

**Question 1: (10 Points)**

Find the following derivative :  $\frac{d}{dt} \int_{2t-1}^{\ln t} x e^x dx$

**Question 2: (10 Points)**

Given that the derivative of  $e^x(x^2 - 2x - 1)$  is equal to  $e^x(x^2 - 3)$ , evaluate the following integral:

$$\int_0^1 e^x(x^2 - 3)dx$$

**Question 3: (20 Points)**

- (a) Write an integral expression for the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by  $y = -x + 2$ , and the lines  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ , and  $x = 2$ , about the  $x$ -axis.
- (b) Write an integral expression for the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by  $y = -x + 2$ , and the lines  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ , and  $x = 2$ , about  $y = 3$ .
- (c) Find the volume of the solids in parts (a) and (b) by using the Theorem of Pappus.

**Question 4: (10 Points)**

Find the area of the region between the curve  $y = 2 - \sqrt{x}$  and the y-axis for  $0 \leq x \leq 9$ .

**Question 5: (15 Points)**

Find the derivatives of the inverse functions  $f^{-1}(x)$  of the following functions  $f(x)$ :

(a)  $f(x) = 2^x$

(b)  $f(x) = \log_3(x)$

(c)  $f(x) = 2\sin(x)$

**Question 6: (15 Points)**

Find the integrals of the following functions:

(a)  $f(x) = x^\pi$

(b)  $f(x) = \pi^x$

(c)  $f(x) = 6 \tan(3x)$

**Question 7: (20 Points)**

Evaluate the following integrals

(a)  $\int \cos^3(x) \sin(x) dx$

(b)  $\int \frac{dx}{x \log_{10} x}$

(c)  $\int \frac{2^{\ln x}}{x} dx$

(d)  $\int \frac{4 \sec^2 x}{1 - 4 \tan x} dx$

**MIDTERM I PART:**

**QUESTION 1(15 Points)**

Find the following limits:

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x \cos(a+x)} - \frac{1}{x \cos a} \right]$  , given that  $\sec a = 2$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\csc(\pi/2 - x) \tan(2x)}{\csc(x) \sin^2(3x)}$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 11} \frac{121 - x^2}{\sqrt{x-2} - 3}$

**QUESTION 2(15 Points)**

The graph of  $y = f(x)$  is shown below. The x-coordinates of the points A, B ... are  $x_A, x_B, \dots$ . The inflection points are  $I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4$ . The tangent to the graph at  $I_1$  is horizontal, and at  $I_2$  is vertical.

- a) What can you say about  $f'(x)$  at A, B, ..., L ? Explain !
- b) What can you say about  $f''(x)$  at A, B, ..., L ? Explain !
- c) Which are the critical points?
- d) What is  $f'''(x)$  at  $I_1, I_2, I_3$  ?