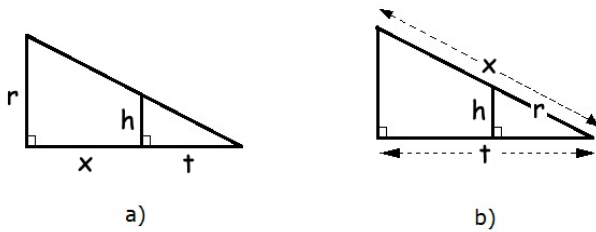


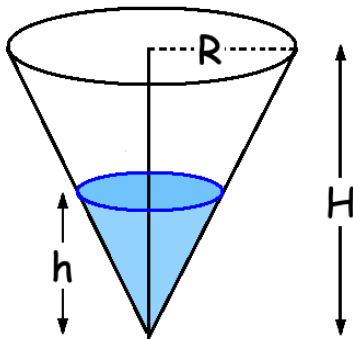
## Calculus

1. Express  $x$  in terms of the other variables in the picture.

**Solution**



2. A water tank is of the shape of a cone. The tank is  $H = 20$ ft tall and the circular top edge of the cone has a radius  $R = 5$ ft long. If the surface of the water is at a height of  $h = 3$ ft, what is the surface area of the top of the water? **Solution**



3. Compute the given limits.

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2^x - 2^{-x}}$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2^x - 2^{-x}}$  **Solution**

4. Find all relative extrema for the function  $f(x) = 2x^3 + 6x^2 - 54x - 15$ . State the intervals over which  $f$  is increasing and decreasing. **Solution**

5. Find the slope of the tangent line drawn to the graph of  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x + 1$  from the point  $P(4, 7)$ . **Solution**

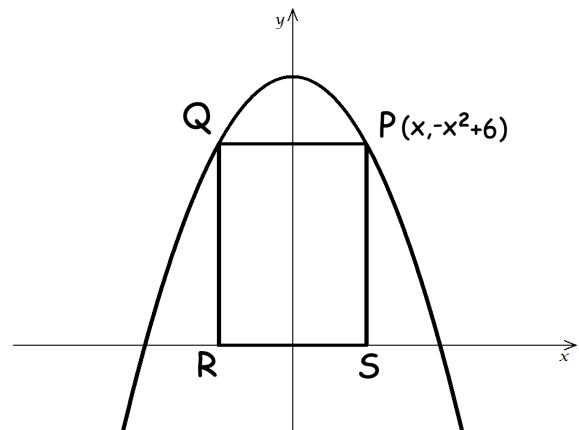
6. Find all values of  $b$  and  $c$  so that  $y = 10x + 1$  is tangent to  $f(x) = x^3 + bx^2 + cx - 3$ . **Solution**

7. Find an equation of the common tangent lines drawn to the graphs of  $y = x^2$  and  $y = (x - 2)^2 + 12$ . **Solution**

8. Find all values of  $p$  so that  $y = 4x + 2$  is tangent to  $y = px^2 + 8$ . **Solution**

9. Find the greatest possible value of the product of two positive numbers if the sum of one number and the square of the other is 6. **Solution**

10. Let  $P(x, y)$  be a point on the graph of  $y = -x^2 + 6$  with  $0 < x < \sqrt{6}$ . Let PQRS be a rectangle with one side on the  $x$ -axis and two vertices on the graph, as shown on the picture. Find the exact value of the greatest possible area of such a rectangle. **Solution**



11. Find the point(s) on the graph of  $y = 5x^2$  that is closest to the point  $P(0, 2)$ . **Solution**

12. Which square-based open box with a surface of 2400 square inches has the greatest volume? **Solution**

13. Compute the given limit. You may assume that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^x$  **Solution**

14. Compute each of the given indefinite integrals.

a)  $\int e^{3x-2} dx$                       e)  $\int \cos^2 x dx$

b)  $\int (5x + 8)^{10} dx$                 f)  $\int \frac{1}{3-x} dx$

c)  $\int \cos(2x - \pi) dx$                 g)  $\int \frac{6x-1}{2x+5} dx$

d)  $\int \sin x \cos x dx$                 **Solution**

**Lecture Videos**

Average Speed and Velocity

Average Velocity

Complete Analysis of a Function - Part 1

Limits at Infinity - Part 1 and Part 2

Two-Sided Limits

The First Derivative Test

Proving the Intermediate Value Theorem

The Bolzano-Weierstrass Theorem

A Definition of  $e$

For more documents like this, visit our page at <https://teaching.martahidegkuti.com> and click on Lecture Notes. E-mail questions or comments to [mhidegkuti@ccc.edu](mailto:mhidegkuti@ccc.edu).