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(April 2019)

Test 2

(Version A)

**Cal I (S)** (Maths 201–NYA)

# Answers

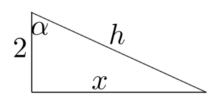
1. (a) $1/4$ (b) $-3/4$ (c) $11/8$
   (d) DNE: Left $\lim = +\infty$, Right $\lim = -\infty$
   (e) $-2/27$ (f) $3/5$ (g) $0$

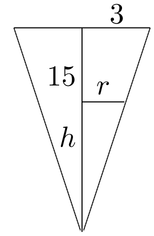
2. (a) HA: $y = \frac{2}{3}$; VA: $x = \frac{2}{3}$. (b) HAs: $y = \pm 1$; VA: $x = \frac{3}{2}$. (c) HAs: $y = 0, \frac{7}{2}$; no VA.

3. Discontinuous at $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ (not removable: lim$= \pm\infty$), and at $x = \frac{1}{2}$ (a "gap discontinuity"; note that the limit $\lim_{x\to 1/2} f(x)$ does not exist, since the left and right limits are not equal, so this is not a removable discontinuity).

4. $a = 0, 1, -2$

5. Let $\alpha$ be the angle as shown:
   $\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = 4\pi$; $\frac{x}{2} = \tan\alpha$, so $\frac{1}{2}\frac{dx}{dt} = \sec^2\alpha\,\frac{d\alpha}{dt}$, so
   $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2})^2 \cdot 4\pi = 10\pi$ km/min if $x = 1$.




6. $\frac{r}{h} = \frac{3}{15}$, $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi\frac{1}{25}h^3$, so $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{25}h^2\frac{dh}{dt}$.
   When $h = 5$m, $\frac{dh}{dt} = -1$ m/min, so $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{25}\cdot 5^2 \cdot (-1) = -\pi$.
   So the tank empties at $\pi$ m$^3$/min.

7. $f'(x) = \dfrac{2 - x^2}{(2 + x^2)^2}$: Max at $x = \sqrt{2}$; min at $x = -\sqrt{2}$.
   Note: The critical points are $\pm\sqrt{2}$, so the max and min are at some of $x = \pm 3, \pm\sqrt{2}$; the trick is to decide which is which, so we compare the values at those four points: we get $\pm\frac{3}{11}$ and $\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$. But we can estimate these values: $\frac{3}{11} < \frac{3}{10} = .3$, but $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \simeq \frac{1.4}{4} = .35$, so $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} > \frac{3}{11}$.
   Alternatively, we can use the shape of the graph, using the values of the derivative: $f'(x) = \frac{2-x^2}{(2+x^2)^2} < 0$ on $[-3, -\sqrt{2}]$, so $f$ gets smaller on that domain (so the min is at $-\sqrt{2}$), $f(x) > 0$ on $[-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$, so increases (to the max at $\sqrt{2}$), and then $f(x) < 0$ on $[\sqrt{2}, 3]$, so $f$ gets smaller there: the max is at $\sqrt{2}$.