

Math 10860, spring 2020

First midterm exam, Monday March 2

NAME:

Instructions

- The exam goes from 11.35pm to 12.35pm.
- There are 4 questions, plus a bonus question. Present your answers in the space provided. Use the back of each page if necessary; if you do, clearly indicate this.
- Present your answers clearly and neatly. Remember that the exam is a chance for you both to show me what you know, and a chance to show me that you can *clearly tell me* what you know.
- **Justify all your assertions**, even if a question does not explicitly say this. Partial credit can be given, but only if your answers are supported.
- Calculators are not allowed, nor should they be needed.
- No notes, books or any other external resources are allowed.
- Remember the Academic Code of Honor Pledge:

“As a member of the Notre Dame community, I acknowledge that it is my responsibility to learn and abide by principles of intellectual honesty and academic integrity, and therefore I will not participate in or tolerate academic dishonesty.”

MAY THE ODDS BE EVER IN YOUR FAVOR!

Question	score	out of
1		12
2		9
3		9
4		10
5 (bonus)		2
Total		40

1. (4+4+4 points)

(a) State the first part of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (FTOC1) (with all necessary hypotheses).

(b) Use FTOC1 to prove that if f is a continuous function defined on an interval I then there are functions g defined on I for which $g' = f$, and that for any such g and any $a < b$ in I

$$\int_a^b f = g(b) - g(a).$$

(c) State the second part of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (with all necessary hypotheses).

2. (4+5 points)

(a) A function $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded on every closed interval contained in (a, b) , but is unbounded on (a, b) , and in fact $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = \infty$. What is the correct way to interpret the improper integral $\int_a^b f$? (Your answer should address when the improper integral exists).

(b) Find all real numbers r for which $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(1+x)^r}$ exists (with justification; you can state without proof any (correct) properties of any functions that you use in your justification).

CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE:

$$2\pi r^2$$

² THE CIRCLE'S RADIUS

xkcd by Randall Munroe

(x, why?)

Say, Cube, do you consider yourself to be religious?

I believe there are higher powers than us, if that's what you mean.



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(x, why?) by Christopher Burke

3. (4+5 points)

(a) Give the definition of the function \cos on the domain $[0, 2\pi]$.

(b) State the domain and range of \arccos (the function also known as \cos^{-1}) and compute its derivative. You may assume any facts you know about \sin , \cos . You should state any facts you use about derivatives of inverse functions. Your final answer should not involve any trigonometric functions.

4. (5+5 points) (**NB:** these two parts are not intended to be related)

(a) Find, with proof, all functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that satisfy $f' = -f$. (**Note:** $f' = -f$, not $f' = f$.)

(b) Using what you know about functions satisfying $f'' + f = 0$ (or otherwise, but in this case not for full credit) prove that \sin is an odd function.

5. (Bonus question, 2 points) What is $\sin(\pi/8)$?