

4. If $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ —

(A) —

(B) —

(C) —

(D) —

(E) —

5. If $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ then —

(A) $\omega \cdot \omega = 1$

(B) $\omega \cdot \omega = 0$

(C) $\omega \cdot \omega = \frac{1}{2}$

(D) $\omega \cdot \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(E) $\omega \cdot \omega = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

Limits

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} =$

(A) σ

(B) —

(C) —

(D) —

(E) 2

7. Evaluate the limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} =$

(A) 5

(B) 3

(C) σ

(D) ∞

(E) The limit does not exist

12. Let f be the function with the derivative given by $f'(x) = \cos(x) - 1$. On which of the following intervals is f decreasing?

(A) $(-\pi, 0]$

(B) $(-\pi, \pi)$

(C) $[-1, 0)$ only

(D) $(0, \pi]$

(E) $[\pi, 2\pi)$

13. Let g be a twice-differentiable function with $g'(x) = \pi \sin(x)$ and $g''(x) = \pi \cos(x)$ for all real numbers x , such that $g(0) = 0$.

16. If $\int_0^1 \sin x \, dx$ is approximated by 4 inscribed rectangles of equal width on the x -axis, then the approximation is

- (A) 14 (B) 10 (C) 6
(D) 5

17. $\int_0^1 x^2 \, dx$

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{6}$
(D) $\frac{1}{4}$ (E) $\frac{1}{5}$

18. $\int_0^1 x^3 \, dx$

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{6}$

Applications of Integrals

21. If $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ and $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$, then

- (A) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^3} \right) = -\frac{3}{x^4}$ (B) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^4} \right) = -\frac{4}{x^5}$ (C) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^5} \right) = -\frac{5}{x^6}$
 (D) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^6} \right) = -\frac{6}{x^7}$ (E) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^7} \right) = -\frac{7}{x^8}$

22. The average value of $\sin x$ on the closed interval $[\pi, 2\pi]$ is

- (A) $\frac{1}{\pi}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ (C) $\frac{1}{4\pi}$
 (D) $\frac{1}{6\pi}$ (E) $\frac{1}{8\pi}$

23. If $\frac{d}{dx} (3x^2 + 2x + 1) = 6x + 2$ then $\frac{d}{dx} (3x^3 + 2x^2 + x)$

- (A) $3b - a$ (B) $4b - 6a$ (C) $-4b - 2a$
 (D) $-4b + 8a$ (E) $6a - 4b$