Instructor: Dr. R.A.G. Seely (Feb 2019)



Cal I (S) (Maths 201-NYA)

Justify all your answers—just having the correct answer is not sufficient.

Pace yourself—a rough guide is to spend less than 2m minutes or so on a question worth m marks. (Marks)

(2×4) 1. For each of the following functions, find the derivative f'(x) using a suitable limit definition. Be sure to state clearly the limit definition of "derivative" you are using. Simplify your answer.

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{4}{x-1}$$
 (b) $f(x) = x^3 - x$

(3) 2. Evaluate the following limit expression, by interpreting $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{32}}{4}$ derivative):

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sqrt[5]{32+h}-2}{h}$$

(5×4) 3. For each of the following functions, find the derivative $\frac{dy}{dx}$ using the derivative formulas. You should use logarithmic differentiation if appropriate. (You do not have to simplify your answers, but you might want to simplify some of the questions.)

(a)
$$y = 8x^7 + \sqrt[7]{x^8} - \log_8(x+7) + \frac{\sin(x^7)}{7} - 4^{3\pi} + e^{1/x}$$

(b) $y = \tan^3(x)\csc(10x-1)$ (c) $y = \sqrt[5]{\cot^7(\ln(6x^2 - e^x + 1))}$
(d) $y = \frac{(4x-1)(x^2+1)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{x} e^{4x}}$ (e) $y = (x^3-1)^{\sec(x)}$

- (4) 4. For the function $y = \ln(3x^4 + 4x^3)$, find the second derivative $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. Give your answer in (fully) simplified form (a ratio of simple polynomials, factored if possible). (You might also want to simplify the first derivative.)
- (4) 5. The graph of the equation x² xy + y² = 4 is an ellipse: find the points where this ellipse crosses the x-axis (*i.e.* find the x-intercepts of this curve). Show that the tangent lines at these points are parallel to each other.
- (2×4) 6. (a) Find all x values where the curve $y = (x-5)^4(2x-1)^5$ has a horizontal tangent.
 - (b) Find all points (1, y) on the curve $xy^2 x^3y = 6$; find the equation of the tangent line at each of these points.

(3) 7. Suppose
$$f(x) = \frac{g(1/x)}{x}$$
 and $g(1/2) = 12$, $g'(1/2) = 8$. Find $f'(2)$.

(Total: 50)