18.01 Single Variable Calculus
Fall 2006

EXAM 3 PRACTICE : SOLUTIONS : FALL 2006

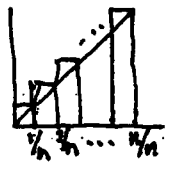
1 a) $\int_0^1 \frac{x\,dx}{\sqrt{1+3x^2}} = \frac{1}{3}(1+3x^2)^{1/2}\Big]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}(2-1) = 1/3$

b) $\int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \cos^3 x \sin 2x\,dx = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} 2\cos^4 x \sin x\,dx$

$= -\frac{2}{5}\cos^5 x\Big]_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} = -\frac{2}{5}\left[0 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5\right]$

$= \frac{1}{5\cdot 16}$

2



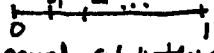
Upper sum is sum of circums. rectangles

$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)\frac{1}{n}$ (height · width)

$= \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_1^n i = \frac{n^2+n}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n}$

$\lim_{n\to\infty} := \int_0^1 x\,dx = \frac{1}{2}$

3



Divide t-interval into n equal subintervals, length Δt.

(*) $k_i\Delta t$ deposited in the i^{th} time interval grows by year-end to $k\Delta t e^{r(1-t_i)}$

Total at year-end $\approx \sum_1^n k e^{r(1-t_i)}\Delta t$

As $n\to\infty$, this $\to \int_0^1 k e^{r(1-t)}\,dt$

[or can make argument using dt instead of Δt : replace Δt by dt in (*), then pass directly to the last line]

4 a) On $[0,1]$, $\sin t < 1$

So $\int_0^1 \sqrt{3+\sin t}\,dt < \int_0^1 \sqrt{4}\,dt = 2$.

b) $F'(x) = \sqrt{3+\sin x}$ (2nd F.T.)

$F''(x) = \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{3+\sin x}} > 0$ on $[0,1]$

$\therefore$ convex (concave up).

c) Set $u = 2t$, so $du = 2\,dt$

$\int_1^2 \sqrt{3+\sin 2t}\,dt = \int_2^4 \sqrt{3+\sin u}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\,du$

$= \frac{1}{2}F(u)\Big]_2^4 = \frac{1}{2}\left[F(4) - F(2)\right]$

5 $\int_0^0 f(t)\,dt = 0 = e^{2\cdot 0}\cos 0 + C$

$\therefore C = -1$

By 2nd F.T. :

$f(x) = D(e^{2x}\cos x - 1)$

$= 2e^{2x}\cos x - e^{2x}\sin x$.

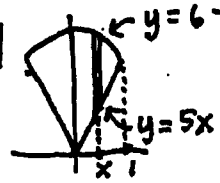
6 horizontal slice →

$\int_0^{\sqrt{a}} (\pi a^2 - \pi x^2)\,dy = \pi\int_0^{\sqrt{a}} (a^2 - y^4)\,dy$

$= \pi\left(a^2 y - \frac{y^5}{5}\right)\Big]_0^{\sqrt{a}} = \pi\left[a^{5/2} - \frac{1}{5}a^{5/2}\right]$

$= \pi\cdot\frac{4}{5}a^{5/2}$

7



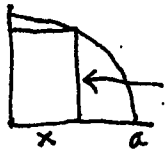
The strip rotated has volume $2\pi x(6 - x^2 - 5x)\,dx$

Volume $= 2\pi\int_0^1 x(6 - x^2 - 5x)\,dx$

$= 2\pi\left[3x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{5}{3}x^3\right]_0^1$

$= 2\pi\left[3 - 1/4 - 5/3\right] = 2\pi\cdot\frac{17}{12}$

8



curve: $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

Area $= x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

Average area $= \frac{1}{a}\int_0^a x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\,dx$

$= \frac{1}{a}(a^2 - x^2)^{3/2}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\Big]_0^a = \frac{1}{3}(a^2)^{3/2} = \frac{a^2}{3}$

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$x =$	0	$\pi/4$	$\pi/2$
$\sin x$	0	$1/\sqrt{2}$	1
$\sin^6 x$	0	1/8	1

$\Delta x = \pi/4$

TRAPEZOIDAL:

$\approx \frac{\pi}{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot 0 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2}\cdot 1\right)$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}\cdot\frac{5}{8} = \frac{5\pi}{32}$

SIMPSON:

$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 x\,dx$

$\approx \frac{\pi/4}{3}\left(0 + 4\cdot\frac{1}{8} + 1\right)$

$= \frac{\pi}{12}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{8}$