

# Math 180 Exam 1 Review

Daniel McLaury

1. An object is launched into the air. Its position at time  $t$  is given by  $s(t) = -5t^2 + 5t + 10$ .

(a) Find the average velocity on the interval  $[1, 2]$ .

(b) Find the average velocity on the interval  $[0, h]$ . Simplify your answer.

(c) Find the instantaneous velocity at  $t = 0$  using the definition of the derivative.

(d) Write the equation of the tangent line to the graph of  $s(t)$  through the point  $(0, 10)$ .

2. (Briggs and Cochran, Exercise 2.2.7) Use the supplied graph of  $h(x)$  to determine the following.

(a)  $h(2)$

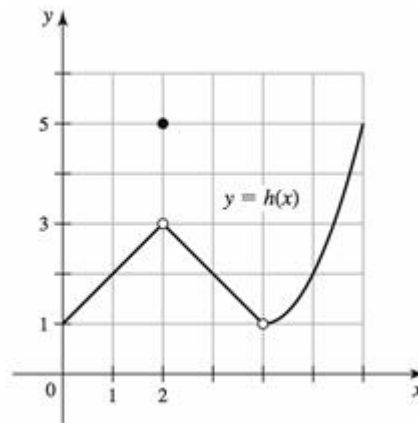
(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x)$

(c)  $h(4)$

(d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} h(x)$

(e) Is  $h$  continuous at  $x = 2$ ?

(f) How about at  $x = 4$ ?



3. Calculate each of the following limits if it exists.

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x - 5}{x^2 - 4x - 5}$

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

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\tan(3x)}$

4. Consider the function  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 + 1} - 2}{1 - x}$ . Calculate the following:

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

(d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$

5. Prove, using the formal definition of limits, that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2x - 3 = -1$ .

6. Calculate the derivatives of the following functions:

(a)  $\frac{5}{1 + e^{-3t}}$

(b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-x^2}$

(c)  $x^5 \sin(x) + x^4 \cos(x) + 1$

(d)  $\sqrt{1 + \sin^2(x)}$

7. On which intervals are the following functions continuous?

(a)  $\frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$

(b)  $\sqrt{3x - 1}$

(c)  $\frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$

8. A piñata hangs from a spring. Its height at time  $t$  given by  $y(t) = 15 \sin(2\pi t) + 20$ .

(a) Find the velocity and acceleration functions for the piñata.

(b) What are the height, velocity, and acceleration of the piñata at  $t = 3$ ?

9. Consider the function  $f(t) = t^4 - 5t^3 + 2$ .

(a) Show that  $f$  has a root between  $t = 0$  and  $t = 1$ . Justify your answer.

(b) Improve upon this result by finding an interval of length  $\frac{1}{4}$  on which  $f$  has a root. (Remember – no calculators!)