

**Math 141, Exam 2, Fall 2005**

Write your answers as legibly as you can on the blank sheets of paper provided. Use only **one side** of each sheet. Be sure to number your pages. Put your solution to problem 1 first, and then your solution to number 2, etc.; although, by using enough paper, you can do the problems in any order that suits you.

There are 10 problems; each problem is worth 10 points. **SHOW** your work. Make your work be coherent and clear. Write in complete sentences whenever this is possible. *CIRCLE* your answer. **CHECK** your answer whenever possible. **No Calculators.**

If I know your e-mail address, I will e-mail your grade to you. If I don't already know your e-mail address and you want me to know it, then **send me an e-mail**.

I will post the solutions on my website shortly a few hours after the exam is finished.

1. Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 + 3x)^{\frac{4}{x}}$ .

2. Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2}$ .

3. Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 10x} - \sqrt{x^2 + 4x}$ .

4. Find a system of parametric equations which parameterizes  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ .

5. The position of an object at time  $t$  is given by

$$\begin{cases} x = t - 1 \\ y = t^2 + 2. \end{cases}$$

(a) Eliminate the parameter to find a Cartesian equation for the path of the object.

(b) Graph the path of the object.

(c) On your graph, mark the position of the object at a few particular values for time.

6. Solve  $e^{-2x} - 3e^{-x} = -2$ .

7. Solve  $\ln(4x) - 3\ln(x^2) = \ln 2$ .

8. Simplify  $\sin(\cos^{-1} x)$ . Your answer should not contain any Trig functions or inverse Trig functions.

9. Find an equation for the family of lines that pass through the intersection of  $5x - 3y + 11 = 0$  and  $2x - 9y + 7 = 0$ .

10. Let  $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+3}$ .

(a) What is the domain of  $f$ ?

(b) Find a formula for  $f^{-1}(x)$ .

(c) What is the domain of  $f^{-1}$ ?

(d) Verify that  $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$  for all  $x$  in the domain of  $f^{-1}$ .

(e) Verify that  $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$  for all  $x$  in the domain of  $f$ .