# 2015 Calculus Bee 

Tuesday, April 21, 2015

| 1st Place | Dave Thompson |
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| 2nd Place | An Vu |
| 3rd Place | Nick Vreeburg |

1. Compute $f^{\prime}(x)$ for

$$
f(x)=\frac{x}{x+2015} .
$$

Your answer should be a simplified fraction, with numerator and denominator factored.
2. Evaluate

$$
\int \frac{x^{2}-4 x+5}{x} d x .
$$

3. Find the maximum value of $x^{3} e^{-2 x}$.
4. Evaluate

$$
\int_{0}^{\pi / 2}(\sin x+\cos x)^{2} d x
$$

5. Find all constants $a$ such that the curve $y=a e^{x}$ is tangent to the line $y=x$.
6. If $g$ is a function whose second derivative is continuous and such that $g(0)=2, g(1)=0, g^{\prime}(0)=1$, $g^{\prime}(1)=4$, simplify

$$
\int_{0}^{1} s g^{\prime \prime}(s) d s
$$


7. Above is the graph of $y=\frac{d g}{d x}$.
(a) Find the value of $x$ in $[-2,2]$ at which the maximum of $g(x)$ occurs.
(b) Find $g(1)-g(-2)$.
8. Find

$$
\frac{1}{2015}-\frac{1}{2015^{2}}+\frac{1}{2015^{3}}-\frac{1}{2015^{4}}+\frac{1}{2015^{5}}-\ldots
$$

9. Find a positive number $H$ so that the area between $y=x^{2}$ and $y=H^{2}$ is 4 .
10. Evaluate

$$
\int \frac{1}{\sec 3 x} d x
$$

