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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

MIDTERM EXAM  
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MATH 200  
October 26, 2022

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1. (35 pts.) Evaluate the following limits. Show steps, as appropriate.

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} =$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) =$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{1/x} =$

(d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 + 4x - 5} =$

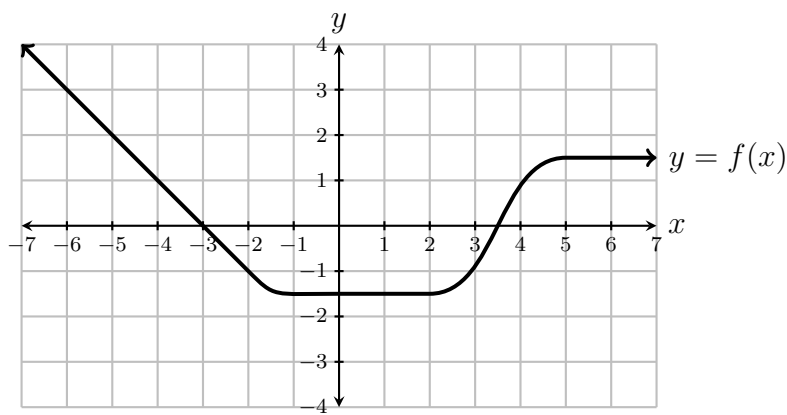
(e)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2+h} - \frac{1}{2}}{h} =$

(f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{(-x+4)(x+2)}{|-x+4|} =$

(g)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{(-x+5)(x+2)}{|-x+4|} =$

2. (5 pts.) Use a limit definition of a derivative to find the derivative of  $f(x) = 2 - 3x^2$ .

3. (5 pts.) The graph of a function  $f(x)$  is shown. Using the same grid, sketch the graph of  $f'(x)$ .



4. (5 pts.) Find all points  $(x, y)$  on the graph of  $y = x + \frac{1}{x-3}$  where the tangent line is horizontal.

5. (30 pts.) Find the indicated derivatives.

(a)  $f(\theta) = 5 + \ln(\pi\theta) + \sqrt{\theta^3}$

$$f'(\theta) =$$

$$f''(\theta) =$$

(b)  $D_x \left[ \frac{x}{x^3 + x^2 + 1} \right] =$

(c)  $D_x \left[ e^{4x} \sqrt{3x + 1} \right] =$

(d)  $D_x \left[ \ln(\sec(x^3)) \right] =$

(e)  $D_x \left[ \tan^{-1}(\pi x) \right] =$

6. (5 pts.) Consider the equation  $x \sin(y) = y^3$ . Use implicit differentiation to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

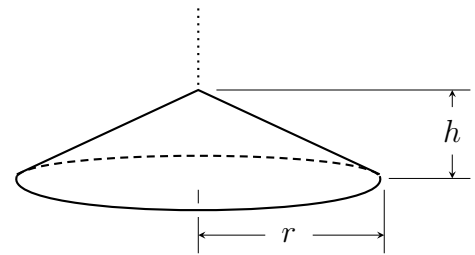
7. (5 pts.) Use logarithmic differentiation to find the derivative of  $f(x) = (1 + 2x)^x$ .

8. (10 pts.) A rock is thrown from a tower at time  $t = 0$ . At time  $t$  (in seconds) it has a height of  $s(t) = 48 + 32t - 16t^2$  feet. Please show your work in answering the following questions.

(a) When does the rock hit the ground?

(b) What is its velocity when it hits the ground?

9. (**Bonus:** 5 pts.) Sand falls at a rate of 6 cubic feet per minute, making a conical pile whose height  $h$  is always half its radius  $r$ . Find the rate of change of the radius  $r$  (in feet/min) when  $r = 2$  feet.



Geometry formula: The volume of a cone is  $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ .