

# Final Answers

## MATH104 December 2014

April 16, 2015

### How to use this resource

- When you feel reasonably confident, simulate a full exam and grade your solutions. [For your grading you can get the full solutions here.](#)
- If you're not quite ready to simulate a full exam, we suggest you thoroughly and slowly work through each problem. Use this document with the final answers only to check if your answer is correct, without spoiling the full solution.
- Should you need more help, check out the hints and video lecture on the [Math Education Resources](#).

### Tips for Using Previous Exams to Study: Work through problems

*Resist the temptation to read any of the final answers below before completing each question by yourself first! We recommend you follow the guide below.*

1. **How to use the final answer:** *The final answer is not a substitution for the full solution!* The final answer alone will not give you full marks. The final answer is provided so that you can check the correctness of your work without spoiling the full solution.
  - To answer each question, only use what you could also use in the exam. [Download the raw exam here.](#)
  - If you found an answer, how could you verify that it is correct from your work only? E.g. check if the units make sense, etc. Only then compare with our result.
  - If your answer is correct: good job! Move on to the next question.
  - Otherwise, go back to your work and check it for improvements. Is there another approach you could try? If you still can't get to the right answer, you can check the full solution on the [Math Education Resources](#).
2. **Reflect on your work:** Generally, reflect on how you solved the problem. Don't just focus on the final answer, but whether your mental process was correct. If you were stuck at any point, what helped you to go forward? What made you confident that your answer was correct? What can you take away from this so that, next time, you can complete a similar question without any help?
3. **Plan further studying:** Once you feel confident enough with a particular topic, move on to topics that need more work. Focus on questions that you find challenging, not on those that are easy for you. Once you are ready to tackle a full exam, follow the advice for the [full exam \(click here\)](#).

**Please note that all final answers were extracted automatically from the full solution. It is possible that the final answer shown here is not complete, or it may be missing entirely. In such a case, please notify [mer-wiki@math.ubc.ca](mailto:mer-wiki@math.ubc.ca). Your feedback helps us improve.**

This pdf was created for your convenience when you study Math and prepare for your final exams. All the content here, and much more, is freely available on the [Math Education Resources](#).

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### Question 1 (a)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{3 - x} = -6$$

### Question 1 (b)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 16} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 4}{x - 16} = \frac{1}{8}$$

### Question 1 (c)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 6$ , then  $f$  is continuous from the right at 2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 0 \neq 6$  So  $f(x)$  is not continuous from the right at  $x = 2$ .

### Question 1 (d)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

The point which we get is  $(-1, f(-1)) = (-1, \frac{323}{3})$ , where  $f(-1) = \frac{323}{3}$ .

### Question 1 (e)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$$y = -5x + 17$$

### Question 1 (f)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$$y'(x) = 9e^{9x} \cos x - e^{9x} \sin x \text{ and we are done.}$$

### Question 1 (g)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

So, we determine what the acceleration function is.  $a = 12t^2$  and evaluating the acceleration at  $t = 2$ , we obtain  $f''(2) = 48$ .

### Question 1 (h)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$$h'(4) = -6$$

### Question 1 (i)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{x}(\ln x)x^{\ln x}$$

### Question 1 (j)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

When the investment is  $P(t) = 500$ ,  $P'(t) = 25$ .

### Question 1 (k)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$\sec^2 f(x)(f'(x)) = 5$  and we are done.

### Question 1 (l)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$h'(x) = f(x) + xf'(x) + 2$  Substituting in  $x = 2$  we obtain that  $h'(2) = f(2) + 2f'(2) + 2 = 0 + 2(0) + 2 = 2 \neq 0$ . Since  $h'(2) \neq 0$ ,  $h$  does not have a local extrema at  $x = 2$ .

### Question 1 (m)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a)$ . Take  $f(x) = \sin x$  and  $a = 0$ , we obtain that  $L(x) = \sin(0) + \cos(0)(x - 0) = 0 + 1(x) = x$ ; then  $|\sin 0.12 - 0.12| \approx |L(0.12) - 0.12| = 0.12 - 0.12 = 0$

### Question 1 (n)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$$f_2(x) = 1 + \frac{2}{3}(x - 1) - \frac{1}{9}(x - 1)^2$$

### Question 2

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

Lastly,  $f'(1) = 1$ .

### Question 3 (a)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$$e(p, q) = \frac{-3p^3}{q+3q^3}$$

### Question 3 (b)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$q' = \frac{-3}{7}$ . Last, we check what the change in revenue is when  $p = 2, q = 3$ . Recall that  $R = pq$  and hence,  $R' = q + pq'$  using the product rule when differentiating with respect to price,  $p$ . Substituting  $p = 2, q = 3, q' = \frac{-3}{7}$ , we obtain that  $R' = 3 + 2(\frac{-3}{7}) = 3 - \frac{6}{7} > 0$ . Since  $R' > 0$  when price  $p = 2$ , slightly raising the price will increase the revenue.

### Question 3 (c)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$\frac{dq}{dt} = -3$  So the demand is decreasing at a rate of 3 units/month.

### Question 4

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

We obtain that  $x = 40$ . This means that if we sell 40 bus tour tickets and 60 train tour tickets, we maximize the revenue.

### Question 5 (a)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

So the critical point of  $f$  occurs at  $x = 2$ .

### Question 5 (b)

**FINAL ANSWER.** So  $f$  is increasing on the intervals  $(-\infty, 0)$  and  $(2, \infty)$  and decreasing on  $(0, 2)$ .

### Question 5 (c)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$$f''(x) = \frac{e^x(x^2 - 4x + 6)}{x^4}$$

### Question 5 (d)

**FINAL ANSWER.** So on both  $(-\infty, 0)$  and  $(0, \infty)$ ,  $f$  is concave up.

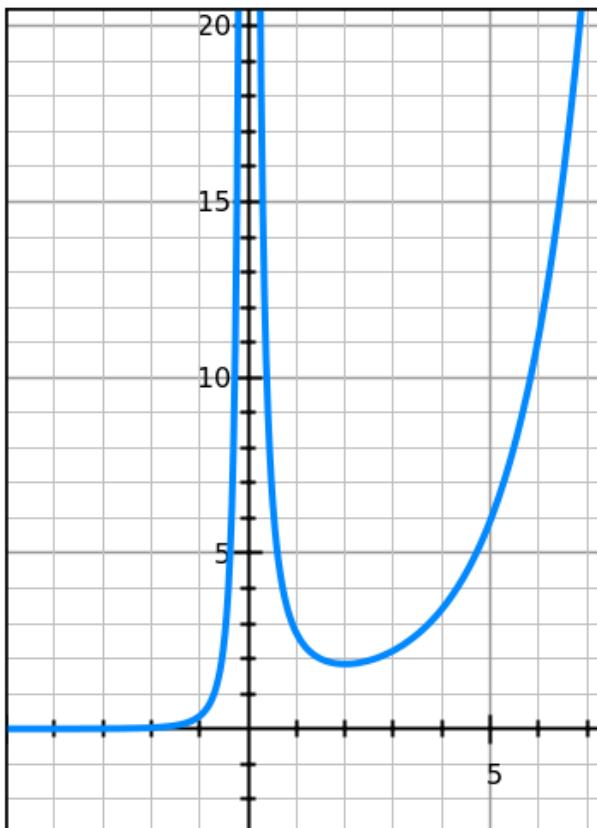
### Question 5 (e)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

We learn from the second calculation that as  $x$  gets very small and speeds towards  $-\infty$ ,  $f(x)$  approaches 0.

### Question 5 (f)

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!



### Question 6

**FINAL ANSWER.** THIS QUESTION HAS NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED! THE ANSWER BELOW MAY CONTAIN MISTAKES!

$f(2) = 2^2 - \frac{4}{9} > 0$  Since  $f''(x)$  is continuous on  $(0, \infty)$ , and  $f''(0) < 0$  while  $f''(2) > 0$ , by the intermediate value theorem, there exists a point  $c \in (0, 2)$  so that  $f''(c) = 0$ ; as such there exists an  $\epsilon > 0$  such that  $f''(c + \epsilon)$  and  $f''(c - \epsilon)$  have different signs. So indeed the given function  $f$  has an inflection point on  $(0, \infty)$ .