

**The use of a calculator, the book, formula tables
or lecture notes is not permitted**

1. Consider the function f defined by $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x+2}\right)$ with domain $(0, +\infty)$.
- a) Prove that f is one-to-one.
 - b) Determine the domain of f^{-1} .

2. The function f is defined by

$$f(x) = e^{-x} \cdot (x^2 - 2x - 3).$$

- a) Find the maxima and minima of f and classify them as local or absolute.
- b) Calculate the x -values of the inflection point(s) of the curve $y = f(x)$.

3. Calculate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} \right)$.

4. Find $P_2(x)$, the second Taylor polynomial of $f(x) = \sin^{-1} x$ about $x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$.

(Please turn over)

5. Compute

a) $\int_0^{+\pi/6} (\sin x)^2 (\cos x)^3 dx,$

b) $\int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} x^2 \cos x dx.$

6. Calculate

a) $\int \frac{x^2 + 3}{x(x + 3)} dx,$

b) $\int \frac{x}{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx.$

7. Is the following statement true or false? Motivate your answer.

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{2 + \sin(x^2)}{x} dx = \infty$$

Scoring:

1 : a) 3	2 : a) 4	3 : 4	4 : 4	5 : a) 3	6 : a) 3	7 : 3
b) 3	b) 3			b) 3	b) 3	
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6	7	4	4	6	6	3

$$\text{Final grade} = \frac{\# \text{ points}}{4} + 1$$