To study for the final exam of Math 141, your most valuable tools are the following.

- past exams / past practice exams
- this packet

1: Answer the following True or False questions.

- (a) A function is continuous at x = c if the limit as $x \to c$ exists and f(c) exists.
- (b) The inverse of $y = \tan(x)$ is $y = \frac{1}{\tan(x)}$.
- (c) All functions have inverses.
- (d) A function that is continuous on the interval (a, b) is always differentiable on (a, b).
- (e) A critical point in a function's domain only occurs when the derivative is zero.
- (f) All functions are Riemann integrable.
- _____ (g) $\int_0^5 x^2 dx$ gives the area under the curve x^2 and above the x-axis on the interval (0,5).
- (h) A function that is differentiable on an interval (a, b) is *always* continuous on (a, b).

_____ (i) For a continuous function f(x), a point x = a cannot be both a critical point and a point of inflection.

(j) If f(b) = f(a) then f must be continuous on [a, b].

(**k**) If f'(x) = g'(x), then f(x) = g(x).

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 - x}$$

(b) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3}{5x^2 + 7}$
(c) $\lim_{x \to \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}}$
(d) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x + 1}{x^4 + x - 1}$
(e) $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 4}$
(f) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x) - x}{x^3}$

3: Compute the derivatives of the following.

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x + 3}$$

(b)
$$g(x) = (x+9)(\sin(x) + \cos(x))$$

(c) $h(x) = 2e^{x^2 + x}$

(d) $b(x) = \ln (2^x + \cos(2x))$

4: Find the slope of the folium of Descartes $x^3 + y^3 - 9xy = 0$ at the points (4, 2) and (2, 4).

5: A hot air balloon (full of calculus books) is rising vertically above a level, straight road at a constant rate of 1ft/sec. Just when the balloon is 50ft above the ground, Alicia, moving at a constant rate of 5ft/sec passes under it. How fast is the distance s(t) between the balloon and Alicia increasing 3 seconds later?

6: Consider the function $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1$. Determine all critical points of f(x), and write the intervals where f(x) is increasing or decreasing. Further, find all points of inflection of f(x) and determine on what intervals f(x) is concave up or concave down.

5: Compute the following integrals.

(a) $\int 2(2x+4)^{10} dx$

(b)
$$\int \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^{1/3}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

(c)
$$\int \sin(3x+1) dx$$

(d)
$$\int_3^5 \frac{1}{x ln(x)} dx$$

(e)
$$\int_0^{\pi} 1 + \cos(x) \, dx$$

(f)
$$\int_{1}^{2} x (x-3) dx$$