

MATH 141  
SPRING 2016  
EXAM 1

NAME:

1. [10 pts.] For the function  $f(x) = -x^2 + 8$ , find the slope of the line tangent to the graph of  $f^{-1}$  at the point  $(4, 2)$ .
2. [10 pts. each] Find the derivative of each function.
  - (a)  $f(x) = \cot(e^x)$
  - (b)  $g(x) = \ln(\ln x)$
  - (c)  $h(x) = (2x + 1)^{2x}$
  - (d)  $x(t) = \sec(\sin^{-1} 5t)$
  - (e)  $v(y) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{y^2 + 1}\right)$
  - (f)  $\varphi(x) = \tanh^3(x^2)$
3. [10 pts. each] Determine each indefinite integral.
  - (a)  $\int (2e^{-6x} + e^{9x}) dx$
  - (b)  $\int \frac{9}{4 - 9y} dy$
  - (c)  $\int x^7 8^{x^8} dx$
  - (d)  $\int \frac{\sinh t}{1 + \cosh t} dt.$
4. [10 pts. each] Evaluate each definite integral.
  - (a)  $\int_1^2 (1 + \ln x)x^x dx$
  - (b)  $\int_0^{\ln \sqrt{3}} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx$
5. [10 pts.] Evaluate the limit using L'Hôpital's Rule:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\sqrt{x-1})^{2 \sin \pi x}$$

## FORMULAS & DEFINITIONS

1.  $\theta = \tan^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow x = \tan \theta$ , for  $\theta \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$
2.  $\theta = \cot^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow x = \cot \theta$ , for  $\theta \in (0, \pi)$
3.  $\theta = \sec^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow x = \sec \theta$ , for  $\theta \in [0, \pi/2) \cup (\pi/2, \pi]$
4.  $\theta = \csc^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow x = \csc \theta$ , for  $\theta \in [-\pi/2, 0) \cup (0, \pi/2]$
5.  $(\sin^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ , for  $x \in (-1, 1)$
6.  $(\tan^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ , for  $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$
7.  $(\sec^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ , for  $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$
8.  $\int b^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln b} b^x + c$ , for  $b \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$
9.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + c$ , for  $a \in (0, \infty)$
10.  $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + c$ , for  $a \neq 0$
11.  $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{x}{a} \right| + c$ , for  $a \in (0, \infty)$
12.  $\int \sin^n x dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} x \cos x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx$
13.  $\int \cos^n x dx = \frac{\cos^{n-1} x \sin x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x dx$
14.  $\int \tan^n x dx = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx$ ,  $n \neq 1$
15.  $\int \sec^n x dx = \frac{\sec^{n-2} x \tan x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \sec^{n-2} x dx$ ,  $n \neq 1$
16.  $\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + c = \ln |\sec x| + c$
17.  $\int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + c$
18.  $\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + c$
19.  $\int \csc x dx = -\ln |\csc x + \cot x| + c$