

Calculus Midterm
2014/11/11

✓ 1. (10 points) Prove that if $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous, then there exists $c \in [0, 1]$ such that $f(c) = c$.

? 2. (10 points) State and prove the ^{reciprocal} ~~product~~ rule of limit.

$$\frac{|g(x) - M|}{|g(x)| |M|}$$

$$\frac{|M|^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{|M|^2} \frac{|M|^2}{2} \epsilon$$

? 3. (10 points) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \sin^3 x, & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \text{ and } x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$, then prove or disprove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$.

$$|f(x)| < \epsilon$$

$$\sin^3 x < \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon \int$$

✓ 4. (10 points) Show that $\tan x \geq x^2, \forall x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{8}]$.

$$f(x)$$

$$|x - 0| < 1$$

$$x^2 < 1$$

$$\sin^3 x < 1$$

? 5. (10 points) Prove or disprove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin^3 x \sin(\frac{1}{x^5} + 4)$ exists.

pinch

$$6 (\sec u)^3 \frac{\sec u}{u^4}$$

6. (15 points)

$$\sec^6(u)$$

$$\sec(\sin^3(x^3+2))$$

(a) If $f(x) = \sec^6(\sin^3(x^3+2))$, then compute $f'(x)$. $\sec(\sin(x^3+2))^3$

$$\sin^3(x^3+2)$$

(b) If $\tan(x-y^2) = (x^2+4)^{20}$, then compute $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

? (c) Let $f(x) = \frac{\sin^2(x^2-1)}{1+x^4}$, then compute $f''(x)$.

? 7. (10 points) If $f(\frac{x-1}{\cos^2 x + 1}) = x^2$, then compute $f'(0)$. $0 < ? < 1$

8. (10 points) Prove that if $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L \neq 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = 0$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ does not exist.

9. (10 points) Compute $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}$.

10. (5 points) How did the police officer recognize that professor's classmate lived in Bellingham of the U.S. or in Bellingham of Canada?

$$|x| < \delta$$

$$|\sin^3 x \sin(\frac{1}{x^5} + 4)| < \epsilon$$

$$f(x+1)$$

$$f(x) =$$

$$0 < ? < 1$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x$$