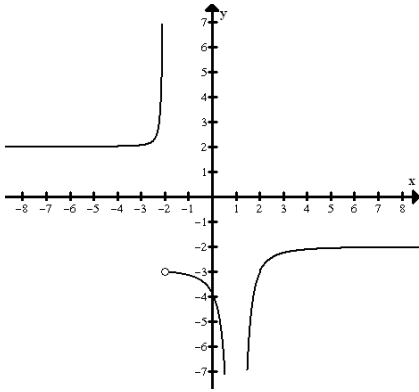


## Math 1A Midterm 1 Review Answers

[1]  $\frac{1}{2}$

[2]  $-6$  meters per second



[3]

[4] Since  $-1 \leq \cos \frac{1}{x^2} \leq 1$  for all  $x$ , therefore  $-x \leq x \cos \frac{1}{x^2} \leq x$  for all  $x$ .

And since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$ , by the Squeeze Theorem,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$  also.

[5] [a]  $-7$  [b]  $-5$  [c] DNE

[6]  $-3$

[7] 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 g(x)}{1 + f(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 g(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (1 + f(x))} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}{1 + (-3)} = -8$$

[8] discontinuities at  $x = -3$  and  $x = 3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \infty$$

[9] [a] no such  $a$  [b]  $1$  [c]  $x = -1$  removable,  $x = 2$  jump

[10] Let  $f(x) = \cos 2x - x^2$ . Since  $\cos 2x$  and  $x^2$  are both continuous for all  $x$ , so is their difference  $f(x) = \cos 2x - x^2$ . Since  $f(\pi) = 1 - \pi^2 < 0 < 1 = f(0)$ , by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there is value  $c$  in the interval  $(0, \pi)$  such that  $f(c) = \cos 2c - c^2 = 0$ , ie.  $\cos 2c = c^2$ . So the equation  $\cos 2x = x^2$  has a solution in the interval  $[0, \pi]$ .

[11]  $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \pm \frac{3}{2}$

[12] 
$$f'(-2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{f(x) - f(-2)}{x - (-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 - 2x + 1) = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(-2) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-2+h) - f(-2)}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(-2+h)^3 - 3(-2+h) + 2}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-8 + 12h - 6h^2 + h^3 + 6 - 3h + 2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{9h - 6h^2 + h^3}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (9 - 6h + h^2) = 9 \end{aligned}$$

[13] [a]  $f(x) = \cos \pi x$ ,  $a = -1$

[b]  $f(x) = x^2 - x$ ,  $a = -2$

[14] 1.5 feet per minute

[15]  $y + 4 = 2(x - 2)$

[16]  $f'(-2) < f'(4) < 0 < f'(2) < f'(-4)$

[17] [a] If the refrigerator temperature is  $4^\circ \text{C}$ , the meat will defrost in 6 hours.

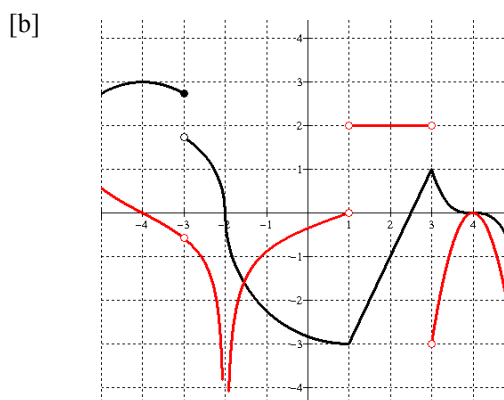
[b] If the refrigerator temperature is  $4^\circ \text{C}$ , the meat will defrost 1 hour sooner for each  $1^\circ \text{C}$  increase in the refrigerator's temperature.

[c] No. The defrost time should always decrease if the refrigerator temperature increases. The meat will always defrost faster in a warmer refrigerator.

[18] [a]  $f'(t) = \frac{1}{2(1-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

[b]  $g'(x) = \frac{8}{(2-x)^2}$

[19] [a]  $x = -3$  (discontinuous)  
 $x = -2$  (vertical tangent line)  
 $x = 1, 3$  (cusps)



[20] Since the line  $x - 2y = 6$  or  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$  is tangent to  $y = f(x)$  at  $x = 4$ ,

therefore the point of tangency is  $\left(4, \frac{1}{2}(4) - 3\right)$  or  $(4, -1)$ .

That means  $f(4) = -1$  and  $f'(4) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Since  $f'(4)$  exists, therefore  $f$  is differentiable at  $x = 4$  (by the definition of “differentiable”).

Since  $f$  is differentiable at  $x = 4$ , therefore  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 4$  (by the “differentiability implies continuity” theorem).

Since  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 4$ , therefore  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = f(4) = -1$  (by the definition of “continuous at a point”).