

Group Exam 1

Name: KEY

Math 142: Calculus II

Name of group member: _____

Spring 2008, Professor McNicholas

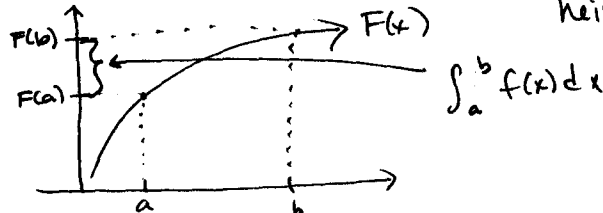
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Show your work and make sure your answers are well organized, easy to follow, and properly explained.

Problem 1:

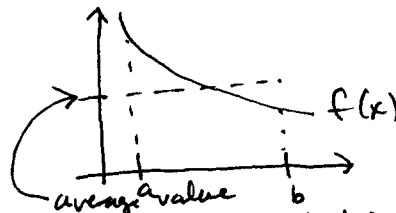
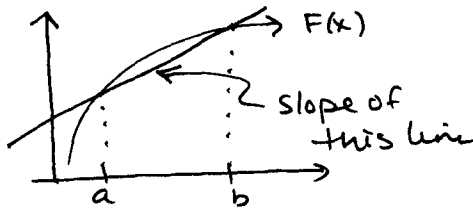
Given $F'(x) = f(x)$, use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to answer each of the following. For each question, complete the statement and give an illustration on the provided graph.

(a) On the graph of $F(x)$, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ represents $F(b) - F(a)$, i.e. the change in height from a to b.



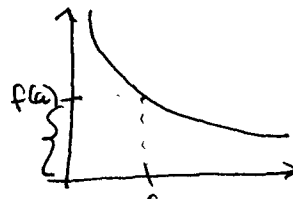
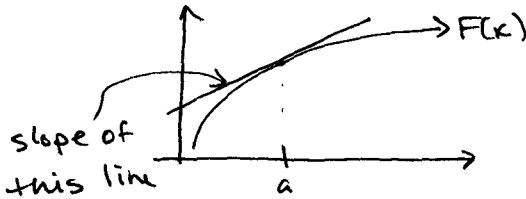
(b) On the graph of $f(x)$, $\frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{b-a}$ represents the average value from a to b.

On the graph of $F(x)$, $\frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{b-a}$ represents the slope of the secant line passing through pts $(a, F(a))$ & $(b, F(b))$

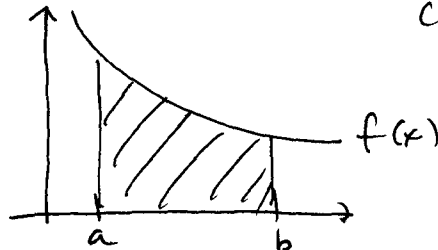


(c) On the graph of $F(x)$, $F'(a)$ represents slope of the tangent line @ $x=a$

On the graph of $f(x)$, $F'(a)$ represents $f(a)$



(d) On the graph of $f(x)$, $F(b) - F(a)$ represents $\int_a^b f(x)dx$, i.e. the area under the curve from a to b.



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Problem 2:

Solve each of the following indefinite integrals

(a) $\int \frac{\ln(e^{2x})}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{2x}{x^2} dx$ $u = x^2$
 $du = 2x dx$ $\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$
 $= \ln|x^2| + C$

(b) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ $u = 1-x^2 \rightarrow$
 $du = -2x dx$ $\int \frac{\frac{1}{2} du}{u^{1/2}} = -\frac{1}{2} (2u^{1/2}) + C$
 $-\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$ $= -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$

(c) $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$ $u = e^x$
 $du = e^x dx$ ~~$\int \frac{du}{1+u^2}$~~ $\int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \arctan(u) + C$
 $= \arctan(e^x) + C$

(d) $\int x^5 \sqrt{x^2-2} dx$ $u = x^2-2 \rightarrow u+2 = x^2$
 $du = 2x dx$
 $\int x^4 \sqrt{x^2-2} (x dx) \frac{1}{2} du = x dx$
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int (u+2)^2 \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \int (u^2+4u+4)u^{1/2} du$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int (u^{5/2} + 4u^{3/2} + 4u^{1/2}) du = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{7} u^{7/2} + 4 \left(\frac{2}{5} \right) u^{5/2} + 4 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) u^{3/2} \right] + C$
 $= \frac{1}{7} (x^2-2)^{7/2} + \frac{4}{5} (x^2-2)^{5/2} + \frac{4}{3} (x^2-2)^{3/2} + C$

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Problem 3:

(a) Find the following definite integral

$$\int_0^\pi \cos^3 x \sin x dx$$

$u = \cos(x)$
 $du = -\sin(x) dx$
 $x=0 \rightarrow u=1$
 $x=\pi \rightarrow u=-1$

$$\int_1^{-1} u^3 (-du) = -\frac{1}{4} u^4 \Big|_1^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4} ((-1)^4 - (1)^4) = 0$$

(b) Find the equation of the line tangent to the graph of $F(x) = \int_0^x t^2(t^3+1)^4 dt$ at $x = 1$.

Slope = $F'(1) = 1^2(1^3+1)^4 = 16$

point on the line: $(1, F(1))$

$$F(1) = \int_0^1 t^2(t^3+1)^4 dt$$

$$u = t^3+1 \rightarrow t=0 \rightarrow u=1$$

$$du = 3t^2 dt \rightarrow t=1 \rightarrow u=2$$

$$\frac{1}{3} du = t^2 dt$$

$$= \int_1^2 u^4 \left(\frac{1}{3} du\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 u^4 du = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{5} u^5\right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{15} (2^5 - 1^5) = \frac{1}{15} (32 - 1) = \frac{31}{15}$$

EQN of Line: $(y - \frac{31}{15}) = 16(x - 1)$ ← point-slope form

(c) If you used your answer to part (b) to approximate the value of $F(1.1)$ would your approximation be too large or too small? Use mathematical reasoning to justify your answer.

$$F''(t) = 2t(t^3+1)^4 + 4t^2(t^3+1)^3 3t^2$$

$$F''(1) = 2(16) + 4(8)(12) \leftarrow \text{positive}$$

so $F(x)$ is concave up @ $x=1 \Rightarrow$ answer to would be too small.

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