# Review problems for May 9 Exam Math 140

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The exam will be closed book, no calculators allowed. Try to solve all theoretical problems without using the lectures/textbook. If you get stuck, read the lectures/textbook, but close the textbook/lectures when going back to the problem. Finally, compare what you wrote with the lectures/textbook.

For problem answer key, look for updates on piazza.com.

Problem 1 Find the maxima and minima of the function in the interval.

1. 
$$f(x) = \frac{1-x}{2+x+x^2}, x \in [-2, 4].$$

$$f(1-1) = f(1-1) = f$$

2. 
$$f(x) = \frac{2-x}{3+x+x^2}, x \in [-2, 6].$$

$$f(5) = f(5) = f(5) = f(5) = f(5)$$
, max =  $f(5) = f(5)$ 

#### Problem 2

1. 
$$f(x) = x(x-1)^2(x-3), x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$
.

2. 
$$f(x) = x(x-2)^2(x-3), x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$
.

For the above examples do the following.

• Find the zeroes of the function.

answer: 0, 1, 3 and answer: 0, 2, 3.

• Find the intervals where the function is increasing and decreasing.

answer: 
$$(-\infty, \frac{13-\sqrt{73}}{8})$$
-decreasing  $(\frac{13-\sqrt{73}}{8}, 2)$ -increasing,  $(2, \frac{13+\sqrt{73}}{8})$ -decreasing,  $(\frac{13+\sqrt{73}}{8})$ -decreasing,  $(\frac{13+\sqrt{73}}{8})$ -decreasing,  $(\frac{11-\sqrt{73}}{8}, \infty)$ -increasing.

• Find the values of x for which the function has local minima and maxima. If they exist, find the absolute minima and maxima of the function.

(1 to unuixvu pool ( $\frac{8}{8L/\sqrt{\pm 11}} = x$  to vuiniu pool :1.20msuv

absolute minimum 
$$f(\frac{11-\sqrt{73}}{8}) = -\frac{827}{512} - \frac{73}{512}\sqrt{73}$$
, has no absolute maximum.

answer: local minima at 
$$x = \frac{13\pm\sqrt{72}}{8}$$
), local maximum at 2,

absolute minimum 
$$f(\frac{13-\sqrt{73}}{8}) = -\frac{827}{512} - \frac{73}{512} \sqrt{73}$$
, has no absolute maximum.

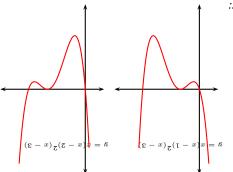
• Find the intervals of concavity (up and down) of the function. Find the inflection points of the function.

$$answer: \left(-\infty, \frac{15 - \sqrt{57}}{12}\right) \text{-concave up, } \left(\frac{15 - \sqrt{57}}{12}, \frac{15 + \sqrt{57}}{12}\right) \text{-concave down, } \left(\frac{15 + \sqrt{57}}{12}\right) \text{-concave up. Inflection points at } \frac{15 + \sqrt{57}}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{$$

$$answer: \left(-\infty, \frac{21-\sqrt{57}}{12}\right) \text{-concave up, } \left(\frac{21-\sqrt{57}}{12}, \frac{21+\sqrt{57}}{12}\right) \text{-concave down, } \left(\frac{21+\sqrt{57}}{12}\right) \text{-concave up. Inflection points at } \frac{21\pm\sqrt{57}}{12}.$$

• Plot the function roughly.



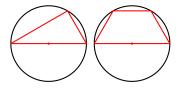


### Problem 3

1. Find the largest possible area of a triangle inscribed in circle of radius r such that one of the sides of the triangle is a diameter of the circle.

 $v_z$ :  $v_z$ :

2. Find the largest possible area of a trapezoid inscribed in circle of radius r such that one of the bases of the trapezoid is a diameter of the circle.  $\frac{7}{5.4}\frac{1}{5.4}\frac{7}{5.4}$  .12msup



 ${\bf Problem~4}~{\it Evaluate~the~definite~integral}$ 

1. 
$$\int_{1}^{8} \frac{t^2 - t^{2/3} + 2}{t^{5/3}} dt \quad .$$

$$2. \int_{1}^{32} \frac{t^2 - t^{-2/5} - 2}{t^{3/5}} dt .$$

Problem 5 Evaluate the indefinite integral

1. 
$$\int (\sin(3x + \pi/3) + e^{-x/3}) dx$$
.

2. 
$$\int (\cot(4x + \pi/4) + e^{-x/4}) dx$$
.

Problem 6 Evaluate the indefinite integral

1.  $\int \tan x \ dx$ .

 $answer: -\ln |\sin x| + C.$ 

2.  $\int \cot x \ dx$ .

cos x = cos

Problem 7 Evaluate the definite integral

1. 
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{x}{(1-3x)(1+3x)} dx$$
.

 $ansmer: \frac{18}{18} \ln \frac{8}{35}$ .

2. 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{(2-x)(2+x)} dx.$$

 $\operatorname{nnsue}: \frac{5}{2} \operatorname{ln} \frac{3}{4}.$ 

# Problem 8

- 1. State and prove the Mean Value Theorem.
- 2. Define Riemann sum.
- 3. Define definite integral.
- 4. State the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (both parts).
- 5. State the substitution rule.