

Instructions: Suppose your student number is

20XY-ABCDE

with binary representation of BCD given by

$$(\text{BCD})_{10} = (n_1 n_2 n_3 n_4 n_5 n_6 n_7 n_8 n_9 n_{10})_2.$$

For each $i \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$, if $n_i = 0$, answer item i(a), else if $n_i = 1$, answer item i(b) instead.

e.g. if the middle three digits of your student number is 072 with binary representation

$$(072)_{10} = (0001001000)_2,$$

you need to answer 1(a), 2(a), 3(a), 4(b), 5(a), 6(a), 7(b), 8(a), 9(a), and 10(a).

Work Independently! Do not consult anyone except your instructor about these problems.

Questions:

I. Evaluate the following integrals

(4 pts each)

1. Integrals of Powers

(a) $\int (\sqrt{x} - 1)^6 dx$

(b) $\int \frac{z^2 - 1}{(z^2 + z + 1)^2} dz$

2. Integrals of Trigonometric Functions

(a) $\int \sqrt{\frac{\sin y}{\cos^5 y}} dy$

(b) $\int (\sec^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta) \tan \theta d\theta$

3. Definite Integral

(a) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \beta \cos(\pi \sin \beta) d\beta$

(b) $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{w}(\sqrt{w} + 2)^3} dw$

4. Integrals involving Absolute Value

(a) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \cos u - \frac{1}{2} \right| du$

(b) $\int_0^{-} |3s^2 - 2s - 1| ds$

II. Do as indicated.

5. Absolute Extrema

(4 pts)

(a) Find the absolute extrema of $f(x) = -4x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x - 3$ on the interval $[0, 1]$.

(b) Find the absolute extrema of $f(x) = 4x^3 - 9x^2 - 12x - 3$ on the interval $[-1, 0]$.

6. Optimization

(5 pts)

(a) An open box is to be made from a 10-cm by 10-cm piece of cardboard by cutting out squares of equal size from the four corners and bending up the sides. What size should the squares be to obtain a box with the largest volume?

(b) Find the least amount of material that can be used to construct a rectangular box with an open top and square base if its volume is 32 in^3 .

7. Average Value

(2 pts)

(a) Find $b > 0$ such that the average value of $g(x) = 6x^2$ on $[0, b]$ is equal to 16.

(b) If g is continuous on $[1, 3]$ and $\int_1^3 g(x) dx = 4$, show that there is a $c \in [1, 3]$ such that $g(c) = 2$.

8. Derivative of Integrals

(1 pt, 3 pts)

- (a) Let $H(x) = \int_x^{2x \sin \frac{x}{3}} \sqrt{2 + \left(\frac{t}{\pi}\right)^2} dt$.
- Find $H\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
 - Find $H'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(b) Let $H(v) = \int_{\tan x}^{x^3+x} \frac{2 \cos v}{v+1} dv$.

- Find $H(0)$
- Find $H'(0)$

9. Rectilinear Motion

(2 pts, 3 pts)

(a) A ball is thrown vertically upwards with initial velocity of 32 ft/s from the top of a building. The ball hit the ground after 3 seconds. (Assume acceleration due to gravity is equal to -32 ft/s^2)

- When will the ball reach its maximum height?
- What is the height of the building?

- (b) The acceleration, in m/sec^2 , of a particle moving along a line at t seconds is given by $a(t) = 12$. If at $t = 1$, the particle is moving at the speed of 6 m/sec and is one unit to the right of the origin.
- Find the velocity of the particle when $t = 2$.
 - Find the position of the particle when $t = 0$.

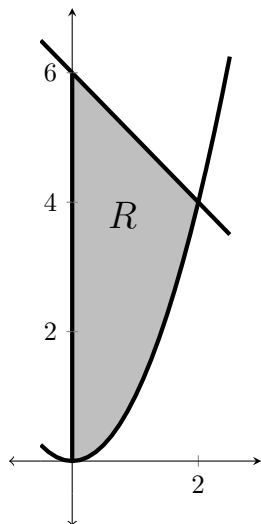
III. For the following regions R , **SET UP** the integral(s) needed to find the following:

(3 pts each)

- the area of region R
- the perimeter of region R
- volume of the solid of revolution when R is revolved about the *given* line:
 - using the method of **Washers**
 - using the method of **Cylindrical Shells**

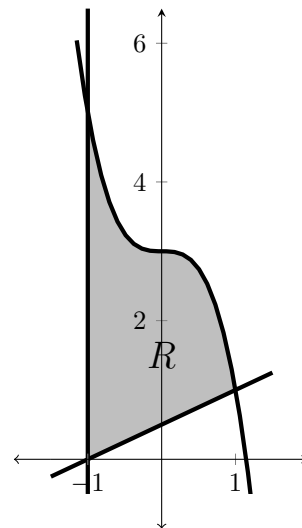
10. Plane Regions

- (a) R bounded by $C_1 : y = x^2$, $C_2 : y = 6 - x$ and the y -axis.



Axis of revolution: $y = -1$

- (b) R bounded by $C_1 : y = 3 - 2x^3$, $C_2 : y = \frac{x+1}{2}$ and the line $x = -1$.



Axis of revolution: $x = -2$

Total: 40 points (Bonus: 8 points)

papilo2017