Sample Midterm Exam

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Math 112Z} \\ 9/28/08 \end{array}$

Name:

Read all of the following information before starting the exam:

- READ EACH OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE EXAM CAREFULLY!
- Show all work, clearly and in order, if you want to get full credit. I reserve the right to take off points if I cannot see how you arrived at your answer (even if your final answer is correct).
- A single $8 \ 1/2 \times 11$ sheet of notes (double sided) is allowed. No calculators are permitted.
- Circle or otherwise indicate your final answers.
- Please keep your written answers clear, concise and to the point.
- This test has xxx problems and is worth xxx points. It is your responsibility to make sure that you have all of the pages!
- Turn off cellphones, etc.
- Good luck!

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1. (20 points) **a.** (10 pts) One way of expressing the function $\sinh(x)$ is

$$\sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}.$$

Use this and the Maclaurin series for e^x to find a Maclaurin series for $\sinh(x)$.

b. (10 pts) If $f(x) = \sinh(x)$ find a series representation for $f'(x^2)$.

2. (20 points)

a. (10 pts) Suppose f(x) is an increasing concave up function at x = 0. Is it possible that

$$f(x) = 3 + 2x - x^{2} + .3x^{4} + 0.02x^{5} + \dots$$

Why or why not?

b. (10 pts) Suppose $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n$. What is $f^{10}(0)$?

3. (20 points) Using the Maclaurin series for cos(x), and e^x find the first three non-zero terms of the Maclaurin series for $cos(x)e^x$.

4. (20 points) **a.** (10 pts) Suppose the Maclaurin series for f(x) starts:

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{10}x^2 + \dots$$

and we know that $f^{(3)}(x) < \frac{1}{100}$ for |x| < 1. Use Taylor's inequality to bound the error in the statement

$$f(0.1) \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(0.1) + \frac{1}{10}(0.1)^2.$$

b. (10 pts) Use series representations for $\cos(x)$, $\sin(x)$ to find

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(x) - 1}{x \sin(x)}$$

5. (20 points) a. (10 pts) Find

 $\int \arcsin(x) dx$

Hint: Try integration by parts.

b. (10 pts) Find

$$\int \frac{4}{(x-1)(x^2+1)}.$$