

Instructions:

- During the exam you **may not** use any textbook, class notes, or any other supporting material.
- Non-graphical calculators will be provided for the exam by the department. Other calculators may not be used.
- In all solutions, justify your answers — communicate your chain of reasoning. Use natural language, not just mathematical symbols.
- Write clearly and legibly.
- Mark clearly your final answer to each question by putting a box around it.

Grades: There are 6 questions. Each solved problem is awarded up to 10 points. At least 30 points are necessary for the grade E, 36 for D, 42 for C, 48 for B and 54 for A. Note that the problems are not ordered according to the difficulty!

1. Find the following limits.

$$(a) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{2t}}{1 - e^t} \quad (b) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2t}{1 - t}$$

2. Define $f(x)$ to be the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1+x \\ x & 4 \end{vmatrix}$.

- (a) $f(x)$ has a global maximum value $f(x_*)$. Find this value.
- (b) Find the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$, or show no limit exists.

3. Find all solutions of the following systems of equations.

$$(a) \begin{array}{rcl} 2x - 2y & + w = 4 \\ x & - 3z + w = 3 \end{array} \quad (b) \begin{array}{rcl} x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 9x_3 = 1 \end{array}$$

4. Take $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3x - (x + y)^2$.

- (a) Find all stationary points of f , and classify them, i.e. determine whether each one is a maximum, minimum, or saddle point.
- (b) The function f has no maximum on the set $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq 0\}$. Why does this fact not contradict the Extreme Value Theorem?

5. Consider the level curve defined by $4(U + V)^2 + U - V = 14$.

- (a) Find the points where this curve intersects the V -axis.
- (b) The point $(U_*, V_*) = (\frac{1}{32} + 7, \frac{3}{32} - 7)$ lies on this curve, and near this point, U can be expressed as a function of V . Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve at this point.

6. Find the following integrals.

$$(a) \int_0^a xe^{-x^2} dx$$

$$(b) \int_0^\infty xe^{-x^2} dx$$

$$(c) \int x 2^x dx$$

GOOD LUCK! — LYCKA TILL!
