



KEY

ÇANKAYA UNIVERSITY
Department of Mathematics

MATH 107 - Mathematics For Business and Economics I

30.11.2017

MIDTERM 2

STUDENT NUMBER:

NAME-SURNAME:

SIGNATURE:

DURATION: 90 minutes

| Question | Grade | Out of |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 1 | | 20 |
| 2 | | 20 |
| 3 | | 20 |
| 4 | | 20 |
| 5 | | 20 |
| Total | | 100 |

IMPORTANT NOTES:

- 1) Please make sure that you have written your student number and name above.
- 2) Check that the exam paper contains 5 problems.
- 3) Show all your work. No points will be given to correct answers without reasonable work.

1) This question has three unrelated parts.

a) Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + 7}{5 - x + 3x^3}$.

b

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{3x^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

6 b) Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 9}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x+3)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-2}{x+3} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

8 c) Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax - 6 & \text{if } x < 2, \\ b & \text{if } x = 2, \\ x^2 - 4 & \text{if } x > 2. \end{cases}$

Find the values of a and b , so that the function $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 2$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad 2$$

If $f(x)$ is continuous

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} ax - 6 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} x^2 - 4 = b.$$

$$\text{Thus, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} ax - 6 = 0$$

$$2a - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3. \quad 3$$

$$\text{And } b = 0. \quad 3$$

2) Find the derivative of the following functions.

6 a) $f(x) = (x^2 + 3x)(x^3 + 7x + 9)$

$$f'(x) = (2x+3)(x^3+7x+9) + (x^2+3x)(3x^2+7)$$

7 b) $f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 44}{x^2 - 2x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x^3(x^2-2x) - (x^4-44)(2x-2)}{(x^2-2x)^2}$$

7 c) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 8x + 9}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} (x^3 + 8x + 9)^{-2/3} (3x^2 + 8)$$

8) a) Find the marginal cost function and evaluate it at $x = 2$ where the cost function is given by

$$C(x) = \frac{8x^4 + 7x^3 + 5x^2}{10x}$$

$$C(x) = \frac{1}{10} (8x^3 + 7x^2 + 5x)$$

$$\frac{dC}{dx} = \frac{1}{10} (24x^2 + 14x + 5)$$

$$\left. \frac{dC}{dx} \right|_{x=2} = \frac{1}{10} (24 \cdot 4 + 14 \cdot 2 + 5) = \frac{129}{10}$$

b) Find an equation of the tangent line to the graph of the function $y = \frac{8}{x} + x + x\sqrt{x}$ at $x = 4$.

$$y = 8x^{-1} + x + x^{3/2}$$

$$y' = -8x^{-2} + 1 + \frac{3}{2}x^{1/2}$$

$$y'(4) = \frac{-8}{16} + 1 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{4}$$

$$= \frac{7}{2}$$

$$y(4) = \frac{8}{4} + 4 + 8 = 14$$

$$y - 14 = \frac{7}{2}(x - 4) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{7}{2}x}$$

4) Find the derivative of the following functions.

$$\text{a) } f(x) = \ln \left[\left(\frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^3 + 2} \right)^6 \right]$$

$$f = 6 \left(\ln(x^2 + 5x + 4) - \ln(x^3 + 2) \right)$$

$$f' = 6 \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 5x + 4} \cdot (2x + 5) - \frac{1}{x^3 + 2} \cdot 3x^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{6(2x + 5)}{x^2 + 5x + 4} - \frac{3x^2}{x^3 + 2}$$

$$\text{b) } f(x) = xe^{-x^2} + 2^{x^2+x} + \log_4 \sqrt{1-x}$$

$$f' = e^{-x^2} - 2x^2 e^{-x^2} + 2^{x^2+x} (2x+1) \ln 2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{\ln 4}$$

5) a) Let the equation

$$x^5 y^6 + e^{xy} = 3$$

be given. Use implicit differentiation to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$5x^4 y^6 + 6x^5 y^5 y' + e^{xy} (y + xy') = 0$$

$$y' (6x^5 y^5 + x e^{xy}) = -5x^4 y^6 - y e^{xy}$$

$$y' = \frac{-5x^4 y^6 - y e^{xy}}{6x^5 y^5 + x e^{xy}}$$

b) Let the function

$$f(x) = \frac{(1+x^3)^7 (2+x^5)^8}{(3+x^2)^4}$$

be given. Find derivative of the function $f(x)$ at $x = 0$ (in other words, find $f'(0)$).

$$\ln f = 7 \ln(1+x^3) + 8 \ln(2+x^5) - 4 \ln(3+x^2)$$

$$\frac{f'}{f} = \frac{7}{1+x^3} \cdot 3x^2 + \frac{8}{2+x^5} \cdot 5x^4 - \frac{4}{3+x^2} \cdot 2x$$

$$\frac{f'(0)}{f(0)} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$