## Math 121 Midterm Exam #1 October 2, 2019

- This is a closed-book examination. No books, notes, calculators, cell phones, communication devices of any sort, or other aids are permitted.
- You need *not* simplify algebraically complicated answers. However, numerical answers such as  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ ,  $4^{\frac{3}{2}}$ ,  $\sinh(\ln 3)$ ,  $e^{\ln 4}$ ,  $\ln(e^7)$ , or  $e^{3\ln 3}$  should be simplified.
- $\bullet$  Please *show* all of your work and *justify* all of your answers. (You may use the backs of pages for additional work space.)
- **1.** [14 Points]
- (a) Use implicit differentiation to **PROVE** that  $\frac{d}{dx} \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ .
- (b) From part (a) we now know that  $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$ . You may use this fact to **PROVE** that

$$\int \frac{1}{3+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C \quad \longleftarrow \text{ Prove this.}$$

- **2.** [24 Points] Evaluate the following **limit**. Please justify your answer. Be clear if the limit equals a value,  $+\infty$  or  $-\infty$ , or Does Not Exist. Simplify.
- (a)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\arcsin x + x^2 + \ln(1-x)}{\cosh(2x) \arctan(5x) e^{-5x}}$
- (b)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ 1 \arcsin\left(\frac{5}{x^2}\right) \right]^{x^2}$
- 3. [42 Points] Compute each of the following integrals. Please simplify your answer.

(a) 
$$\int_2^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx$$

(b) 
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx$$

$$(c) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{3 + \sin^2 x} \ dx$$

(d) 
$$\int \frac{1}{x [3 + (\ln x)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

4. [20 Points] Compute each of the following integrals. Please simplify your answer.

- (a) Show that  $\int_0^1 x^2 \arcsin x \ dx = \frac{\pi}{6} \frac{2}{9}$
- (b) Show that  $\int_0^1 (x+1) \arctan x \ dx = \frac{\pi 1 \ln 2}{2}$

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## **OPTIONAL BONUS**

OPTIONAL BONUS #1 Compute the following indefinite integral.

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