CALCULUS COMPREHENSIVE EXAM

Fall 2017a, Prepared by Dr. Robert Gardner

September 15, 2017

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.**

To address potential academic misconduct during the test, I will wander the room and may request to see the progress of your work on the test while you are taking it. You are not allowed to access your phone during the test. You are not allowed to stop during a test to go to the bathroom, unless you have presented a documented medical need beforehand.

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. Do each of the following **(1)**:

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

(b) Use the definition of limit to prove that $\lim_{x\to a} (mx + b) = ma + b$, where $m \neq 0$

2. Do each of the following **(29,37)**:

(a) State L'Hôpital's rule.

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

3. Do each of the following **(10)**:

(a) What does it mean for $y = f(x)$ to be a function *implicit* to the equation $F(x, y) = 0$?

(b) Find the equation of the line tangent to $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 7$ at the point $(-1, 2)$.

4. Do each of the following **(23, 24)**:

(a) State the two parts of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

(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. Find the length of the curve given by the equation $y = \int_0^x \sqrt{\sec^4 t - 1}\,dt$ for $-\pi/4 \le x \le \pi/4$. (**23, 27**)

7. Evaluate **(37, 38, 39)**:

(a) $\displaystyle\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}\,dx$ (use all notation correctly and don't write things that don't make sense).

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

8. Do each of the following **(41, 43, 45)**:

(a) Let $\{a_n\} = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots\}$ be a sequence of real numbers. Define "$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = L$."

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

(c) Use the Integral Test to show that the harmonic series $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverges.

9. Do each of the following **(46)**:

(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)?

(b) What is the radius of convergence of $\displaystyle\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n x^n}{n!}$?

10. Compute the Taylor series for $\ln x$ centered at $a = 1$. What is the radius of convergence? **(31, 46, 47)**