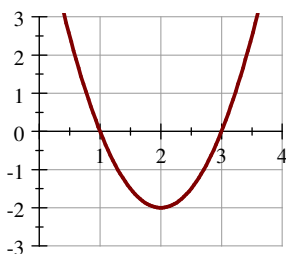


**TMATYC - Calculus B Test - 2017**

1. The derivative with respect to  $x$  of the function  $y = 2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x-\beta}{\alpha-x}}$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are positive constants, is
- A.  $\frac{\alpha-\beta}{\sqrt{(x-\beta)(\alpha-x)^3}} \sec^2 \sqrt{\frac{x-\beta}{\alpha-x}}$       B.  $\sec^2 \sqrt{\frac{x-\beta}{\alpha-x}}$       C.  $\frac{\alpha-x}{\alpha-\beta}$
- D.  $\sqrt{(x-\beta)(\alpha-x)}$       E.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-\beta)(\alpha-x)}}$
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(x^2 + ax + b)^{1/2} - x] =$
- A. 0      B.  $a + b$       C.  $\sqrt{b}$       D.  $\frac{a}{2}$       E.  $\infty$
3. What is the domain of  $g'(x)$  if  $g(x) = x^{5/2}(x-2)^{2/3}$ ?
- A.  $(-\infty, \infty)$       B.  $[0, \infty)$       C.  $[2, \infty)$       D.  $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$       E.  $[0, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$
4. Find the point of intersection of the plane  $2x + y + 3z = 38$  and the line whose symmetric equations are  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{5} = \frac{z+1}{3}$ .
- A.  $(1, 3, -1)$       B.  $(3, 8, 8)$       C.  $(5, 13, 5)$       D.  $(7, 18, 2)$       E.  $(3, 8, 2)$
5. Find the first three terms of the Taylor Series expansion for the function  $f(x) = \tan^{-1}x$  centered about  $x = 0$ .
- A.  $x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5$       B.  $-x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{5}x^5$       C.  $x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5$       D.  $-x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{5}x^5$       E.  $x - 2x^3 + 24x^5$
6. Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface  $4x^2 + 9y^2 + z = 17$  at the point  $(-1, 1, 4)$ .
- A.  $8x + 8y + z = 30$       B.  $8x + 8y - z = -30$       C.  $8x - 18y - z = -30$
- D.  $8x - 18y - z = 30$       E.  $-x + y + 4z = 17$
7. All units of a 30-unit apartment building are rented out when the monthly rent is set to \$1000. A survey shows that one unit becomes empty with each \$40 increase in rent. Additionally, each occupied unit costs the landlord \$120 in maintenance per month. What rent will maximize profit?
- A. \$800      B. \$1160      C. \$1200      D. \$1320      E. \$1400
8. Evaluate the following determinant
- $$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$
- A.  $(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$       B.  $(a^2 - b^2)(c-a)$       C.  $a^3b^3c^3$       D.  $abc$       E.  $c^2(b-a)$

9. Given the curve  $\vec{r}(t) = \langle at, b \cos t, b \sin t \rangle$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are nonzero real constants, find the unit tangent vector  $\vec{T}(t) = \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{\|\vec{r}'(t)\|}$
- A.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \langle a, -b \sin t, b \cos t \rangle$     B.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \langle b, -a \sin t, a \cos t \rangle$     C.  $\frac{1}{a + b} \langle a, -b \sin t, b \cos t \rangle$   
D.  $\langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle$     E.  $\langle a, -b \sin t, b \cos t \rangle$
10. Integrate the following using partial fraction decomposition:  $\int \frac{5x^2 + x + 3}{x^3 + x} dx$
- A.  $3 \ln|x| + \ln(x^2 + 1) + C$     B.  $3 \ln|x| + \ln(x^2 + 1) + \arctan x + C$     C.  $\frac{1}{3} \ln|x| + \frac{2}{7} \ln|x + 1| + \frac{2}{9} \ln|x - 1| + C$   
D.  $3 \ln|x| + \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{x + 1} + C$     E.  $\frac{10x + 1}{3x^2 + 1} + C$
11. Find the volume of the solid formed by rotating  $y = x^2$  about the  $x$ -axis between  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$ .
- A.  $\frac{7\pi}{3}$     B.  $\frac{31\pi}{5}$     C.  $\frac{14\pi}{3}$     D.  $\frac{15\pi}{4}$     E.  $\frac{21\pi}{2}$
12. Solve the following initial value problem.
- $$4x \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{3x^3}{y} = 0, \quad y(0) = 4$$
- A.  $y = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + 4$     B.  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^{3/2} + 4$     C.  $y = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x + 16}$     D.  $y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}x^3 + 16}$     E.  $y = \left(\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 64\right)^{1/3}$
13. Given that  $x = b \sin\left(\frac{a}{b}t\right) + a^2$  and  $y = b \cos\left(\frac{a}{b}t\right) + a^2$  for any parameter  $t$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  in terms of  $t$ .
- A.  $-\cot\left(\frac{a}{b}t\right)$     B.  $\tan\left(\frac{a}{b}t\right)$     C.  $-\tan\left(\frac{a}{b}t\right)$     D.  $-a \sin\left(\frac{a}{b}t\right)$     E.  $-b \sin\left(\frac{a}{b}t\right)$
14. Over what interval or intervals is the function  $f(x) = 28x^3 - 13x^2 + 2x + 11$  decreasing?
- A.  $\left(\frac{2}{13}, \frac{2}{11}\right)$     B.  $\left(\frac{1}{11}, \frac{2}{13}\right) \cup \left(\frac{2}{11}, \frac{1}{7}\right)$     C.  $\left(\frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{6}\right)$   
D.  $\left(\frac{2}{13}, \frac{1}{6}\right) \cup \left(\frac{2}{11}, \frac{3}{13}\right)$     E.  $f$  is never decreasing
15. The graph of  $f$  is shown below.



If  $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ , then  $g'(2)$  appears to be equal to

- A. -2    B. -1    C. 0    D. 1    E. 2

16. If  $h(x) = x^{\ln x}$  then  $h'(e) =$

- A. 1      B.  $e$       C.  $2e$       D.  $\frac{1}{e}$       E. 2

17.  $\int \sin x \cos(\cos x) dx =$

- A.  $-\cos x \sin(\sin x) + C$       B.  $-\cos^2(\cos x) + C$       C.  $\sin x \sin(\cos x) + C$   
D.  $\sin(\sin x) + C$       E.  $-\sin(\cos x) + C$

18. What is the value of the improper integral  $\int_1^4 \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2}$

- A.  $-\frac{1}{2}$       B.  $-\frac{3}{2}$       C.  $\frac{1}{4}$       D.  $\frac{1}{16}$       E.  $\infty$  (the integral diverges)

19. If  $P$ ,  $V$ ,  $T$ , and  $\phi$  are related by the equations

$$PV = CT \text{ and } \phi = A \ln P + B \ln V$$

where  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are constants such that  $C = B - A$ , then  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial P} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial V} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial P}$  is equal to

- A. 0      B. -1      C. 1      D. -2      E. 2

20. The radius of curvature of the curve  $y = \ln(\cos x)$  is

- A.  $\sec x$       B.  $-\sec x$       C.  $\tan x$       D.  $\sin x$       E.  $-\tan^2 x$

21. Find the sum of the infinite geometric series given by  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{3n+1}}{3(10^{n+1})}$

- A.  $\frac{1}{5}$       B.  $\frac{1}{3}$       C.  $\frac{2}{3}$       D.  $\frac{4}{15}$       E.  $\frac{4}{5}$

22. A lighthouse is on a small island 3 km away from the nearest point P on a straight shoreline and its light rotates 4 rev/min. How fast is the light beam moving along the shoreline when it is 1 km from P? Give your answer in km/min.

- A.  $4\pi$       B.  $\frac{80\pi}{3}$       C.  $\frac{27\pi}{4}$       D.  $120\pi$       E.  $\frac{40}{3}$

23. Find the equation of the tangent line at the point  $(4at^2, 8at^3)$  of the curve  $ay^2 = x^3$  where  $a$  is a nonzero constant.

- A.  $y = 3tx + 4at^3$       B.  $y = 3tx - 4at^3$       C.  $y = -3tx + 4at^3$       D.  $y = -2tx + 16at^3$       E.  $y = 2tx$

24. Find the volume of the parallelepiped where  $\vec{a} = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$ ,  $\vec{b} = \langle -1, 1, 2 \rangle$ , and  $\vec{c} = \langle 2, 1, 4 \rangle$

- A. 6      B. 7      C. 8      D. 9      E. 10

25. Find the arc length of the cardioid given by  $r = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$  where  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

- A. 2      B. 4      C.  $4\pi$       D. 16      E. 8