

**MATH 165**  
**FALL 2010**  
**FINAL EXAM**

1. (24 pt) Evaluate the following limits (in part c),  $f(t)$  is continuous).

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x) - 5x + 5}{x^2 - 1} & \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \tan^{-1}\left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) & \text{c) } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{h} \\ \text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4 - x}}{5x^2 + 4} & & \end{array}$$

2. (24 pt) Find the derivative of each of the following functions.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a) } f(x) = x^2 e^{(x^2+x)} \sin(x^3) & \text{b) } g(x) = \frac{F(G(x))}{x^{x^2} + \cos(x)} & \text{c) } h(x) = \int_{x^2}^{x^3} e^{t^2} dt \\ \text{d) } k(x) = (\tan(x))^{\sin(x^2)} & & \end{array}$$

3. (24 pt) Evaluate the following integrals.

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{a) } \int \frac{\ln(x^5)}{x} dx & \text{b) } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{4 \sin(x)}{\cos^2(x) + 1} dx & \text{c) } \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} dx & \text{d) } \int \frac{\cos(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \end{array}$$

4. (5 pt) Find the volume of the largest cylinder that can be inscribed inside a sphere of radius  $R$ .

5. (5 pt) Use the definition of the derivative to find the derivative of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - 7x}$ .

6. (5 pt) An unstable cone of sand in the shape of a cone and volume  $3000\pi$  cubic feet begins to collapse in such a way that its height is decreasing at 2 feet per second. If we assume that during the collapse, the pile always remains a cone, how fast is the radius increasing when the pile of sand is 10 feet tall?

7. (8 pt) Graph the function  $f(x) = 2x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ . The first two derivatives of  $f(x)$  are given by  $f'(x) = \frac{2(1+x^{\frac{1}{3}})}{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$  and  $f''(x) = \frac{-2(2+x^{\frac{1}{3}})}{9x^{\frac{5}{3}}}$ .

8. (5 pt) Find the maximum and minimum values of the function  $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}(7 - x^2)$  on the interval  $[0, 2]$ .

9. (5 pt) Use a linear approximation to estimate  $\sqrt[3]{62}$ . Is your estimate too large or too small?

10. (5 pt) Consider the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ . Use implicit differentiation to show that the tangent line to this circle at any point is perpendicular to the radius of the circle at that point.