Math 180 F

FIRST HOUR EXAM

NAME_____

General Notes:

- 1. Show work.
- Look over the test first, and then begin.
 Calculators are not permitted on this exam.

Friday, Sept. 28, 2006 100 pts.

I. Functions

- 1. (5 pts. each except as noted)
 - a) What is a function? Give an informal (but complete) definition

- For parts b, c, and d (part d is on the next page), let $f(x) = x^2$ and g(x) = 3x 6. Please give your answers to the following in terms of x (i.e., give your answers as functions).
- b. What is (f+g)(x)?

c. What is the composition $f \circ g$ of functions f and g?

(problem I.1, continued)

d. (10 pts.) Find the inverse of g. Please write your response as a function of x.

2. Simplify the following expressions to a number (5 pts. each - remember - no calculators)

a.
$$\frac{9^{(\frac{5}{2})}}{9^{(\frac{4}{2})}}$$

b. $2^{\log_2(14)}$

(Problem I.2 continued)

d. $\ln(e^{12})$ (remember that $\ln(x) = \log_e(x)$)

e. simplify $\frac{(\sqrt{5h+4}-2)(\sqrt{5h+4}+2)}{h(\sqrt{5h+4}+2)}$ after first doing the multiplication in the numerator

(upstairs part). (Do this as far as you can - you will still have square roots and h's and x's in your answer)

3. Solve for x (5 pts)

$$2^{3x} = 4$$

4. Please give numeric answers (which may include square roots) to the following

a. (5 pts.) What is
$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{3})$$

b. (10 pts) What is $\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4})$?.

II. Limits and the like

1. (5 pts.) Give an informal definition of $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$ as you would explain it to an intelligent friend who has not yet taken Math 180.

2. (5 pts. each) Find the following limits:

a.
$$\lim_{x \to 1} (2x + 1)$$

b.
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x - 3}$$

(continuation of problem II.2)

c.
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{5h+4}-2)}{h}$$
 (hint: look at problem I.2 (e) on page 4 of this exam)

3. (5 pts.)

d. Suppose that $x(t) = 16t^2 + 2t - 1$. What is the average rate of change of x(t) on the interval [0,1]?

III. Getting ready for a future exam (10 pts.)

A fence of length 100' is to surround a rectangular field. One side of the rectangle has length \mathbf{x} . Please write a formula for the area of the field as a function of \mathbf{x} . See the diagram below. Remember that the area of a rectangle is length times width.

