1. Chain Rule:

(a) Let \( h(t) = \sin(\cos(\tan t)) \). Find the derivative with respect to \( t \).

**Solution.**

\[
\frac{d}{dt}(h(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}(\sin(\cos(tan t))) \\
= \cos(\cos(tan t)) \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\cos(tan t)) \\
= \cos(\cos(tan t)) \cdot (-\sin(tan t)) \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\tan t) \\
= \cos(\cos(tan t)) \cdot (-\sin(tan t)) \cdot \sec^2 t
\]

(b) Let \( s(x) = \sqrt{x} \) where \( x(t) = \ln(f(t)) \) and \( f(t) \) is a differentiable function. Find \( \frac{ds}{dt} \).

**Solution.** From \( \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \), we get

\[
\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{4x^{3/4}} \cdot \frac{f'(t)}{f(t)}.
\]

But we need to make sure that \( \frac{ds}{dt} \) is a single variable function of \( f \), so

\[
\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{4[\ln(f(t))]^{3/4}} \cdot \frac{f'(t)}{f(t)}.
\]

2. Parameterized curves:

(a) Describe and sketch the curve given parametrically by

\[
\begin{align*}
  x &= 5 \sin(3t) \\
  y &= 3 \cos(3t)
\end{align*}
\]

for \( 0 \leq t < \frac{2\pi}{3} \).

What happens if we instead allow \( t \) to vary between 0 and \( 2\pi \)?

**Solution.** Note that

\[
\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 = \sin^2(3t) + \cos^2(3t) = 1.
\]

So this parameterizes (at least part of) the ellipse \( \left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 = 1 \).
By examining differing values of $t$ in $0 \leq t \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$, we see that this parametrization travels the ellipse in a clockwise fashion exactly once.

- $t = 0 : (x(0), y(0)) = (0, 3)$
- $t = \pi/6 : (x(\pi/6), y(\pi/6)) = (5, 0)$
- $t = \pi/3 : (x(\pi/3), y(\pi/3)) = (0, -3)$
- $t = \pi/2 : (x(\pi/2), y(\pi/2)) = (-5, 0)$

If we let $t$ vary between 0 and $2\pi$, we will traverse the ellipse 3 times.

(b) Set up, but do not evaluate an integral that calculates the arc length of the curve described in part (a).

**Solution.** Arc length

$$s = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} \, dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \sqrt{(15 \cos(3t))^2 + (-9 \sin(3t))^2} \, dt.$$

(c) Consider the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 16$. Graph the set of solutions of this equation in $\mathbb{R}^2$ and find a parametrization that traverses the curve once counterclockwise.

**Solution.** If we let $x = 4 \cos t$ and $y = 4 \sin t$, then $x^2 + y^2 = (4 \cos t)^2 + (4 \sin t)^2 = 16$. More-
over, as \( t \) increases, this parametrization traverses the circle in a counterclockwise fashion:

\[
\begin{align*}
  t = 0 : (x(0), y(0)) &= (4, 0) \\
  t = \pi/2 : (x(\pi/2), y(\pi/2)) &= (0, 4) \\
  t = \pi : (x(\pi), y(\pi)) &= (-4, 0) \\
  t = 3\pi/2 : (x(3\pi/2), y(3\pi/2)) &= (0, -4) \\
  t = 2\pi : (x(2\pi), y(2\pi)) &= (4, 0)
\end{align*}
\]

To ensure that we travel the curve only once, we restrict \( t \) to the interval \([0, 2\pi)\). So the parametrization is

\[
\begin{cases}
  x = 4 \cos t \\
  y = 4 \sin t
\end{cases}
\text{ when } 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi.
\]

3. 1st and 2nd Derivative Tests:

(a) Use the 2nd Derivative Test to classify the critical numbers of the function \( f(x) = x^4 - 8x^2 + 10 \).

**Solution.** First, we find the critical points of \( f(x) \).

\[
  f'(x) = 4x^3 - 16x.
\]

\( f'(x) = 0 \) when \( 4x^3 - 16x = 4x(x^2 - 4) = 4x(x - 2)(x + 2) = 0 \). Hence \( f'(x) = 0 \) when \( x = 0, x = 2 \) or \( x = -2 \).
Now apply the 2nd Derivative Test to the three critical points. From $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 16$, we get:

- $f''(0) = -16 < 0$, so $y = f(x)$ is concave down at the point $(0, f(0))$. So a local max occurs at $(0, 10)$.
- $f''(-2) = 32 > 0$, so $y = f(x)$ is concave up at the point $(-2, f(-2))$. So a local min occurs at $(-2, -6)$.
- $f''(2) = 32 > 0$, so $y = f(x)$ is concave up at the point $(2, f(2))$. So a local min occurs at $(2, -6)$.

(b) Use the 1st Derivative Test and find the extrema of $h(s) = s^4 + 4s^3 - 1$.

**Solution.** First, find the critical points of $h(s)$.

$h'(s) = 4s^3 + 12s^2$.

Then $h'(s) = 0$ when $4s^3 + 12s^2 = 4s^2(s + 3) = 0$. So $h'(s) = 0$ when $s = 0$ and $s = -3$.

For the 1st Derivative Test, we need to determine if $h$ is increasing or decreasing on the intervals $(-\infty, -3), (-3, 0)$ and $(0, \infty)$.

- On $(-\infty, -3)$ choose any test point (for example, choose $s = -1000$). The sign of $h'(s) = 4s^3 + 12s^2 < 0$ on this interval. Hence $h(s)$ is decreasing on $(-\infty, -3)$.
- On $(-3, 0)$ choose any test point (for example, choose $s = -1$). The sign of $h'(s) = 4s^3 + 12s^2 > 0$ on this interval. Hence $h(s)$ is increasing on $(-3, 0)$.
- On $(0, \infty)$ choose any test point (for example, choose $s = 1000$). The sign of $h'(s) = 4s^3 + 12s^2 > 0$ on this interval. Hence $h(s)$ is increasing on $(0, \infty)$.

Since at $s = -3$ the function changes from decreasing to increasing, the function must have obtained a local min at $s = -3$.

At $s = 0$, neither a max or a min occurs in the value of $h$.

(c) Explain why the 2nd Derivative test is unable to classify all the critical numbers of $h(s) = s^4 + 4s^3 - 1$.

**Solution.** When $s = -3$, $h''(-3) = 36 > 0$. A local min occurs when $s = -3$ by the 2nd Derivative Test.

When $s = 0$, $h''(0) = 0$. The 2nd Derivative Test is inconclusive. The graph of $y = h(s)$ has no concavity at $(0, h(0))$. Without more information (the 1st Derivative Test), we are unable to identify $(0, h(0))$ as a local max, min or a point of inflection.

4. Consider the function $f(x) = x^2 e^{-x}$.
(a) Find the best linear approximation to $f$ at $x = 0$.

**Solution.** Recall that in Calc I and II, the "best linear approximation" is synonymous with the equation of the tangent line or the 1st order Taylor polynomial. Hence, $f'(x) = 2xe^{-x} + x^2(-e^{-x})$. Since $f'(0) = 0$, the tangent line has no slope at $(0, f(0)) = (0, 0)$. The equation of the tangent line is $y = 0$.

(b) Compute the second-order Taylor polynomial at $x = 0$.

**Solution.** By definition, the second-order Taylor polynomial at $x = 0$ is

$$T_2(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}(x - 0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(x - 0)^2.$$

Since $f''(x) = 2e^{-x} - 4xe^{-x} + x^2e^{-x}$, we compute that $f''(0) = 2$. Hence

$$T_2(x) = 0 + \frac{0}{1!}(x - 0) + \frac{2}{2!}(x - 0)^2 = x^2.$$

(c) Explain how the second-order Taylor polynomial at $x = 0$ demonstrates that $f$ must have a local minimum at $x = 0$.

**Solution.** The second-order Taylor polynomial is the best quadratic approximation to the curve $y = f(x)$ at the point $(0, f(0))$. Since $T_2(x) = x^2$ clearly has a local minimum at $(0, 0)$, and $(0, 0)$ is the location of a critical point of $f$, then $f$ must also have a local minimum at $(0, 0)$.

5. Consider the integral $\int_0^{\sqrt{3\pi}} 2x \cos (x^2) \, dx$.

(a) Sketch the area in the $xy$-plane that is implicitly defined by this integral.

**Solution.** The shadow area in the following picture is the area defined by the integral.
(b) To evaluate, you will need to perform a substitution. Choose a proper $u = f(x)$ and rewrite the integral in terms of $u$. Sketch the area in the $uv$-plane that is implicitly defined by this integral.

**Solution.** Let $u = x^2$. Then $du = 2xdx$, so the integral becomes

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/\sqrt{3}} 2x \cos(x^2) dx = \int_{0}^{3\pi} \cos u du.$$

(c) Evaluate the integral $\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3\pi}} 2x \cos(x^2) dx$.

**Solution.**

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3\pi}} 2x \cos(x^2) dx = \int_{0}^{3\pi} \cos u du = \left[ \sin u \right]_{u=0}^{u=3\pi} = \sin(3\pi) - \sin 0 = 0.$$