Math 105: Review for Exam II - Solutions

1. **Find dy/dx for each of the following.**

   (a) $\boldsymbol{y = x^2 + 2^x + e^2 + e^{2x} + \ln 2 + \ln(2x) + (\ln 2)x + \arctan 2}$

   $$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + (\ln 2)2^x + 2e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2x} \cdot 2 + \ln 2$$

   Note that e^2, $\ln 2$, and $\arctan 2$ are constants.

   (b) $\boldsymbol{y = \sqrt{x} \cdot \arctan(5x)}$

   $$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}\arctan(5x) + \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(5x)^2} \cdot 5 = \frac{\arctan(5x)}{2x^{1/2}} + \frac{5\sqrt{x}}{1+25x^2}$$

   (c) $\boldsymbol{y = \ln(\tan(2^{\cos(x^2)}))}$

   $$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\tan(2^{\cos(x^2)})} \cdot \sec^2(2^{\cos(x^2)}) \cdot \ln 2(2^{\cos(x^2)}) \cdot (-\sin(x^2)) \cdot 2x$$

   (d) $\boldsymbol{y = \dfrac{x + e^{\pi}}{\cos 4 + \sin^5(6x)}}$

   Note that e^{π} and $\cos 4$ are constants.

   $$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1)(\cos 4 + \sin^5(6x)) - (x + e^{\pi})(5\sin^4(6x) \cdot \cos(6x) \cdot 6)}{(\cos 4 + \sin^5(6x))^2}$$

   Recall that $\sin^5(6x) = (\sin(6x))^5$.

2. **Consider the curve defined by $\boldsymbol{x^3 + y^3 = \frac{9}{2}xy}$ (known as the Folium of Descartes).**

   (a) **Find dy/dx.**

   Use implicit differentiation.

   $$\begin{aligned}
3x^2 + 3y^2\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{9}{2}y + \frac{9}{2}x\frac{dy}{dx} \\
3y^2\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{9}{2}x\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{9}{2}y - 3x^2 \\
\frac{dy}{dx}\left(3y^2 - \frac{9}{2}x\right) &= \frac{9}{2}y - 3x^2 \\
\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\frac{9}{2}y - 3x^2}{3y^2 - \frac{9}{2}x}
\end{aligned}$$

   (b) **Verify that the point (1,2) is on the curve above.**

   We must check to see if the values $x = 1$ and $y = 2$ satisfy the equation above.

   $$\begin{aligned}
x^3 + y^3 &\stackrel{?}{=} \frac{9}{2}xy \\
1^3 + 2^3 &\stackrel{?}{=} \frac{9}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \\
9 &\stackrel{?}{=} 9
\end{aligned}$$

   Thus, the point (1,2) is on the curve.

   (c) **Find the equation of the tangent line at the point (1,2).**

   We want $y = mx + b$.

   $$m = \frac{\frac{9}{2} \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 1^2}{3 \cdot 2^2 - \frac{9}{2} \cdot 1} = \frac{4}{5}, \text{ so } y = \frac{4}{5}x + b.$$

   Now plug in $x = 1$ and $y = 2$ to find b.

   $$2 = \frac{4}{5} \cdot 1 + b \Rightarrow \frac{6}{5} = b$$

   Therefore, we have $y = \dfrac{4}{5}x + \dfrac{6}{5}$.

3. **Evaluate the following limits.**

Throughout this solution, the symbol ★ will stand for whatever notation your instructor prefers for using L'Hopital's Rule on the indeterminate form 0/0; this may be $\overset{\text{"0/0"}}{=}$ or $\overset{L'H}{=}$ or $\overset{H}{=}$ or = "0/0" or "has the form '$\frac{0}{0}$' and so, by L'Hopital's Rule, is equal to" or something else. The symbol ♡ will serve the same purpose for the indeterminate forms ∞/∞ and $-\infty/\infty$.

(a) $\lim\limits_{x\to 1}\frac{x^3-1}{7-7x}$ ★ $\lim\limits_{x\to 1}\frac{3x^2}{-7}=\frac{3}{-7}=-\frac{3}{7}$

(b) $\lim\limits_{x\to 0}\frac{1-\cos(2x)}{3^x}=\frac{0}{1}=0$ Can't use (and don't need) L'Hopital's Rule!

(c) $\lim\limits_{x\to 0}\frac{1-\cos(4x)}{5x^2}$ ★ $\lim\limits_{x\to 0}\frac{4\sin(4x)}{10x}$ ★ $\lim\limits_{x\to 0}\frac{16\cos(4x)}{10}=\frac{16}{10}=\frac{8}{5}$

(d) $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty}\frac{x^2}{2^x}$ ♡ $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty}\frac{2x}{\ln 2\cdot 2^x}$ ♡ $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty}\frac{2}{\ln 2\cdot\ln 2\cdot 2^x}=0$

4. **Consider the function $f(x)=x^4e^x$ with domain all real numbers.**

(a) **Find the x-value(s) of all roots (x-intercepts) of f.**
The equation $x^4e^x=0$ means $x^4=0$ (that is, $x=0$) or $e^x=0$ (no solution), so the only root is at $x=0$.

(b) **Find the x- and y-value(s) of all critical points and identify each as a local max, local min, or neither.**

$$f'(x)=4x^3e^x+x^4e^x$$
$$0=x^3e^x(4+x)$$
$$\Rightarrow x=0,-4$$

Note that e^x is never 0.

	$x<-4$	$-4<x<0$	$4<x$
f'	positive	negative	positive
f	↗	↘	↗

y-values: $f(-4)=256e^{-4}\approx 4.689$, $f(0)=0$
So, f has a local maximum at $(-4,256e^{-4})$ and a local minimum at $(0,0)$.

(c) **Find the x- and y-value(s) of all global extrema and identify each as a global max or global min.**
There is a global minimum at $(0,0)$. There is no global maximum because as $x\to\infty$, $f(x)\to\infty$. Note that as $x\to-\infty$, $f(x)\to 0$. You can verify this by using L'Hopital's Rule on x^4/e^{-x}.

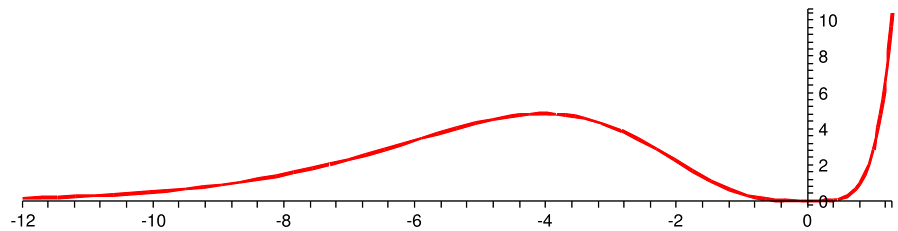
(d) **Find the x-value(s) of all inflection points.**

$$f''(x)=12x^2e^x+4x^3e^x+4x^3e^x+x^4e^x$$ Use Product Rule on each product in $f'(x)$ above.
$$0=e^x(x^4+8x^3+12x^2)$$
$$0=e^xx^2(x^2+8x+12)$$
$$0=e^xx^2(x+2)(x+6)$$
$$\Rightarrow x=0,-2,-6$$

	$x<-6$	$-6<x<-2$	$-2<x<0$	$0<x$
f''	positive	negative	positive	positive
f	concave up	concave down	concave up	concave up

So, the x-values of the inflection points of f are $x = -2$ and $x = -6$ but NOT $x = 0$.

(e) **Sketch f.**



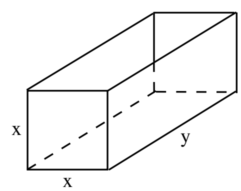
5. **How would your answers to the previous question change if the domain of f were $[-10, 10]$?**

There would be a global maximum at $(10, 10^4 e^{10})$. (And the graph would be restricted to $-10 \le x \le 10$).

6. **Find an antiderivative of $y = 5^x + x^3 + \cos(2x) + e^3$.**

The answer is $\dfrac{5^x}{\ln 5} + \dfrac{x^4}{4} + \dfrac{\sin 2x}{2} + e^3 x + C$, where C is any constant.

7. **You are planning to build a box-shaped aquarium with no top and with two square ends. Your budget is \$288. If the glass for the sides costs \$12 per square foot and the opaque material for the bottom costs \$3 per square foot, what dimensions will maximize the volume? Be sure to show how you know you have found the maximum.**



Goal: Maximize volume

Objective function: volume $= V = x \cdot x \cdot y = x^2 y$

We need to get this down to a function of just one variable, so we use the *constraint equation*:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{total cost} &= (\text{cost of base}) + (\text{cost of two square ends}) + (\text{cost of two other sides}) \\
288 &= 3xy \quad + \quad 12 \cdot 2x^2 \quad + \quad 12 \cdot 2xy \\
288 &= 27xy + 24x^2 \\
288 - 24x^2 &= 27xy \\
\frac{288 - 24x^2}{27x} &= y
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting this back into the objective function gives

$$V = x^2 y = x^2 \cdot \frac{288 - 24x^2}{27x} = x \cdot \frac{288 - 24x^2}{27} = \frac{1}{27}(288x - 24x^3).$$

Now that we have V as a function of just one variable, we find its maximum.

$$\begin{aligned}
V'(x) &= \frac{1}{27}(288 - 72x^2) \\
0 &= \frac{1}{27}(288 - 72x^2) \\
0 &= (288 - 72x^2) \\
72x^2 &= 288 \\
x^2 &= \frac{288}{72} \\
x &= 2 && \text{We discard } x = -2 \text{ because lengths must be nonnegative.}
\end{aligned}$$

Since V' is positive for $x < 2$ and negative for $2 < x$, we know that the maximum occurs at $x = 2$. And $y = \dfrac{288 - 24x^2}{27x} = \dfrac{288 - 24 \cdot 2^2}{27 \cdot 2} = \dfrac{32}{9}$, so the dimensions are 2 by 2 by $\dfrac{32}{9}$.