

**MTH 150**  
**Sample Exam 2**  
**Key**

1. (a)  $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$

(b) Proceed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + \Delta x + 1} - \sqrt{x + 1}}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + \Delta x + 1} - \sqrt{x + 1}}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x + \Delta x + 1} + \sqrt{x + 1}}{\sqrt{x + \Delta x + 1} + \sqrt{x + 1}} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \Delta x + 1 - x - 1}{\Delta x (\sqrt{x + \Delta x + 1} + \sqrt{x + 1})} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \Delta x + 1} + \sqrt{x + 1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

(c) It gives the slope of the tangent line to the graph of  $y = f(x)$  at the point  $(x, f(x))$ .

2. There is a sharp change in direction on the graph at  $x = 0$ . Because of this cusp, the function is not differentiable at the point  $x = 0$ . You may also look at the one sided limits. We know that  $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{2/3} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{2/3}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^{1/3}}$ . As  $x \rightarrow 0^+$ ,  $\frac{1}{x^{1/3}} \rightarrow \infty$ . On the other hand, as  $x \rightarrow 0^-$ ,  $\frac{1}{x^{1/3}} \rightarrow -\infty$ . Since these limits are in disagreement,  $f'(0)$  does not exist.

3. You may rewrite  $f(x)$  as  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^3} = x^{-1} - x^{-2} + 5x^{-3}$  and use the Power Rule multiple times.

4.  $h'(x) = -\frac{2}{3x^{4/3}} + 5 \sin x + 7e^{7x}$

5.  $\frac{\sec x (x \tan x - 1)}{x^2}$

6.  $g'(\theta) = -3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - 3\theta^2 \sin \theta^3$

7.  $y' = \frac{1-2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

8.  $a'(t) = 3^t (\ln 3) + \frac{1}{\ln 3} \frac{1}{t}$

9.  $h'(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} + 2x \arctan x$

10. (a)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{3y^2 + 2y - 5}$

(b)  $y = -\frac{4}{5}x + \frac{8}{5}$

11.  $s'$  represents velocity and  $s''$  represents acceleration.

12. The area of each face is  $x \cdot x = x^2$ . Since a cube has six faces, we can write the surface area as  $S = 6x^2$ . Then  $\frac{dS}{dt} = 12x \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$ . As a result,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dS}{dt} &= 12(4.5 \text{ cm})(5 \text{ cm/sec}) \\ &= 270 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{sec}\end{aligned}$$

13.  $x_1 \approx -2.222222$ ,  $x_2 \approx -2.196215$ ,  $x_3 \approx -2.195823$