

MA 125, CALCULUS I

November 28, 2012

Name (Print last name first):

Student Signature:

TEST IV

No calculators are permitted!

PART I - Basic Skills

**Part I consists of 6 questions. Each question is worth 7 points.
Clearly write your answer in the space provided after each question.**

Question 1

Find the absolute minimum and absolute maximum values of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

on the closed interval $[0, 2]$. (Be sure to give both x and y -coordinates!)

Question 2

Use the Mean Value Theorem to show that the equation

$$x^5 + x - 1 = 0$$

has **exactly one** solution in the interval $[-1, 1]$.

Question 3

Find the open interval on which the function

$$g(x) = x^2 e^x$$

is decreasing. (Clearly indicate the end-points of your interval!)

Question 4

Find the interval(s) on which the function

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{20}x^5 - \frac{1}{6}x^3$$

is concave up. (For an extra credit, sketch the graph.)

Question 5

Find the most general antiderivative of the function $f(x) = e^x - x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + \sin x$.

Question 6

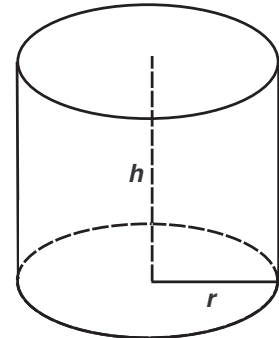
Find two positive numbers whose sum is 20 and whose product is **maximal**. (Just a guess is not enough. Do the relevant calculus work.)

Problem 2 [12 points]

A manufacturer plans to produce a cylindrical container with an open top. Let r denote the radius of the base and h denote the height of the cylinder. The bottom has area πr^2 and the side wall has surface area $2\pi r h$. The volume of the container is $\pi r^2 h$.

Suppose the volume must be equal to 1000π (cubic meters).

Find r and h so that the area of the bottom and side wall combined is minimal.



$$\text{Volume} = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{Bottom} = \pi r^2$$

$$\text{Side wall} = 2\pi r h$$

Problem 3 [12 points]

An object moves along a straight line with acceleration

$$a(t) = 12t - 4.$$

Use antiderivatives to answer the following questions.

(a) Find the velocity function $v(t)$ of the object if its initial velocity is $v(0) = 3$.

(b) Find the position function $s(t)$ of the object if its initial position is $s(0) = 0$.

- (e) Find interval(s) where the function is concave down, and interval(s) where it is concave up. [Hint: Factoring out might prove useful in your calculations!]
- (f) Find inflection points (if any).
- (g) Use the information from parts (a)–(f) above to sketch the graph.