Final answers script in beta

Final Answers
MATH105 April 2013

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`. 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.

Question 1 (a)

Easiness: 4.3/5

FINAL ANSWER. $(x, y, z) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = -3$

Question 1 (b)

Easiness: 4.6/5

FINAL ANSWER. $y(3xy + 2) = 8$

Question 1 (c)

Easiness: 4.5/5

FINAL ANSWER. $\int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{5\cos\theta d\theta}{\sqrt{(5)^2-(5)^2(\sin\theta)^2}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ Since this is a definite integral, the result is a number and we do not need to return to the previous variables.

Question 1 (d)

Easiness: 3.2/5

FINAL ANSWER. This last relation tells us that b=n+a=5.5.

Question 1 (e)

Easiness: 3.8/5

FINAL ANSWER. $\displaystyle\int_{-1}^{2} |2x| dx = 5$

Question 1 (f)

Easiness: 4.2/5

FINAL ANSWER. $F'(\pi) = 0$

Question 1 (g)

Easiness: 5.0/5

FINAL ANSWER. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(2x-4)^2} dx = \frac{1}{8}$

Question 1 (h)

Easiness: 4.7/5

FINAL ANSWER. Therefore, $\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x^7}\, dx = -\frac{\ln(x)}{6x^6} - \frac{1}{36x^6} + C =$ $\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x^7}\, dx = -\frac{\ln(x)}{6x^6} - \frac{1}{36x^6} + C$

Question 1 (i)

Easiness: 2.8/5

FINAL ANSWER. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^k k!} = e^{\left(e^{-1}\right)}$

Question 1 (j)

Easiness: 4.6/5

FINAL ANSWER. $\left|\int_1^5 \frac{1}{x}\, dx - S_n\right| \leq \frac{24(5-1)^5}{180 \cdot 4^4} = \frac{8}{15}$

Question 1 (k)

Easiness: 5.0/5

FINAL ANSWER. valid when $|2x| < 1$, that is, when $|x| < 1/2$.

Question 1 (l) **Easiness: 1.9/5**

FINAL ANSWER. Solving gives $e^{e^{-1}} = k$

Question 1 (m) **Easiness: 5.0/5**

FINAL ANSWER. $F(t) = 1 - t^{-3}$. Therefore, the cumulative distribution is $F(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{t^3}$

Question 1 (n) **Easiness: 5.0/5**

FINAL ANSWER. $\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{2}{15}\left(4^{5/3} - 1\right)$.

Question 2 (a) **Easiness: 3.3/5**

FINAL ANSWER. $c = 1 < \infty$. So c is positive and finite. Therefore, by the limit comparison test, the sum $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{k}}{k^2-k}$ converges.

Question 2 (b) **Easiness: 2.8/5**

FINAL ANSWER. $\lim_{k\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{10} \frac{10(1+1/k)^2}{(2+2/k)(2+1/k)} = \frac{10}{4} > 1$ Since $c > 1$, this series diverges by the ratio test.

Question 2 (c) **Easiness: 5.0/5**

FINAL ANSWER. $M = \lim_{b\to\infty} \ln\ln\ln b - \ln\ln\ln(3)$ and this last limit diverges. So M diverges. Therefore, the given series diverges by the integral test.

Question 3 (a) **Easiness: 4.5/5**

FINAL ANSWER. $y(x) = \sqrt{2\ln|x| - 2\ln|x+1| + 2\ln(2) + 4}$.

Question 3 (b) **Easiness: 2.2/5**

FINAL ANSWER. $\int_0^4 f''(\sqrt{x})\, dx = 2\,(2(4) - 3 + 1) = 12$.

Question 4 (a) **Easiness: 4.5/5**

FINAL ANSWER. Therefore, the critical points of f are $(x, y) = (0, 0), \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$. $= (x, y) = (0, 0), \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$.

Question 4 (b) **Easiness: 4.5/5**

FINAL ANSWER. Therefore, (x,y) = (0,0) is a saddle point and (x,y) = (1/2,1) is a local maximum.

Question 5 (a) **Easiness: 2.6/5**

FINAL ANSWER. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$Maximizing this distance gives the smallest possible radius such that the blue circle still encloses the entire contamination area.

Question 5 (b)

Easiness: 1.7/5

FINAL ANSWER. $f(\sqrt{3}, 1) = -4$ and thus the minimum value is -4 and the maximum value is 4.

Question 6 (a)

Easiness: 2.0/5

FINAL ANSWER. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k(2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ and this also converges by the p-series test. Thus, the interval of convergence is $-4 \leq x \leq 2$

Question 6 (b)

Easiness: 1.0/5

FINAL ANSWER. Thus the interval of convergence is just the point $I = \{1\}$.