

**Math 106: Review for Final Exam, Part I - SOLUTIONS**

1. **Find the following.** [See Review for Exam II for integration tips and strategies.]

(a) Let  $u = x^3$ , so  $du = 3x^2 dx$  and  $du/3 = x^2 dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int 12x^2 \cos(x^3) dx &= 12 \int \cos(x^3) x^2 dx \\ &= 12 \int \cos(u) \frac{du}{3} \\ &= 4 \sin(u) + C \\ &= 4 \sin(x^3) + C \end{aligned}$$

(b) We'll use integration by parts:  $u = x \Rightarrow du = dx$  and  $dv = e^{-3x} \Rightarrow v = \frac{e^{-3x}}{-3}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty x e^{-3x} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t x e^{-3x} dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ x \frac{e^{-3x}}{-3} \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t \frac{e^{-3x}}{-3} dx \right] \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ x \frac{e^{-3x}}{-3} - \frac{e^{-3x}}{9} \right]_0^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{-x}{3e^{3x}} - \frac{1}{9e^{3x}} \right]_0^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{-t}{3e^{3t}} - \frac{1}{9e^{3t}} \right] - \left[ \frac{0}{3e^0} - \frac{1}{9e^0} \right] \\ &= (0 - 0) - (0 - 1/9) \\ &= 1/9 \end{aligned}$$

So, the integral converges (to this value).

(c) This integral is improper at  $x = 4$  because the integrand has a vertical asymptote there, so we split into two integrals.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^6 \frac{dx}{(x-4)^2} &= \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{(x-4)^2} + \int_4^6 \frac{dx}{(x-4)^2} \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 4^-} \int_0^a \frac{dx}{(x-4)^2} + \lim_{b \rightarrow 4^+} \int_b^6 \frac{dx}{(x-4)^2} \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{-1}{(x-4)} \Big|_0^a + \lim_{b \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{-1}{(x-4)} \Big|_b^6 \qquad \int u^{-2} du = -u^{-1} + C \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 4^-} \left[ \frac{-1}{(a-4)} - \frac{-1}{(0-4)} \right] + \lim_{b \rightarrow 4^+} \left[ \frac{-1}{(6-4)} - \frac{-1}{(b-4)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\lim_{a \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{-1}{(a-4)} = \infty$  and  $\lim_{b \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{-1}{(b-4)} = \infty$ , this integral diverges (to  $\infty$ ).

(d) Partial Fractions:

Write  $\frac{3x^2 + 2x - 5}{(x^2 + 1)(x - 4)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{C}{x - 4}$ . Now multiply both sides by  $(x^2 + 1)(x - 4)$  to get

$$3x^2 + 2x - 5 = (Ax + B)(x - 4) + C(x^2 + 1).$$

Let  $x = 4$ . Then  $51 = C(17)$ , so  $C = 3$ .

Let  $x = 0$ . Then  $-5 = B(-4) + 3(1)$ , so  $B = 2$ .

Let  $x = 1$ . Then  $0 = (A(1) + 2)(-3) + 3(2)$ , so  $A = 0$ .

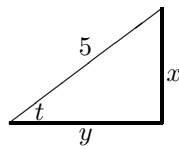
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 5}{(x^2 + 1)(x - 4)} dx &= \int \left[ \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{3}{x - 4} \right] dx \\ &= 2 \arctan x + 3 \ln |x - 4| + D \end{aligned}$$

(e) Let  $u = \sec x$ , so  $du = \sec x \tan x dx$ .

New limits:  $x = 0 \Rightarrow u = \sec 0 = 1/\cos 0 = 1$  and  $x = \pi/3 \Rightarrow u = \sec(\pi/3) = 1/\cos(\pi/3) = 2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/3} \tan^3 x \sec^5 x dx &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \tan^2 x \sec^4 x \sec x \tan x dx && \text{Break off a } \sec x \tan x. \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/3} (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^4 x \sec x \tan x dx && \text{Use } \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1. \\ &= \int_1^2 (u^2 - 1)u^4 du && \text{Change the limits. See above.} \\ &= \int_1^2 (u^6 - u^4) du \\ &= \left[ \frac{u^7}{7} - \frac{u^5}{5} \right]_1^2 \\ &= \left[ \frac{2^7}{7} - \frac{2^5}{5} \right] - \left[ \frac{1^7}{7} - \frac{1^5}{5} \right] \\ &= \frac{418}{35} && \text{This is about 11.943.} \end{aligned}$$

(f) Let  $x = 5 \sin t$ , so  $dx = 5 \cos t dt$ .



$$x^2 + y^2 = 5^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$$

$$\sin t = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{x}{5} \Rightarrow t = \arcsin(x/5)$$

$$\cos t = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{5} \Rightarrow 5 \cos t = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{25 - x^2} dx &= \int 5 \cos t \cdot 5 \cos t dt && \text{Use } dx \text{ and } \cos t \text{ from above.} \\ &= \int 25 \cos^2 t dt \\ &= 25 \int \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos(2t)}{2} \right] dt && \text{Use } \cos^2 t = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos(2t)}{2} \text{ or table \#42.} \\ &= 25 \left[ \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin(2t)}{4} \right] + C && \text{Let } u = 2t \text{ to integrate } \cos(2t). \\ &= 25 \left[ \frac{\arcsin(x/5)}{2} + \frac{2 \sin t \cos t}{4} \right] + C && \text{Use } \sin(2t) = \sin t \cos t \text{ and } x \text{ from above.} \\ &= 25 \left[ \frac{\arcsin(x/5)}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot \frac{x}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{5}}{4} \right] + C && \text{Use } \sin t \text{ and } \cos t \text{ from above.} \\ &= 25 \left[ \frac{\arcsin(x/5)}{2} + \frac{x\sqrt{25 - x^2}}{50} \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

2. Find the best possible left, right, midpoint, trapezoidal, and Simpson's approximations to  $\int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx$  given the data in the table below.

$x$	-2	-1.5	-1	-0.5	0
$f(x)$	2	3	6	10	11

$$L_4 = (2 + 3 + 6 + 10)(0.5) = 10.5 \quad R_4 = (3 + 6 + 10 + 11)(0.5) = 15 \quad T_4 = 0.5(L_4 + R_4) = 12.75$$

We cannot compute  $M_4$ , which would require the values of  $f$  at  $x = -1.75, -1.25, -0.75$ , and  $-0.25$ . Instead, we find  $M_2 : M_2 = (3 + 10)(1) = 13$ .

$$\text{Finally, } S_4 = \frac{2M_2 + T_2}{3} = \frac{2(13) + 12.5}{3} = \frac{77}{6}.$$

3. If you use numerical integration to estimate  $\int_a^b \ln x dx$ , how would the following be ordered from least to greatest?  $L_{100}, R_{100}, M_{100}, T_{100}, S_{200}$ .

The integrand is increasing and concave down, so we have  $L_{100} < T_{100} < S_{200} < M_{100} < R_{100}$ .

What can you say with certainty about where  $\int_a^b \ln x dx$  would fit into your ordering?

It would fall somewhere between  $T_{100}$  and  $M_{100}$ .

4. Find bounds for each of the following errors if  $I = \int_0^2 e^{-3x} dx$ .

$$(a) |I - L_{100}| \leq \frac{K_1(b-a)^2}{2n} = \frac{3(2-0)^2}{2(100)} = \frac{3}{50}$$

$$K_1 = \max \text{ of } |f'(x)| \text{ on } [0, 2] = \max \text{ of } 3e^{-3x} \text{ on } [0, 2] = 3 \text{ (occurs at } x = 0)$$

$$(b) |I - T_{100}| \leq \frac{K_2(b-a)^3}{12n^2} = \frac{9(2-0)^3}{12(100)^2} = \frac{3}{5000}$$

$$K_2 = \max \text{ of } |f''(x)| \text{ on } [0, 2] = \max \text{ of } 9e^{-3x} \text{ on } [0, 2] = 9 \text{ (occurs at } x = 0)$$

$$(c) |I - M_{100}| \leq \frac{K_2(b-a)^3}{24n^2} = \frac{9(2-0)^3}{24(100)^2} = \frac{3}{10000}$$

$$K_2 = \text{same as in previous part}$$

5. If  $I = \int_0^2 e^{-3x} dx$ , how many subdivisions are required to obtain a midpoint sum approximation with error of at most 1/1,000,000?

$$\text{From part(c) above, we know that } |I - M_n| \leq \frac{K_2(b-a)^3}{24n^2} = \frac{9(2-0)^3}{24n^2} = \frac{3}{n^2}.$$

$$\text{Thus, we want } \frac{3}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{1,000,000}.$$

Multiplying each side by  $1,000,000n^2$  gives  $3,000,000 \leq n^2$ .

Taking the square root of each side results in  $\sqrt{3,000,000} \leq n$ .

Since  $\sqrt{3,000,000} = 1732.050\dots$ , we must at least 1733 subdivisions.

6. Use Euler's Method with 3 steps to estimate  $y(3/4)$  if  $dy/dx = y - 3$  and  $y(0) = 1$ .

$x$	$y$	$\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \Delta x = \Delta y$
0	1	$(-2)(0.25) = -0.5$
0.25	0.5	$(-2.5)(0.25) = -0.625$
0.5	-0.125	$(-3.125)(0.25) = -0.78125$
0.75	-0.90625	

7. Write an integral equal to the area between  $y = 2x + 3$  and  $y = x^2 + 7x - 3$ .

First, find where the curves intersect.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 7x - 3 &= 2x + 3 \\x^2 + 5x - 6 &= 0 \\(x + 6)(x - 1) &= 0 \\&\Rightarrow x = -6, x = 1\end{aligned}$$

Between  $x = -6$  and  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 2x + 3$  is above  $y = x^2 + 7x - 3$ . (Plug in  $x = 0$  to check.) So, the area between them is  $\int_{-6}^1 [(2x + 3) - (x^2 + 7x - 3)] dx$ . [This equals  $343/6$ .]

8. Compute the arc length of  $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$  from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 1/2$ .

First, we find  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - x^2)^{-1/2}(-2x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ .

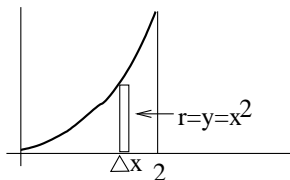
Thus,  $[f'(x)]^2 = \frac{x^2}{1 - x^2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx &= \int_0^{1/2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{1 - x^2}} dx && \text{This is the definition of arc length.} \\&= \int_0^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{1 - x^2}{1 - x^2} + \frac{x^2}{1 - x^2}} dx && \text{Get a common denominator.} \\&= \int_0^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - x^2}} dx \\&= \int_0^{1/2} \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\&= \arcsin x \Big|_0^{1/2} \\&= \arcsin(1/2) - \arcsin(0) \\&= \pi/6 - 0 \\&= \pi/6\end{aligned}$$

9. Consider the region bounded by  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 2$ , and  $y = x^2$ . Write an integral equal to the volume of the object created when the region is revolved about

(a) the  $x$ -axis

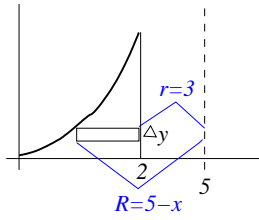
Slice vertically into disks.



$$\begin{aligned}\text{volume of slice} &\approx \pi r^2 \Delta x \\&= \pi y^2 \Delta x \\&= \pi (x^2)^2 \Delta x \\&= \pi x^4 \Delta x \\ \text{total volume} &= \pi \int_0^2 x^4 dx\end{aligned}$$

(b) the line  $x = 5$

Slice horizontally into washers.



$$\begin{aligned}\text{volume of slice} &\approx \pi R^2 \Delta y - \pi r^2 \Delta y \\ &= \pi(5-x)^2 \Delta y - \pi(3)^2 \Delta y \\ &= \pi[(5-\sqrt{y})^2 - 3^2] \Delta y \\ \text{total volume} &= \pi \int_0^4 [(5-\sqrt{y})^2 - 3^2] dy\end{aligned}$$

10. Find the solution to  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{y^2}$  that passes through  $(0, 2)$ . Use separation of variables.

$$\begin{aligned}\int y^2 dy &= \int \cos x dx \\ y^3/3 &= \sin x + C \\ y^3 &= 3 \sin x + D \\ y &= \sqrt[3]{3 \sin x + D}\end{aligned}$$

When  $x = 0$ , we have  $y = 2$ , so  $2 = \sqrt[3]{3 \sin 0 + D}$ , or  $2 = \sqrt[3]{D}$ . Thus,  $D = 8$ .  
Therefore, the solution is  $y = \sqrt[3]{3 \sin x + 8}$ .