## Calculus I <br> Fun Problems

A solution must be your own original work*. You may discuss your solutions with your instructor.

1. If $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0^{+}} f(x)=A$ and $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0^{-}} f(x)=B$, find
(a) $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0^{+}} f\left(x^{3}-x\right)$
(b) $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0^{-}} f\left(x^{3}-x\right)$
(c) $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0^{+}} f\left(x^{2}-x^{4}\right)$
(d) $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0^{-}} f\left(x^{2}-x^{4}\right)$.

You must justify your answers!
2. Let $f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{ll}x^{2} \sin \frac{1}{x} & , \text { for } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & , \text { for } x=0\end{array}\right.$. Show that $f$ is continuous and differentiable on the whole real number line, particularly at $x=0$.
3. Suppose $a, b, c, d$ and $e$ are real numbers. Prove that the five solutions of the equation $x^{5}+a x^{4}+b x^{3}+c x^{2}+d x+e=0$ can not all be real valued if $2 a^{2}<5 b$.
4. If $a$ and $b$ are positive numbers, prove that the equation

$$
\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x-a}+\frac{1}{x+b}=0
$$

has two real solutions, one between $\frac{a}{3}$ and $\frac{2 a}{3}$ and one between $-\frac{2 b}{3}$ and $-\frac{b}{3}$.
5. The area $T$ and an angle $\gamma$ of a triangle are given. Determine the lengths of the sides $a$ and $b$ so that the side $c$, opposite the angle $\gamma$, is as short as possible.
6. Suppose that $-1 \leq a x^{2}+b x+c \leq 1$ for $-1 \leq x \leq 1$, where $a, b$ and $c$ are real numbers. Prove that $-4 \leq 2 a x+b \leq 4$ for $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.
7. Find the smallest value of the positive constant $m$ that will make

$$
m x-1+\frac{1}{x}
$$

greater than or equal to zero for all positive values of $x$.
8. Show that $\int_{0}^{1} x^{5} d x=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^{5}+2^{5}+\cdots+n^{5}}{n^{6}}$ and then evaluate the given limit.
9. Suppose $f(x)$ has a continuous derivative on the interval $[0,1]$. Suppose $f(0)=0$ and $0 \leq f^{\prime}(x) \leq 1$. Prove that $\left[\int_{0}^{1} f(x) d x\right]^{2} \geq \int_{0}^{1}[f(x)]^{3} d x$.
10. Show that for $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \int_{0}^{\alpha} \sqrt{1+\cos ^{2} \theta} d \theta>\sqrt{\alpha^{2}+\sin ^{2} \alpha}$.
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