

Department :

Id number :

Name :

1. (15 pts.) Evaluate the limit, if it exists. If not, give reasons.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 1 + \sin(\cos^{-1}x)}{x^3}$.

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \tanh\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)(2x+1)^{\cot x}$.

2. (15 pts.)

(a) Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve

$$\tan^{-1}(x^2y + y) = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1}(x + xy^3) \quad \text{at } x = 0.$$

(b) Find the linearization of the function

$$f(x) = \cos^{-1}(\tanh x)$$

at $x = 0$.

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3. (15 pts.) Show that

$$|\ln x - \ln y| \geq |x - y|$$

for all $x, y \in (0,1)$.

4. (15 pts.)

(a) Show that $\sinh^{-1}x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and

$$\cosh^{-1}x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \text{ for } x \geq 1.$$

(b) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$,

$y = \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1}\right)$ and $y = 0$ about the y -axis.

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5. (15 pts.) Evaluate the following integral

$$\int \frac{x^4 - x^3 + 4x^2 + x + 1}{x(x^2 + 1)^2} dx.$$

6. (15 pts.) Find the values of p for which the integral converges.

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^5 - x)^p} dx.$$

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7. (15 pts.) Let $f(b)$ be the area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = \sinh^{-1}x, 0 \leq x \leq b$, about the x -axis and $g(b)$ be the area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = \sinh^{-1}x, 0 \leq x \leq b$, about the y -axis.

Compute $\lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(b)}{g(b)}$.

8. (15 pts.) Find the arc length of the curve C from $t=0$ to the first point where there is a horizontal tangent line.

$$C : x(t) = 2\cos t - \cos 2t, \quad y(t) = 2\sin t - \sin 2t.$$

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9. (15 pts.) Consider the region Ω in the first quadrant between two polar curves $r = 2 \cos \theta$ and $r = 2 \sin \theta$. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region Ω about the y -axis.

10. (15 pts.)

(a) Graph the curve $r = 2 - \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$.

(b) Find the area of the region that lies inside both curves $r^2 = \sqrt{2} \sin 4\theta$ and $r = 1$.