f''(x) < 0
- 10. Find the **MAXIMAL AREA** that a rectangle inscribed into a semi-circle of radius R can have.

