## Typical problems

Exercise. 1. Find an equation of the tangent line to

**a)** 
$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x+2}$$
 at the point  $(1,1)$  **b)**  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x^2}$  at the point  $(1,\frac{1}{2})$ 

c) 
$$f(x) = 2x \sin x$$
 at the point  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$  d)  $f(x) = \sin(\sin x)$  at the point  $(\pi, 0)$ .

**Exercise.** 2. Find the intervals of increase or decrease and the local maxima and minima of the function f

a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-1}$$
 b)  $f(x) = (1-x)e^{-x}$ 

c) 
$$f(x) = x \ln x$$
 d)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$ .

Exercise. 3. Find the intervals of concavity or convexity and infection points of the function f if

**a)** 
$$f'(x) = x - 4\sqrt{x}$$
 **b)**  $f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{x^2}$ 

c) 
$$f'(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}$$
 d)  $f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3}$ .

Exercise. 4. Find the limit using l'Hospital's Rule

a) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1}$$
 b)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}$  c)  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} xe^x$  d)  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x \ln x$  e)  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{\sqrt{x}}$  f)  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} (1 + \sin x)$ 

d) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} x \ln x$$
 e)  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{\sqrt{x}}$  f)  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} (1 + \sin 4x)^{\cot x}$ .

**Exercise.** 5. Evaluate the integral using the Substitution Rule

a) 
$$\int \frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx$$
 b)  $\int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx$  c)  $\int e^x \sqrt{1 + e^x} dx$ 

d) 
$$\int x2^{x^2} dx$$
 e)  $\int e^x \cos(e^x) dx$  f)  $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ .

Exercise. 6. Evaluate the integral using integration by parts

a) 
$$\int x \sin x \, dx$$
 b)  $\int e^x \sin x \, dx$  c)  $\int \arctan x \, dx$   
d)  $\int \ln(\sqrt[3]{x}) \, dx$  e)  $\int x^4 (\ln x)^2 \, dx$  f)  $\int x 2^x \, dx$ .

Exercise. 7. Sketch the region enclosed by the given curves and find its area

a) 
$$y = x^2$$
,  $y = 2x - x^2$  b)  $y = \sin x$ ,  $y = \cos x$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

c) 
$$y = x^3$$
,  $y = x$  d)  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ ,  $x = 9$ 

e) 
$$y = |x|$$
,  $y = x^2 - 2$  f)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ ,  $y = x$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{8}x$ .