Math 1151 MIDTERM 3 November 18, 2014 Form A Page 1 of 8

| NAME : |
|-------------------------|
| OSU Name.#: |
| Lecturer:: |
| Recitation Instructor : |
| Recitation Time : |

INSTRUCTIONS

• SHOW ALL WORK in problems 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Incorrect answers with work shown may receive partial credit, but unsubstantiated correct answers may receive NO credit.

You don ' t have to show work in problem 5.

- Give EXACT answers unless asked to do otherwise. Include units in your answer where that is appropriate.
- You do not need to simplify numerical answers such as

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{8}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{32}}$$

- Calculators are NOT permitted !
 PDA's, laptops, and cell phones are prohibited.
 Do not have these devices out !
- The exam duration is 55 minutes.
- The exam consists of 5 problems starting on page 2 and ending on page 8. Make sure your exam is not missing any pages before you start.

| PROBLEM | SCORE |
|---------|-------|
| NUMBER | |
| 1 | (20) |
| 2 | (20) |
| 3 | (16) |
| 4 | (14) |
| 5 | (18) |
| 6 | (12) |
| TOTAL | (100) |

1. (20 pts) SHOW YOUR WORK !

Find the <u>radius</u> of a cylindrical container with a volume of 16π m³ that minimizes the <u>surface area</u>.

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Justify your answer!
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MIDTERM 3 Form A, Page 3 2. (20 pts) Sketch (neatly!) the graph of a function f satisfying all of the following conditions : (a) f (-8) = 5 , f (8) = 5 (b) $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x\to -\infty} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = 10$, (c) f'(x) > 0 on (- ∞ , -8), (-4, 0), and on (8, + ∞), (d) f'(x) < 0 on (- ∞ , -8), (-4, 0), and on (8, + ∞), (e) f''(x) > 0 on (- ∞ , -8), (-8, 0), and on (0, 12), (f) f''(x) < 0 on (12, + ∞).



- 3. (16 pts) SHOW YOUR WORK!
- (I) (8 pts) Evaluate the limit. You may use L'Hospital's Rule.

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} (x + \cos x)^{\frac{4}{x}}$$

(II) (8 pts) Determine the indefinite integral.

$$\int \frac{x+3 x^5}{x^3} dx$$

4. (14 pts)

The graph of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ on the interval [0, 4] is given below.



- (a) Write the equation of the line that represents the linear approximation to the function f at a = 1.
- (b) In the figure above, sketch the graph of the linear approximation from part (a).

(c) Use the linear approximation from part (a) to estimate f (2) = $\sqrt{2}$.

- (d) Determine whether the Mean Value Theorem applies to the function f on the given interval.
- (e) If so, find the point (or ponts) that are guaranteed to exist by the Mean Value Theorem.

5. (18 pts) MULTIPLE CHOICE ! CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER IN EACH PART.

The graph of f is shown in the figure.



(II) (3 pts) Evaluate
$$\int_{3}^{0} f(x) dx$$
.
(a) 0; (b) 1; (c) -1; (d) 2; (e) -2;
(f) $\frac{3}{2}$; (g) $\frac{-3}{2}$; (h) NONE OF THE PREVIOUS ANSWERS.

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5. (18 pts) MULTIPLE CHOICE ! CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER IN EACH PART.

| (III) (3 pts) | Evaluate $\int_0^5 f(x) dx$. | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| (a) 0; | (b) 1; | (c) - 1; | (d) 4; |

(e) 2; (f) NONE OF THE PREVIOUS ANSWERS.

(IV) (3 pts) Evaluate
$$\int_0^5 (4 f (x) + 1) dx$$
.
(a) 0; (b) 9; (c) 13; (d) 21;

(V) (3 pts) Evaluate
$$\int_0^5 |f(x)| dx$$
.
(a) 0; (b) 1; (c) 2; (d) 4;

$$(VI) (3 \text{ pts}) \begin{bmatrix} \text{The limit of Riemann sums for a function} \\ \text{on the interval}[0, 5] \text{ is given by} \\ \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (2 x_{k}^{*} + f(x_{k}^{*})) \Delta x_{k} \quad \text{on } [0, 5]. \\ \text{Express the limit as a definite integral.} \\ (a) \int (2 + f(x)) dx; \quad (b) \int_{0}^{5} (2 + f(x)) dx; \quad (c) \int_{0}^{5} x(2 + f(x)) dx; \\ (d) \int_{0}^{5} (2 x + f(x)) dx; \quad (e) \int (2 x + f(x)) dx; \quad (f) \text{ NONE OF THE PREVIOUS ANSWERS.} \end{bmatrix}$$

6. (12 pts)

The graph of a function f is shown in the figure below.



Approximate the net area bounded by the graph of f and the x - axis on the interval [0, 6] using a <u>midpoint Riemann sum</u> with n = 3.

Complete the following steps :

STEP 1: Calculate Δx and the grid points x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n .

STEP 2 : Illustrate the <u>midpoint</u> Riemann sum by sketching the appropriate rectangles in the figure above.

STEP 3 : Calculate the <u>midpoint</u> Riemann sum. Show your work !