

MIDTERM EXAM MATH 17A- No.1
Duration 50 minutes

Unauthorized materials

Exercise 1. Suppose that the size of population is given by

$$N(t) = \frac{300t}{3+t}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

- a) 1.0 pt Determine the size of population as $t \rightarrow +\infty$. We call this the limiting population size.
- b) 1.0 pt When the size of population is half its limiting size?

Exercise 2. 1.0 pt Use the intermediate value theorem to conclude that the equation

$$\sin x = x$$

has a solution in $(-1, 1)$.

Exercise 3. 1.0 pt Find the derivative of the following functions

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin(2x+1)}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

Exercise 4. An object moves along a straight line. Its location at time t is given by

$$s = s(t) = t\sqrt{4-t}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 4.$$

- a) 1.0 pt Find its average velocity between $t = 1$ and $t = 3$.
- b) 1.0 pt Find its velocity at time $t = 3$.
- c) 1.0 pt When its velocity is zero?
- d) 1.0 pt Find the longest distance of the object from the initial position.
- e) 2.0 pt Examine the monotonicity and then draw the graph of $s = s(t)$.

MIDTERM EXAM MATH 17A- No.2

Duration 50 minutes

Unauthorized materials

Exercise 1. Suppose that the size of population is given by

$$N(t) = \frac{400t}{5+t}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

- a) 1.0 pt Determine the size of population as $t \rightarrow +\infty$. We call this the limiting population size.
- b) 1.0 pt When the size of population is one third of its limiting size?

Exercise 2. 1.0 pt Use the intermediate value theorem to conclude that the equation

$$\cos x = x$$

has a solution in $(0, 1)$.

Exercise 3. 1.0 pt Find the derivative of the following functions

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2x+1}}.$$

Exercise 4. An object moves along a straight line. Its location at time t is given by

$$s = s(t) = t\sqrt{6-t}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 6.$$

- a) 1.0 pt Find its average velocity between $t = 1$ and $t = 4$.
- b) 1.0 pt Find its velocity at time $t = 3$.
- c) 1.0 pt When its velocity is zero?
- d) 1.0 pt Find the longest distance of the object from the initial position.
- e) 2.0 pt Examine the monotonicity and then draw the graph of $s = s(t)$.