

Show ALL work for FULL credit. All problems are 5 pts each unless otherwise noted. Show all work for FULL credit.

Go for the most points... Don't get bogged down on any one problem.

1. Sec1.4 Tangents & Rates of Change (10 pts) Consider the function $W(x) = \ln(1+x^4)$. Let the point P given at $x=1$. (a) Calculate the slope of the secant between P and Q, m_{PQ} , for the points Q given below: (accurate to at least 5 decimal places).

$$y_1 = \ln(1+1^4) = \ln(2) = \underline{0.693147}$$

x_2	$y_2 = \ln(1+x^4)$	$m_{PQ} = (y_2 - y_1) / (x_2 - x_1) =$
1.1	$\ln(1+(1.1)^4) = 0.901826629$	$\frac{(0.901826629 - \ln 2)}{1.1 - 1.0} = 2.0867994$
1.01	$\ln(1+(1.01)^4) = 0.713245847$	$\frac{(0.713245847 - \ln 2)}{1.01 - 1.0} = 2.00986668$
1.001	$\ln(1+(1.001)^4) = 0.695148179$	$\frac{(0.695148179 - \ln 2)}{1.001 - 1.0} = 2.000998667$
0.999	$\ln(1+0.999^4) = 0.691148182$	$\frac{(0.691148182 - \ln 2)}{0.999 - 1.0} = 1.998998667$
0.99	$\ln(1+0.99^4) = 0.673248514$	$\frac{(0.673248514 - \ln 2)}{0.99 - 1.0} = 1.989866681$
0.9	$\ln(1+0.9^4) = 0.50446$	$\frac{(0.50446 - \ln 2)}{0.9 - 1.0} = 1.886817$

Calculator key strokes:

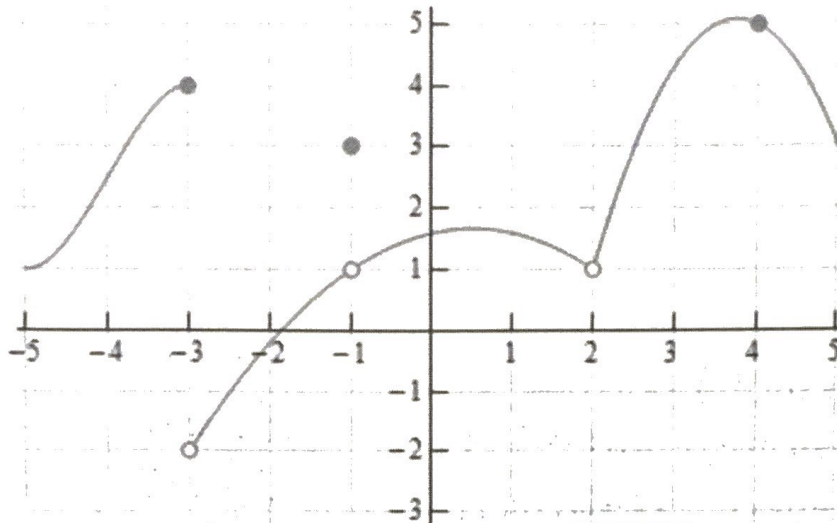
$$\rightarrow 0.999 \boxed{x^2} \boxed{x^2} \boxed{+1} \boxed{=} \text{ record } \#$$

$$\boxed{-} \boxed{2} \boxed{\ln} \boxed{=} \boxed{\div} \boxed{0.001} \boxed{=} \text{ record } \# \quad \left. \vphantom{\boxed{-}} \right\} \text{ ignore sign}$$

(b) Use information from (a) to estimate the slope of the tangent line to the curve $W(x)$ at $x=1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1.0} \ln(1+x^4) = 2.0$$

2. **Sec 1.5 Limits (10 pts)** Below is the graph of $f(x)$. For each of the given points determine the value of $f(a)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$. If any of the quantities do not exist (DNE) clearly explain why.



3 (a) $f(-3) = 4$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \text{DNE}$

2 (b) $f(-1) = 3$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 1$

3 (c) $f(2) = \text{DNE}$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1$

2 (d) $f(4) = 5$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 5$

Comments not graded

LHS \neq RHS

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f \neq f(-1)$

$f(2)$ not defined

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f = f(4)$
 $x \rightarrow 4^- \Rightarrow$ continuous

3. **Sec 1.6 Limit Properties (10 pts)** Given that $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x) = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} g(x) = 10$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} h(x) = -7$ use the limit properties to compute each of the following limits. If it is not possible to compute the limits clearly explain why.

3

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{h(x)}{f(x)} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{10} - \frac{-7}{1} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{10} + 7 \right]$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{71}{10}}$$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} [f(x)g(x)h(x)]$

2

$$= [(1)(10)(-7)]$$

$$= \boxed{-70}$$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \left[\frac{1}{h(x)} + \frac{3-f(x)}{g(x)+h(x)} \right]$

2

$$= \left[\frac{1}{-7} + \frac{3-(1)}{10+(-7)} \right]$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{3} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{-3+14}{21} \right]$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{11}{21}}$$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \left[2h(x) - \frac{1}{h(x)+7f(x)} \right]$

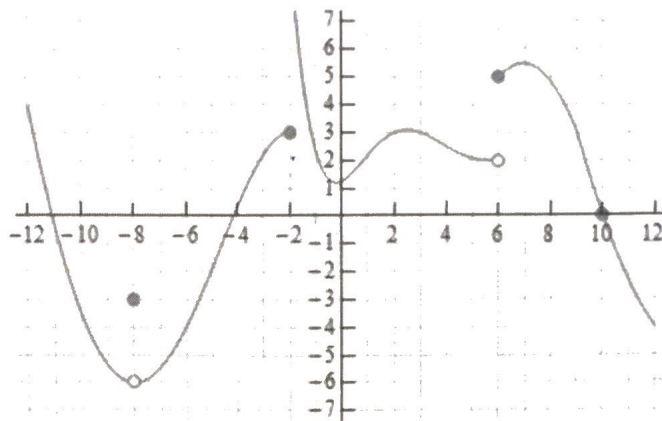
$$= \left[2 \cdot (-7) - \frac{1}{-7+7 \cdot (1)} \right]$$

3

$$= \left[-14 - \frac{1}{0} \right]$$

DNE

4. Sec 1.8 Continuity (10pts) (a) For the graph of $f(x)$ given below, determine where the function is discontinuous and state the type of discontinuity.



	x	type
i.	-8	hole
ii.	-2	infinite
iii.	6	jump
iv.	—	—

- (b) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to determine if the given equation has at least one solution in the indicated interval. {Note that you are NOT asked to find the solution only show that at least one must exist in the indicated interval.}

i. $25 - 8x^2 - x^3 = 0$ on $[-2, 4]$

LH: $25 - 8(-2)^2 - (-2)^3$
 $= 25 - 32 + 8$
 $= -7 + 8 = 1$

RH: $25 - 8(4)^2 - 4^3$
 $= 25 - 128 - 64$
 $= -167$

yes, the root is between $x = -2$ and 4

ii. $w^2 - 4 \ln(5w + 2) = 0$ on $[0, 4]$

LH: $0^2 - 4 \ln[5 \cdot 0 + 2]$
 $= -4 \ln 2$
 $= \ln(2)^{-4}$
 $= \ln\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)$
 $(-)$

RH: $4^2 - 4 \ln[5 \cdot 4 + 2]$
 $= 16 - 4 \ln[22]$
 $= 16 + \ln 22^{-4}$
 $= 16 + \ln\left(\frac{1}{22^4}\right)$
 $= (+)$

yes, the root is between $[0, 4]$