

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Calculus I; Fall 2007

**Part I**

**Part I consists of 6 questions, each worth 5 points. Clearly show your work for each of the problems listed.**

Evaluate the following limits:

(1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^5 - 3x^2 + 7}{3x^5 + 3x^3 - 100}$$

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sin(x + 2)}{x^2 + 7}$$

(3)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

- (4) Given that  $\frac{-1}{x} \leq \frac{\sin(x)}{x^2+x} \leq \frac{1}{x}$  for  $x > 0$ , find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{x^2+x}$
- (5) If  $f(3) = 5$  and  $f'(3) = -1$ , find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of  $y = f(x)$  at  $x = 3$ .
- (6) Given the graph of the function  $y = f(x)$  below, list all places where this function is **not** continuous.

## Part II

Part II consists of 5 problems each worth 14 points. If a problem has two parts, the first is worth 10 points and the second 4 points. Displaying only answers (even if correct) will not get you any points. You **must** show the relevant steps and justify your answer to earn credit.

(1) (a) If  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ , find  $f'(3)$  using the limit definition.

(b) Find the equation of the tangent line to  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  at  $x = 3$ .

(2) Evaluate the limit:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x + 100}$

- (3) If  $S(t) = -t^2 + 2t$  gives the position of a ball (in meters above the ground) at time  $t$  seconds ( $0 \leq t \leq 2$ ).
- (a) Find the instantaneous velocity (using the limit definition) at time  $t = 1$ .
  - (b) What can you say about the position of the particle at time  $t = 1$ ?

(4) Given the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2 & \text{when } x \geq 2, \\ -x + 8 & \text{when } x < 2. \end{cases}$$

(a) Is the function  $y = f(x)$  continuous at  $x = 2$ ?

(b) Is the function  $y = f(x)$  differentiable at  $x = 2$ ? As always you must explain your answers!

- (5) Given the graph of the function below, draw a reasonable graph of its derivative. [I suggest that the graph is a horizontal and vertical shift of  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ ]