MA123 - Elem. Calculus Spring 2015
Final Exam 2015-05-06
Name: $\qquad$ Sec.: $\qquad$

Do not remove this answer page - you will turn in the entire exam. You have two hours to do this exam. No books or notes may be used. You may use an ACT-approved calculator during the exam, but NO calculator with a Computer Algebra System (CAS), networking, or camera is permitted. Absolutely no cell phone use during the exam is allowed.
The exam consists of two short answer questions and eighteen multiple choice questions. Answer the short answer questions on the back of this page, and record your answers to the multiple choice questions on this page. For each multiple choice question, you will need to fill in the circle corresponding to the correct answer. For example, if (a) is correct, you must write
(a) b c d e

Do not circle answers on this page, but please circle the letter of each correct response in the body of the exam. It is your responsibility to make it CLEAR which response has been chosen. You will not get credit unless the correct answer has been marked on both this page and in the body of the exam.

## GOOD LUCK!



For grading use:

| Multiple Choice | Short Answer |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| (number right) | (5 points each) | (out of 10 points) |  |
| :--- |


| Total |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | (out of 100 points) |

Spring 2015 Exam 4 Short Answer Questions
Write your answers on this page. You must show clear, appropriate legible work to be sure you will get full credit.

1. Compute the following integral: $\int_{1}^{T} \frac{6 x^{5}+x}{x^{3}} d x$.

Final answer: $\qquad$
2. Let $F(x)=\ln (3 x+g(x))$. Find the slope of the tangent line to the graph of $y=F(x)$ at $x=2$, given $g(2)=11$ and $g^{\prime}(2)=-1$.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Multiple Choice Questions

Show all your work on the page where the question appears. Clearly mark your answer both on the cover page on this exam and in the corresponding questions that follow.
3. Find the limit as $n$ tends to infinity. Here $C$ is a fixed real number.

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3 n+1)^{2}}{C n^{2}+7 n+4}
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) 0
(b) $\infty$
(c) $\frac{9}{C^{2}}$
(d) $\frac{3}{C+11}$
(e) $\frac{9}{C}$
4. Evaluate the limit as $n$ tends to infinity. Note: you will have to use some of the summation formulas (see formula sheet on backpage) to simplify.

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(8+k \frac{6}{n}\right) \frac{6}{n}
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) 0
(b) 66
(c) 8
(d) 6
(e) 84
5. Assuming $x>0$, evaluate the definite integral

$$
\int_{7}^{x} \frac{4}{t} \mathrm{~d} t
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) $-\frac{4}{x^{2}}+\frac{4}{49}$
(b) $4 \sqrt{x}$
(c) $4 \ln (|x|)-4 \ln (7)$
(d) $8 \sqrt{x}-8 \sqrt{7}$
(e) $\frac{4}{\frac{1}{2} x^{2}}-\frac{8}{49}$
6. Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to compute the derivative, $F^{\prime}(x)$, of $F(x)$, if

$$
F(x)=\int_{1}^{x+9}\left(t^{2}+8 t+2\right) \mathrm{d} t
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) $\frac{1}{3} x^{3}+\frac{8}{2} x^{2}+2 x-\left(\frac{1}{3} 1^{3}+\frac{8}{2} 1^{2}+2(1)\right)$
(b) $(x+9)^{2}+8(x+9)+2$
(c) $2 x+8$
(d) $\frac{1}{3}(x+9)^{3}+\frac{8}{2}(x+9)^{2}+2(x+9)-\left(\frac{1}{3} 1^{3}+\frac{8}{2} 1^{2}+2(1)\right)$
(e) $x^{2}+8 x+2$
7. Find the value of $x$ at which

$$
F(x)=\int_{2}^{x}\left(-t^{4}-t^{2}-8\right) \mathrm{d} t
$$

takes its minimum value on the interval [9, 300].
Possibilities:
(a) 28
(b) $\frac{376}{15}$
(c) 2
(d) 300
(e) 9
8. Evaluate the integral

$$
\int_{0}^{x}(8 t+9)^{2} \mathrm{~d} t
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) $\frac{1}{3} x^{3}-\frac{9^{3}}{3}$
(b) $\frac{1}{3}(8 x+9)^{3}-\frac{9^{3}}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}(8 x+9)^{2}-\frac{9^{2}}{2}$
(d) $3(8 x+9)^{3}-2 \cdot 9^{3}$
(e) $\frac{1}{8(3)}(8 x+9)^{3}-\frac{9^{3}}{8(3)}$
9. Suppose a rock is dropped from a martian cliff. After $t$ seconds, its speed in feet per second is $v(t)=\frac{61}{5} t$, at least until it lands. If the rock lands after 10 seconds, how high (in feet) is the cliff? Possibilities:
(a) 5 feet
(b) 610 feet
(c) 122 feet
(d) 10 feet
(e) $\frac{61}{50}$ feet
10. Compute $\lim _{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{t^{2}-9 t+14}{t^{2}-10 t+16}$

## Possibilities:

(a) $\frac{5}{6}$
(b) 1
(c) $\frac{7}{6}$
(d) $\frac{4}{3}$
(e) The limit does not exist.
11. Find the average rate of change of $f(x)=\ln x$ from $x=64$ to $x=81$.

## Possibilities:

(a) $\frac{\ln (64)+\ln (81)}{2}$
(b) $\frac{1}{2}(81)^{-1}-\frac{1}{2}(64)^{-1}$
(c) $\frac{1}{64}-\frac{1}{81}$
(d) $\frac{\ln (81)-\ln (64)}{81-64}$
(e) $\frac{\ln (81)-\ln (64)}{\ln (64)-\ln (81)}$
12. Solve the equation $5 x^{2}+106 x y+3 y=2$ for $y$ in terms of $x$

## Possibilities:

(a) $y=\frac{-106 \pm \sqrt{11176}}{10}$
(b) $y=\frac{106 x+3}{5 x^{2}-2}$
(c) $y=\frac{2-5 x^{2}}{106 x+3}$
(d) $y=\frac{2-5 x^{2}-106 x}{3}$
(e) $y=\frac{5 x^{2}-2}{106 x+3}$
13. The tangent line to the graph of $f$ at $x=8$ has equation $y=9(x-8)+2$. Find $f(8)$ and $f^{\prime}(8)$.

## Possibilities:

(a) $f(9)=2, \quad f^{\prime}(9)=8$
(b) $f(8)=9, \quad f^{\prime}(8)=2$
(c) $f(2)=8, \quad f^{\prime}(2)=9$
(d) $f(8)=2, \quad f^{\prime}(8)=9$
(e) $f(2)=9, \quad f^{\prime}(2)=8$
14. The graph of $y=f(x)$ is shown below. The function is continuous, except at $x=$

## Possibilities:

(a) $x=4$ and $x=5$
(b) $x=1$ and $x=3$
(c) $x=1, x=4$, and $x=5$
(d) $x=1, x=3, x=4$, and $x=5$
(e) $x=4$ only

15. Find the derivative, $f^{\prime}(x)$, of $f(x)=4 x^{3}$

## Possibilities:

(a) $-3 x^{(1 / 4)}$
(b) $x^{3}$
(c) $12 x^{2}$
(d) $x^{4}$
(e) $\frac{1}{4} x^{4}$
16. Suppose that $f(x)=\log (g(x))$, but that the formula for $g(x)$ is too complicated to write down. When $x=2$, the value and derivative of $g$ are measured: $g(2)=3$, and $g^{\prime}(2)=9$. What is $f^{\prime}(2)$ ?

## Possibilities:

(a) $\frac{2}{9}$
(b) 3
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$
(d) $\frac{9}{2}$
(e) $\frac{1}{3}$
17. Find the derivative, $f^{\prime}(x)$, if $f(x)=\sqrt{9 x+x^{3}}$.

## Possibilities:

(a) $\frac{1}{2}\left(9 x+x^{3}\right)^{(-1 / 2)}\left(9+3 x^{2}\right)$
(b) $-\frac{1}{2}\left(9 x+x^{3}\right)^{(1 / 2)}\left(9+2 x^{3}\right)$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}\left(9 x+x^{3}\right)^{(-1 / 2)}$
(d) $\frac{1}{2}\left(9+3 x^{2}\right)^{(-1 / 2)}$
(e) $\frac{1}{2}\left(9 x+x^{3}\right)^{(-1 / 2)}\left(9+3 x^{2}\right)\left(3 \cdot 2 x^{1}\right)$
18. Suppose the derivative of $g(t)$ is $g^{\prime}(t)=-9(t-8)(t-2)(t-3)$. For $t$ in which interval(s) is $g$ increasing?

## Possibilities:

(a) $(-9,2) \cup(3,8)$
(b) $\left(\frac{13}{3}-\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{31}, \frac{13}{3}+\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{31}\right)$
(c) $\left(-\infty, \frac{13}{3}-\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{31}\right) \cup\left(\frac{13}{3}+\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{31}, \infty\right)$
(d) $(-\infty, 2) \cup(3,8)$
(e) $(2,3) \cup(8, \infty)$
19. A farmer builds a rectangular pen with 3 vertical partitions ( 4 vertical sides) using 400 feet of fencing. What is the maximum possible total area of the pen?

## Possibilities:

(a) 4000
(b) 10000
(c) 5000
(d) 400
(e) 20000
20. Two birds leave the same tree at different times, one traveling due East, and the other traveling due North. At 2 pm the eastbound bird is traveling at 10 mph and is 30 miles from the tree, while the northbound bird is traveling at 25 mph and is 40 miles from the tree. At what rate is the distance between the birds increasing?

## Possibilities:

(a) $5 \sqrt{29} \mathrm{mph}$
(b) 50 mph
(c) 2600 mph
(d) 35 mph
(e) 26 mph

## Some Formulas

## 1. Summation formulas:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\sum_{k=1}^{n} k=\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{2}=\frac{n(n+1)(2 n+1)}{6}
\end{gathered}
$$

2. Areas:
(a) Triangle $\quad A=\frac{b h}{2}$
(b) Circle $A=\pi r^{2}$
(c) Rectangle $A=l w$
(d) Trapezoid $A=\frac{h_{1}+h_{2}}{2} b$

## 3. Volumes:

(a) Rectangular Solid $\quad V=l w h$
(b) Sphere $\quad V=\frac{4}{3} \pi r^{3}$
(c) Cylinder $\quad V=\pi r^{2} h$
(d) Cone $\quad V=\frac{1}{3} \pi r^{2} h$

## 4. Distance:

(a) Distance between $\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right)$ and $\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right)$

$$
D=\sqrt{\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)^{2}+\left(y_{2}-y_{1}\right)^{2}}
$$

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