

Name (in print): _____ (Student ID: _____)

- Answer ALL questions.
- Provide steps in your calculations and/or give appropriate justification for your answers.

1. (6 marks)

Consider the curve $\exp(2x)y - 2x \ln(y) - 1 = 0$. Note that $(0, 1)$ is a point on this curve.Consider the function y of x implicitly defined by this curve at and near the point $(0, 1)$.

(a) Show that $\left(\exp(Ax) + \frac{Bx^C}{y^D} + E\right) \frac{dy}{dx} + (F \exp(Gx)y^H + K \ln(y) + L) = 0$.

Here $A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L$ are rational numbers, whose respective values you have to determine.

(b) Compute $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0, y=1}$ and $\frac{dx}{dy} \Big|_{x=0, y=1}$.

(c) Compute $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}, y=\pi}$.

2. (6 marks)

Define the function $f : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $f(x) = (x^2 - 5x + 5) \exp(-x)$ for any $x \in [0, +\infty)$. Note that f is continuous on $[0, +\infty)$ and is differentiable on $(0, +\infty)$.

- Determine the value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ if the limit exists.
- Compute $f'(x)$ on $(0, +\infty)$.
- Determine all local extrema and all absolute extrema, if any, of f on $[0, +\infty)$.

3. (8 marks)

Evaluate each of the limits below. Where appropriate and necessary, you may apply L'Hôpital's Rule. Mark (H) under the equality signs where you apply L'Hôpital's Rule.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\sin(3x))}{\ln(\sin(2x))}$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{\sin(x)} - \frac{1}{x - x^2} \right)$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x + \sin(x))^x$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + \cos(e^x)}{x^2 + \cos(e^{2x})}$

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