

Final Answers

MATH110 December 2013

December 4, 2014

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 Educational 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 Educational 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.

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Question 1 (a)

FINAL ANSWER. $x = -3 \pm \sqrt{2}$

Question 1 (b)

FINAL ANSWER. The limit exists and is equal to 4 but 1 is not in the domain, so $f(1)$ is not defined. Hence the statement is **false**.

Question 1 (c)

FINAL ANSWER. That means $f(x)$ is NOT continuous over all real numbers.

Question 1 (d)

FINAL ANSWER. But $f'(2) = 0$.

Question 2

FINAL ANSWER. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 7$

Question 3 (a)

FINAL ANSWER. $f'(x) = 6x^5$.

Question 3 (b)

FINAL ANSWER.

$$1. f'(x) = \lim_{a \rightarrow x} \frac{(a-x)(a^5 + a^4x + \dots + x^5)}{(a-x)}$$

Question 4 (a)

FINAL ANSWER. $g(x) = \sqrt{\sqrt{x} - 1} - 1$.

Question 4 (b)

FINAL ANSWER. Hence the domain of $g(x)$ is $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 1\}$ or $x \in [1, \infty)$.

Question 4 (c)

FINAL ANSWER. $g'(x) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x(\sqrt{x}-1)}}$

Question 5 (a)

FINAL ANSWER.

1. $\tan\left(\frac{11\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3}$

Question 5 (b)

Easiness: 50/100

FINAL ANSWER. $y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{4}{3}\left(x - \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$

Question 6 (a)

FINAL ANSWER. Hence, we have 0 solutions.

Question 6 (b)

FINAL ANSWER. $f'(x) = (3x^2 + 4x + 1) \cdot e^{x^3+2x^2+x-3}$

Question 6 (c)

FINAL ANSWER. That means there are two solutions for when $f'(x) = 0$.

Question 7

FINAL ANSWER. $f'(x) = (x^2 + 1)^7(x^4 + 2)^5(x^6 + 3)^3(x^8 + 4) \left(\frac{14x}{x^2+1} + \frac{20x^3}{x^4+2} + \frac{18x^5}{x^6+3} + \frac{8x^7}{x^8+4} \right)$

Question 8

Easiness: 70/100

FINAL ANSWER. In turn, this means we have the two one sided limits equalling each other and hence $f(x)$ will be continuous by choosing $x = c$.

Question 9

FINAL ANSWER. $\frac{dy}{dx}(0) = -(\pi + 1)$

Question 10 (a)

FINAL ANSWER. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h}$

Question 10 (b)

FINAL ANSWER. *Note.* We could also have taken a bit of a short cut and seen that this function is differentiable if the derivatives of the two halves are equal at 2, that is $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 - 2x + 1) = 2x - 2$ at $x = 2$ has to equal $\frac{d}{dx}(ax + b) = a$.

Question Section 001 10 (a)

Easiness: 24/100

FINAL ANSWER. There are 840 ways to fill the slots.

Question Section 001 10 (b)

FINAL ANSWER. There are 126 ways to fill the 5 timeslots.