

Instructions:

- Write your name at the top of each page.
- Show all work and simplify your answers, except where the instructions tell you to leave your answer unsimplified.
- Be sure that your work is legible and organized.
- Name any theorem that you use and explain how it is used.
- Answers with no justification will receive no points unless the problem explicitly states otherwise.
- Notes, your text and other books, calculators, cell phones, and other electronic devices are not permitted, except as needed to upload your work.
- When you have completed the exam, upload it to Gradescope. Verify that everything has been uploaded correctly and pages have been associated to the correct problem before you leave the room.
- Turn in your hardcopy exam before you leave the room.

Summation Formulas

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}^2$$

Half / Double Angle Formulas

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \quad \cos(2\theta) = \frac{\cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta)}{1 + 2 \cos^2(\theta)}$$

$$\tan(2\theta) = \frac{2 \tan(\theta)}{1 - \tan^2(\theta)}$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(\theta)}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos(\theta)}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin(\theta)}{1 + \cos(\theta)}$$

1. (28 pts) The following problems are not related.

- (a) Use logarithmic differentiation to find the derivative of $y = \frac{x^3 \arctan^2(x)}{\sinh(x)}$. Do NOT simplify.
- (b) Find $r'(1)$ for $r(x) = 5^x \log_5(x)$
- (c) Evaluate $\cos^{-1} \csc^{-1} \frac{2}{x}$

2. (27 pts) The following questions are unrelated.

- (a) Find the horizontal asymptotes, if any, of $p(x) = \frac{e^{4x} + 4x}{x^2}$.
- (b) Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sec(x))^{\cot(x)}$

3. (32 pts) The following problems are unrelated.

- (a) If the absolute minimum and the absolute maximum of $h(x) = x^{\sqrt{1-x}}$ are at $x = -1$ and $x = \frac{2}{3}$ respectively, what are the (x, y) coordinates of the absolute min and absolute max of the inverse function $h^{-1}(x)$?
- (b) Evaluate $\int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{t}{1-t^4} dt$
- (c) Let $j(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{2e^{2x}-1}$. Find $j^{-1}(x)$.

4. (24 pts) The following problems are unrelated.

- (a) Find the tangent line of $g(x) = \int_e^{e^{2x}} \ln(t) dt$ at $x = \frac{1}{2}$
- (b) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of x and y of the following equation: $\ln(y^x) = e^y$

5. (14 pts) A student drinks a cup of coffee that contains 10 mg of caffeine to help them stay up late