

Name

Solutions

- You have 15 minutes
- No calculators
- Show sufficient work

1. (2 points) What is the slope of the curve $y = 5e^x - 25 \tan(x) + 50 \sin(x) + 10x^2 - 100$ at its y-intercept?

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5e^x - 25 \sec^2(x) + 50 \cos(x) + 20x$$

At the y-intercept, $x=0$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{slope} &= \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 5e^0 - 25 \sec^2(0) + 50 \cos(0) + 20 \cdot 0 \\ &= 5 - 25 + 50 \\ &= \boxed{30} \end{aligned}$$

2. (2 points) There are an infinite number of points on the curve $f(x) = -6 \cos x + 5x - 42$ for which the line tangent to the curve is perpendicular to the line $2x + 16y = 5$. Determine the x-value for at least one of these points.

$$2x + 16y = 5 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}x + \frac{5}{16}$$

This line has slope $-1/8$.

A line perpendicular to this line has slope $\frac{-1}{-1/8} = 8$.

A line tangent to $f(x)$ at x has slope $f'(x) = 6 \sin(x) + 5$.

$$\text{Thus } 6 \sin(x) + 5 = 8 \Rightarrow \sin(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

or more generally, $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$ for any integer k
or $x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$

3. (2 points each) Using Leibniz notation (i.e., $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{dP}{dt}$, etc.), find derivatives for each of the following functions.

(a) $q = \left(\frac{x\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right)^{12} + \ln\left(\frac{\pi^3}{e^2 + 4}\right)$

(simplify your answer)

$$\begin{aligned} q &= \left(\frac{x^{3/2}}{x^{1/3}}\right)^{12} + \text{constant} \\ &= \frac{(x^{3/2})^{12}}{(x^{1/3})^{12}} + \text{constant} \\ &= \frac{x^{18}}{x^4} + \text{constant} \\ &= x^{14} + \text{constant} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dq}{dx} = 14x^{13}$$

(b) $R = v^4 \csc(v)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dR}{dv} &= \frac{d}{dv}(v^4) \csc(v) + v^4 \frac{d}{dv}(\csc(v)) \\ &= 4v^3 \csc(v) + v^4 (-\csc(v) \cot(v)) \\ &= 4v^3 \csc(v) - v^4 \csc(v) \cot(v) \end{aligned}$$

(c) $w = \frac{5}{\sqrt{t} + 5e^t}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dw}{dt} &= \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(5) \cdot (\sqrt{t} + 5e^t) - 5 \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\sqrt{t} + 5e^t)}{(\sqrt{t} + 5e^t)^2} \\ &= \frac{0 \cdot (\sqrt{t} + 5e^t) - 5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}t^{-1/2} + 5e^t\right)}{(\sqrt{t} + 5e^t)^2} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{5}{2\sqrt{t}} - 25e^t}{(\sqrt{t} + 5e^t)^2} \end{aligned}$$