# CALCULUS COMPREHENSIVE EXAM

Fall 2019a, Prepared by Dr. Robert Gardner

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NAME ______________________________ Start Time ________ End Time: ________

Be clear and **give all details**. Use all symbols correctly (such as equal signs). The numbers in bold faced parentheses indicate the number of the topics covered in that problem from the Study Guide. **No calculators and turn off your cell phones!** Use the paper provided and **only write on one side.**

You may omit one problem from numbers 1 through 5 (which contain Calculus 1 material) and one problem from numbers 6 through 10 (which contain Calculus 2 material). Indicate which two problems you are omitting: ______ and ______.

**1.** (a) State the definition of the limit of a function (i.e., what does $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = L$ mean?).

(b) Prove that if $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x\to a} g(x) = M$, then $\lim_{x\to a}(f(x) - g(x)) = L - M$ **(1,2)**

**2.** (a) State L'Hôpital's rule.

(b) Determine $\lim_{x\to 0^+} (1 - 2x)^{3/x}$ **(37)**

**3.** Do each of the following **(5)**:

(a) State the Intermediate Value Theorem.

(b) Prove that $f(x) = \sin(x) + 2x - 1$ has exactly one real root.

**4.** (a) State the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (both parts). **(23)**

(b) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \tan^{-1}(x)\,dx$ (HINT: Use parts) and indicate with a star (*) where you have used the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus in your computations. **(24, 31)**

**5.** (a) State the definition of *partition*, *norm* of a partition, *Riemann sum*, and *definite integral* for $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$. **(21)**

(b) Explain the difference between a definite integral and an indefinite integral (if any). **(20, 23)**

**6. (a)** Use the definition of $y = \sin^{-1} x$ (in terms of the sine function) and implicit differentiation to find $y' = \frac{d}{dx}[\sin^{-1} x]$. **(35)**

**(b)** Evaluate $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5 - 4x - x^2}}$. **(28, 34, 35)**

**7.** Do each of the following **(32, 37)**:

**(a)** If $f$ is continuous on $[a,c)\cup(c,b]$ then state the definition of $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$. That is, how do you integrate over a discontinuity? You may assume the usual definition for integrals of continuous functions has been established.

**(b)** Evaluate $\displaystyle\int_0^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}\,dx$.

**8.** Do each of the following.

**(a)** State the definition of the limit of a sequence: $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = L$. **(41)**

**(b)** State the definition of the sum of a series: $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = S$. **(41)**

**(c)** Determine whether the series $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ne^{-2n}$ is convergent or divergent. You may use any test, but you must check the hypothesis of any test you use. **(45)**

**9.** Do each of the following:

**(a)** For a given $x$ value, the power series $\displaystyle\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x-a)^n$ may converge conditionally, converge absolutely, or diverge. Describe the possible behavior of this series (i.e. on what types of sets might the series converge conditionally, converge absolutely, or diverge)? **(46)**

**(b)** For what values of $x$ does $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n-1}\frac{(x-5)^n}{5^n(n+5)}$ converge? **(46)**

**10.** Find a Maclaurin Series for $f(x) = e^x$ (show your work). Where does the series converge absolutely? Where does it converge conditionally? Where does it diverge? Use the series to verify that $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$. **(31, 45, 46, 47)**