

NAME:

Student #:

Problem 1 (25 points)

Let a "triangular" region be bounded by curves given by their equations:

$$y = 2x^2, \quad y = 8, \quad y = -4x.$$

a) Sketch the region and mark all curves and points of their intersections

Answer: The region is bounded by three curves:

a line segment connecting point $(-2,8)$ and the origin $(0,0)$;

horizontal line connecting points $(-2,8)$ and $(2,8)$;

a segment of parabola connecting points $(2,8)$ and the origin.

b) Find the area of the region by integrating with respect to x-variable

Answer:

$$\int_{-2}^0 8 - (-4x) dx + \int_0^2 8 - (2x^2) dx = 8 + \frac{32}{3} = \frac{56}{3}$$

c) Find the area of the region by integrating with respect to y-variable.

Compare your answer with (b).

Answer:

$$\int_0^8 \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}} - \left(-\frac{y}{4}\right) dy = \frac{56}{3}$$

d) Find the volume of the solid of revolution obtained by revolving the region about the line $y = 8$. Show your work: set up the integral and evaluate it.

Answer: Disk method for two parts separately.

$$\pi \int_{-2}^0 (8 - (-4x))^2 dx + \pi \int_0^2 (8 - (2x^2))^2 dx = \frac{1664\pi}{15}$$

e) Find the volume of the solid of revolution obtained by revolving the region about the line $x = 2$. Show your work: set up the integral and evaluate it.

Answer: Washer method.

$$\pi \int_0^8 \left(2 - \left(-\frac{y}{4}\right)\right)^2 - \left(2 - \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}}\right)^2 dy = \frac{208\pi}{3}$$

Problem 2 (35 points) Evaluate the integrals

a) [4 pt] $\int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} dx$ **Answer:** $\pi/18$ or 10 degrees.

b) [5 pt] $\int \frac{1}{x(25+16\ln^2 x)} dx$ **Answer:** $\frac{1}{20} \arctan\left(\frac{4\ln x}{5}\right) + C$.

c) [4 pt] $\int \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$ **Answer:** $x \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \ln(x^2 + 4) + C$

d) [4 pt] $\int x \sin(1000x) dx$ **Answer:** $\frac{\sin(1000x)}{1,000,000} - \frac{x \cos(1000x)}{1000} + C$

e) [4 pt] $\int \sin^3 3x \cos^4 3x dx$ **Answer:** $\frac{\cos^7(3x)}{21} - \frac{\cos^5(3x)}{15} + C$

f) [4 pt] $\int \sec^5 x \tan^3 x dx$ **Answer:** $\frac{\sec^7(x)}{7} - \frac{\sec^5(x)}{5} + C$

g) [5 pt] $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ **Answer:** $2 \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{x\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} + C$

h) [5 pt] $\int e^{3x} \cos(x) dx$ **Answer:** $e^{3x} \left(\frac{\sin x + 3 \cos x}{10} \right) + C$

Bonus Problem

Evaluate and check your result by differentiation:

$$\int (x^{-2} + x)(x^2 + a^2)^{-1/2} dx$$

Answer: $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a^2 x} + C$