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KOÇ UNIVERSITY

MATH 102 - CALCULUS

Midterm I                      April 13, 2010

**Duration of Exam: 90 minutes**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** No calculators may be used on the test. No books, no notes, and no talking allowed. You must always **explain your answers** and **show your work** to receive **full credit**. Use the back of these pages if necessary. **Print (use CAPITAL LETTERS)** and **sign your name, and indicate your section below.**

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

**Surname:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Section (Check One):**

Section 1: Sultan Erdoğan M-W (14:00)                      \_\_\_\_\_

Section 2: Benjamin Smith M-W (17:00)                      \_\_\_\_\_

Section 3: Selda Küçükçifçi T-Th (11:00)                      \_\_\_\_\_

Section 4: Selda Küçükçifçi T-Th (14:00)                      \_\_\_\_\_

Section 5: Sultan Erdoğan T-Th(12:30)                      \_\_\_\_\_

PROBLEM	POINTS	SCORE
1	14	
2	24	
3	8	
4	18	
5	20	
6	16	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

1. Let  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x-3}$

(a) (6 points) Find the domain and the range of  $f(x)$ .

(b) (8 points) Let  $g(x)$  be the function that corresponds to the graph obtained by first reflecting the graph of  $f(x)$  about the  $x$ -axis, then shifting the reflected graph 3 units right and finally shifting 1 unit up the graph obtained after the horizontal shift. Determine  $g(x)$ .

2. (24 points) Evaluate the following limits, if they exist. If the limit is infinity, specify whether it is positive or negative infinity. (Do not use l'Hospital's Rule):

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{3-2x}}$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^3 + x^4}$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{101} - 1}{x - 1}$  (Hint: Use definition of derivative.)

(d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ , if  $4 \arctan x \leq f(x) \leq \pi \ln(e/x)$  for  $x > 0$ .

**3.** (8 points) Find the constants  $a$  and  $b$  that makes the following function continuous for all real numbers:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - x, & x \leq 0 \\ ax + b, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}, & 1 < x \end{cases}$$

4. (18 points) Consider the function  $f(x)$  that satisfies the given conditions:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 0,$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \text{ on } (1/2, 1) \cup (1, \infty),$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \text{ on } (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1/2),$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \text{ on } (0, 1),$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \text{ on } (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty).$$

(a) Find the horizontal and vertical asymptotes of  $f(x)$ .

(b) Determine where  $f$  is increasing or decreasing.

(c) Determine where  $f$  is concave upward or concave downward.

5. (20 points) Find the derivative of the following function  $f$ .

(a)  $f(x) = 1 + 2x^2 + \frac{5e^x}{x}$

(b)  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{x}}$

(c)  $f(x) = \ln \frac{(2x + 1)^3}{(x - 1)^4}$

(d)  $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$

6. (16 points) (a) Use implicit differentiation to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if

$$\sin(x^2 + y) = -e^y \cos(x^2).$$

- (b) Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve  $y = \frac{x-3}{x^2-3}$  at the point  $(2, -1)$ .