## MATH 115 - SECOND MIDTERM EXAM

November 12, 2003

NAME:

INSTRUCTOR: $\qquad$ SECTION NO: $\qquad$

1. Do not open this exam until you are told to begin.
2. This exam has 9 pages including this cover. There are 8 questions.
3. Do not separate the pages of the exam. If any pages do become separated, write your name on them and point them out to your instructor when you turn in the exam.
4. Please read the instructions for each individual exercise carefully. One of the skills being tested on this exam is your ability to interpret questions, so instructors will not answer questions about exam problems during the exam.
5. Show an appropriate amount of work for each exercise so that the graders can see not only the answer but also how you obtained it. Include units in your answers where appropriate.
6. You may use your calculator. You are also allowed 2 sides of a 3 by 5 notecard.
7. If you use graphs or tables to obtain an answer, be certain to provide an explanation and sketch of the graph to make clear how you arrived at your solution.
8. Please turn off all cell phones.

| PROBLEM | POINTS | SCORE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 16 |  |
| 2 | 9 |  |
| 3 | 16 |  |
| 4 | 12 |  |
| 5 | 12 |  |
| 6 | 11 |  |
| 7 | 10 |  |
| 8 | 14 |  |
| TOTAL | 100 |  |

(1.) (16 points) Indicate whether each statement is true or false. Circle TRUE only if the statement is always true.
(a) If $x=4$ is a critical point of the function $f$, then $f^{\prime}(4)=0$.

TRUE
FALSE
(b) If $g^{\prime}(x)<0$ for $x<3, g^{\prime}(x)>0$ for $x>3$, and $g^{\prime}(3)=0$, then $g$ has a local minimum at $x=3$.

TRUE
FALSE
(c) If $f^{\prime}(x)$ is defined for all $x$, then $f(x)$ is defined for all $x$.

TRUE FALSE
(d) It is possible to have a local minimum of $f$ at $x=c$ if $f^{\prime \prime}(c)=0$.

TRUE
FALSE
(e) If $f^{\prime}(3)=6.4$ and $g^{\prime}(3)=2.3$, then the graph of $f(x)-g(x)$ has a slope of 4.1 at $x=3$.

TRUE FALSE
(f) If $f(x)$ is increasing for all $x$, then $f^{\prime}(x)$ is increasing.

TRUE
FALSE
(g) For a revenue function, $R$, and a cost function, $C$, if $R\left(q_{0}\right)>C\left(q_{0}\right)$ and $M R<M C$ at $q=q_{0}$, a company would be advised to increase $q$.

TRUE FALSE
(h) The profit function is always maximized if marginal revenue equals marginal cost.
(2.) (9 points) Suppose you are given the following data about a differentiable function $f$ :

- $f(3)=7$
- $f^{\prime}(3)=-4$.
(a) Find the local linearization of $f$ near $x=3$.
(b) Use linear approximation to estimate $f(3.1)$.
(c) If $f^{\prime \prime}(3)<0$, do you expect your approximation to be an overestimate or underestimate for $f(3.1)$ ? Explain, using a sketch to support your answer. Include all relevant features of the function on your sketch-and express your answer in a sentence.
(3.) (16 points) The graphs of two functions $f$ and $g$ are shown below. [Note that the scales on the axes are not the same.]


Show your work.
(a) If $h(x)=f(g(x))$, compute $h^{\prime}(1)$.
(b) If $k(x)=f(x) \cdot g(x)$, compute $k^{\prime}(1)$.
(c) If $q(x)=\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, compute $q^{\prime}(1)$.
(d) If $t(x)=\ln (g(x))$, compute $t^{\prime}(1)$.
(4.) (12 points) Consider the function:

$$
f(x)=e^{\frac{-(a x)^{2}}{2}}, \quad \text { for } a \text { a positive constant. }
$$

The graph of $y=f(x)$ is the (in)famous "bell curve," which occurs frequently in statistics, and occasionally in heated political debates as well.
(a) Compute $f^{\prime \prime}(x)$. Show your work.
(b) For which value of $a$ does the function $f$ have an inflection point at $x=3$ ?
(5.) (12 points) Suppose $p$ is a cubic polynomial function. Recall that this means that

$$
p(x)=a_{3} x^{3}+a_{2} x^{2}+a_{1} x+a_{0}
$$

for some constants $a_{0}, a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}$, with $a_{0} \neq 0$.
(a) If $p(0)=1$, what is the value of $a_{0}$ ?
(b) If $p^{\prime}(0)=1$, what is the value of $a_{1}$ ?
(c) If $p^{\prime \prime}(0)=1$, what is the value of $a_{2}$ ?
(d) If $p^{\prime \prime \prime}(0)=1$, what is the value of $a_{3}$ ?
(e) Find the formula for a cubic polynomial function $q$ that satisfies:

$$
q(0)=2, \quad q^{\prime}(0)=-1, \quad q^{\prime \prime}(0)=5, \quad q^{\prime \prime \prime}(0)=4
$$

[Note: You may use the information that you found in parts (a)-(d) to help you.]
(6.) (11 points) The equation $x^{2}-x y+y^{2}=3$ represents a "rotated ellipse"-that is, an ellipse whose axes are not parallel to the coordinate axes.
(a) Find the points at which this ellipse crosses the $x$-axis.
(b) Show that the lines tangent to the ellipse at these points are parallel.
(c) Under what conditions on $x$ and $y$ (if any) would a tangent to the curve be vertical?
(7.) (10 points) For some positive constant $C$, a patient's temperature change, $T$, due to a dose, $D$, of a drug is given by

$$
T=f(D)=\left(\frac{C}{2}-\frac{D}{3}\right) D^{2}
$$

(a) What dosage maximizes the temperature change?
(b) The sensitivity of the body to the drug is defined as $d T / d D$. What dosage maximizes sensitivity?
(8.) (14 points) Ship $A$ is travelling due west toward Lighthouse Rock at a speed of 15 kilometers per hour ( $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{hr}$ ). Ship $B$ is travelling due north away from Lighthouse Rock at a speed of $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$. Let $x$ be the distance between Ship $A$ and Lighthouse Rock at time $t$, and let $y$ be the distance between Ship $B$ and Lighthouse Rock at time $t$, as shown in the figure below.

(a) Find the distance between Ship $A$ and Ship $B$ when $x=4 \mathrm{~km}$ and $y=3 \mathrm{~km}$.
(b) Find the rate of change of the distance between the two ships when $x=4 \mathrm{~km}$ and $y=3 \mathrm{~km}$.
(c) Let $\theta$ be the angle shown in the figure. Find the rate of change of $\theta$ when $x=4 \mathrm{~km}$ and $y=3$ km.

