Group Exam 1	Name:
Math 142	Name of group member:
Professor Johnson	Name of group member:

Problem 1: In this problem you will use the definition of the integral to evaluate an integral.

$$\int_0^4 3 - x^2 \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\sum_{i=k}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x \right]$$

Begin by drawing the graph of $f(x) = 3 - x^2$.

Fill in the blanks.

 $\Delta x = _ \qquad \qquad x_k = _$

Using right hand endpoints for x_k^* , we have $f(x_k) =$ ______

Next simplify the following sum to a formula that is a function of n (w/o summation notation).

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x =$$

Next, using the formula you found above, calculate the limit,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x \right] =$$

Hence,
$$\int_{0}^{4} 3 - x^{2} dx =$$

Signature line: _____

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Problem 2a: Identify the limit below as an integral and evaluate it.

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(2\left(\frac{5 \cdot k}{n}\right) + 1 \right)^7 \frac{5}{n} \right]$$

Problem 2b: Your friend shows you the following calculation.

$$\int_{-2}^{2} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int_{-2}^{2} x^{-2} dx = \left(-x^{-1}\right]_{-2}^{2} = -\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{-2}\right) = -1$$

Your friend then says "But wait.... I think the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ is always positive, which means an answer of -1 isn't right." Explain why your friend knows the answer is incorrect. Then find and explain the error in your friend's calculation.

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Problem 3: The reproduction rate for a population of weavils is measured and the values are given in the following table.

time, t	growth rate
(in weeks)	(in weavils/ week)
0	7
5	14
10	28
15	56

Find a formula, R(t), that models the growth rate in the weavil population over the time interval $0 \le t \le 15$ weeks.

R(t) =

Assuming this model remains accurate into the near future, find the growth rate in week 18. Include units in your answer.

Use the model function R(t) to determine how may weavils are born over the time period $0 \le t \le 18$ weeks.