

Hello. 10 Oct; 1995. Write expressions unambiguously e.g. “ $1/a + b$ ” should be bracketed either $[1/a] + b$ or $1/[a + b]$. (Be careful with **negative** signs!) Do **not** approx.: If your result is “ $\sin(\sqrt{\pi})$ ” then write that rather than .9797...

For each of the limit questions, write “ $+\infty$ ”, “ $-\infty$ ”, a real number, or *-if none of these-* “DNE”.

A4: **Math-Greek alphabet:** Please write the **two** missing data of lowercase/uppercase/name. Eg:

“iota: α : B: .” You fill in: ι I A alpha β beta
 Ω : Υ : H:
 σ : γ : ξ :
lambda rho delta mu

b If $\log_B(64) = 4$ then $B =$
And $\sinh(\log(14)) =$

c By l'Hôpital's thm or other means, please compute
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{\cos(2x)} =$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{20 - 5x}{\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{3x}} =$

d $\int \frac{t^2}{2^t} dt =$ [Write ITOf $L := \log(2)$.]

e Partial-fraction decomposition:
 $\frac{x + 1}{x^2 + x - 2} =$ +

f The quotient and remainder polynomials,
 $q(x) =$
& $r(x) =$
satisfy $B = [q \cdot C] + r$ and $\text{Deg}(r) < \text{Deg}(C)$, where
 $B(x) := x^4 + x^3 + 5$ and $C(x) := x^2 + 1$.

Extra. Here are some problems from a make-up **in-class** exam. (See the L^AT_EX file.)

g Numbers A and B satisfy $\log_3(x) = A \cdot \log(Bx)$. for all $x > 0$. So $A =$, $B =$

h By l'Hôpital's thm or other means, please compute
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{20 - 5x}{\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{3x}} =$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right]^x =$

i Numbers $C =$ and $D =$ satisfy $\sinh(x) \cdot \cosh(x) = C \cdot \sinh(Dx)$, for all real x .
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latex
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