

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Math 1A, Section 3 (Prof. Simić), Fall 2011

## Midterm 2

NOVEMBER 3, 2011

**GSI** (circle): TARYN FLOCK, SHIVRAM LINGAMNENI, ANH-TRANG NGUYEN,

EUGENIA ROSU, NOAH SCHWEBER, JACOB SCOTT, WILLIAM WHEELER

	Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
<b>Total</b>	

EXPLAIN YOUR WORK

**1. (20 points)** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function and define

$$h(x) = f(x^2) - f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + f(e^{2(x-1)}),$$

for  $x \neq 0$ . If  $f'(1) = 1$ , compute  $h'(1)$ .

**2. (20 points)** A curve  $C$  is defined by the equation

$$x^4 + y^4 = \cos^4 y + xy.$$

Find the equation of the tangent line to  $C$  at the point of intersection of  $C$  with the positive  $x$ -axis.

**3. (20 points)** (a) Show that the equation  $x^3 + 3x + 2 = 0$  has a unique root and that it lies in the interval  $(-1, 0)$ .

(b) Find the absolute extrema of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$$

on the interval  $[ -1, 2]$ .

4. (20 points) (a) If  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a differentiable function and  $f'(x) = c$ , for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , where  $c$  is a constant, what can be said about  $f$ ?
- (b) Assume  $f''(x) = 0$ , for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . If  $f(0) = -1$  and  $f'(0) = 1$ , compute  $f$ .

5. (20 points) Let

$$f(x) = e^{-x^2+2x}.$$

- (a) Find the intervals of monotonicity and extrema of  $f$ .
- (b) Find the intervals of concavity and inflection points of  $f$ .
- (c) Find the horizontal asymptotes of  $f$ .
- (d) Sketch the graph of  $f$ .