

<http://www.harryzaims.com/201/201-spring-11/tests/>

Old Tests.

①  $\frac{d}{dx}[x^2-5x]$  by limit def'n

② Prove  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x-7) = -1$

③a  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2+2x-15}{x^2-5x+6}$

③  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{\text{poly } 1}{\text{poly } 2}$

③b  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2+2x-15}{x^2+5x+6}$

③c  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3-27}{x^2-5x+6}$

④  $\int (x+1) \sin(x^2+2x) dx$

⑤a  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \frac{\sqrt{t^2+40t-2}}{\sin(\pi t)} dt$

⑤b  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\sin x} \frac{\sqrt{t^2+40t-2}}{\sin(\pi t)} dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} &= \frac{(x+h)^2 - 5(x+h) - (x^2 - 5x)}{h} \\
 &= \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 5x - 5h - x^2 + 5x}{h} \\
 &= \frac{2xh + h^2 - 5h}{h} = 2x + h - 5 \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 2x - 5 \\
 &= f'(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) Let  $\epsilon > 0$  be given. Define  $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ .  
 Then, if  $0 < |x-2| < \delta$ , we have  
 $|3x-7 - (-1)| = |3x-6| = 3|x-2| < 3\delta = 3 \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{3} = \epsilon$   $\square$

$$(3a) \quad \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \frac{(x-3)(x+5)}{(x-3)(x-2)} = \frac{x+5}{x-2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 3} 8 \quad (x \neq 3)$$

$$(3b) \quad \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x^2 + 5x + 6} = \frac{(x-3)(x+5)}{(x+3)(x+2)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 3} 0$$

What I "meant"  $\frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x^2 + 2x - 15} = \frac{(x+3)(x+2)}{(x+5)(x-3)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 3} \cancel{\Delta}$

$$(3c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{4} \quad \int (x+1) \sin(x^2+2x) dx \\ & \quad u = x^2 + 2x \\ & \quad \Rightarrow du = (2x+2) dx \\ & \quad dx = \frac{du}{2x+2} = \frac{du}{2(x+1)} \\ & = \int \cancel{(x+1)} \sin(x^2+2x) \frac{du}{\cancel{2(x+1)}} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin u \, du \\ & = \frac{1}{2} [-\cos u] + C = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x^2+2x) + C \end{aligned}$$

 $\textcircled{5}$

$$\textcircled{5a} \quad \overset{\text{FTCI}}{\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \overset{g(x)}{\frac{\sqrt{t^2+40t-2}}{\sin(\pi t)}} dt} = \overset{\text{FINAL}}{\frac{\sqrt{x^2+40x-2}}{\sin(\pi x)}} = \frac{dg}{dx}$$

$g(\sin x)$  FTCl w/ chain rule

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\sin x} \frac{\sqrt{t^2+40t-2}}{\sin(\pi t)} dt$$

$$= \left( \frac{\sin^2 x + 40 \sin x - 2}{\sin(\pi \sin x)} \right) (\cos x) = \frac{dg}{d\sin x} \cdot \frac{d\sin x}{dx}$$

Dong ↗

| <b>December</b> |            |            |            |            |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Sun</i>      | <i>Mon</i> | <i>Tue</i> | <i>Wed</i> | <i>Thu</i> |
| <b>1</b>        | <b>2</b>   | <b>3</b>   | <b>4</b>   | <b>5</b>   |
| <b>8</b>        | <b>9</b>   | <b>10</b>  | <b>11</b>  | <b>12</b>  |

→ FINAL EXAM 12:10 - 2:00 p.m.