Math 232 Calculus 2 Spring 20 Final a

Name: Solutions

- I will count your best 10 of the following 12 questions.
- You may use a calculator without Computer Algebra System capabilities, and a single US letter page of notes, but no phones or other assistance.
- You must show your work to receive credit for a question.

1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	10	
12	10	
	100	

Final	
Overall	

$$\int uv'\,dx = uv - \int u'v\,dx$$

(1) Find $\int \underbrace{x^2}_{u}\underbrace{e^{-2x}}_{v'}\,dx.$ $= x^2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - \int 2x \cdot -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}\,dx$

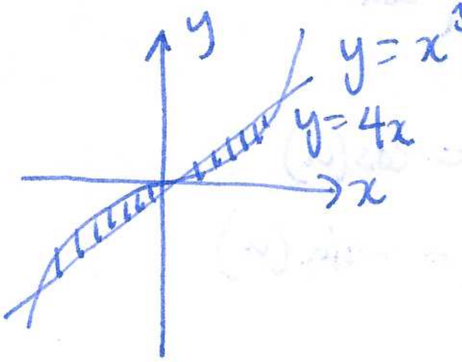
$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-2x} + \int \underbrace{x}_{u}\underbrace{e^{-2x}}_{v'}\,dx$

$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-2x} + x \cdot -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - \int -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}\,dx$

$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2}\int e^{-2x}\,dx$

$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} + c$

(2) Sketch the region bounded by the curves $y = 4x$, and $y = x^3$, and find the area of this region.



intersection $4x = x^3$.

$x(x^2-4) = x(x-2)(x+2)$

$\int_{-2}^{0} x^3 - 4x \, dx + \int_{0}^{2} 4x - x^3 \, dx$

$= \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - 2x^2\right]_{-2}^{0} + \left[2x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4\right]_{0}^{2}$

$= -4 + 8 \quad + 8 - 4 \quad = 8$

$$\int uv'\,dx = uv - \int u'v\,dx$$

(3) Find $\int \cos^4(x)\,dx.$ $= \int \underset{v'}{\cos x} \cdot \underset{u}{\cos^3 x}\,dx$

$$\int \cos^4 x\,dx = \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x - \int \sin x \cdot 3\cos^2 x \cdot -\sin x\,dx$$

$$\int \cos^4 x\,dx = \sin x \cos^3 x + 3\int \underset{1-\cos^2 x}{\underset{\parallel}{\sin^2 x}} \cos^2 x\,dx$$

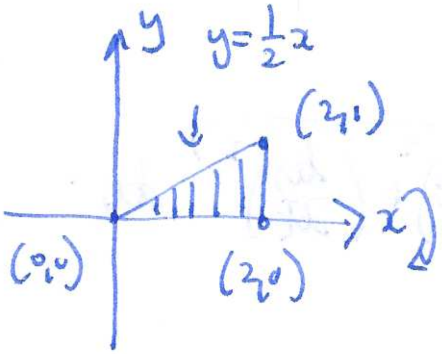
$$4\int \cos^4 x\,dx = \sin x \cos^3 x + 3\int \cos^2 x\,dx$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 x - 1.$$

$$4\int \cos^4 x\,dx = \sin x \cos^3 x + 3\int \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}\,dx$$

$$\int \cos^4 x\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{3}{16}\sin 2x + \frac{3}{8}x + c$$

(4) Find the volume of revolution obtained by rotating the triangle determined by the points $(0,0)$, $(2,1)$ and $(2,0)$ around the x-axis.



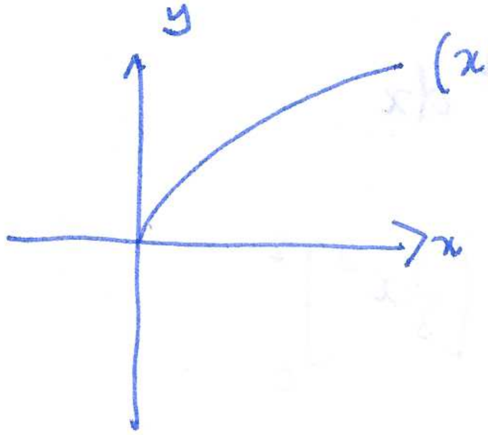
discs : $\int_0^2 \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 dx$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}\int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{4}\left[\frac{1}{3}x^3\right]_0^2$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}\frac{1}{3}\cdot 8 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = t^2 \qquad \frac{dy}{dt} = t.$$

(5) Sketch the parameterized curve given by $x(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3$ and $y(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2$. Use the parameterization to find the arc length from $t = 0$ to $t = 1$.



arc length $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \sqrt{\cancel{1+}\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2}\, dt.$

$$= \int_0^1 \sqrt{t^4 + t^2}\, dt = \int_0^1 t\sqrt{t^2+1}\, dt$$

$u = t^2 + 1$

$\frac{du}{dt} = 2t$

$$= \int_1^2 t\, u^{1/2} \frac{dt}{du}\, du = \int_1^2 t u^{1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2t}\, du = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} u^{1/2}\, du$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2}\right]_1^2 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{1}{3}.$$

(6) Find $\int \frac{3}{x^2+x-2}\,dx$.

$$\frac{3}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1} = \frac{A(x-1)+B(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

$x=1$: $3 = 3B$ $B=1$

$x=-2$: $3 = -3A$ $A=-1$

$$\int \frac{-1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x-1}\,dx = -\ln|x+2| + \ln|x-1| + c$$

(7) Find the degree three Taylor polynomial for $\ln(1+\sqrt{x})$ centered at $x=1$.

$f(x) = \ln(1+x^{1/2})$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2x^{1/2}+2x} = \frac{1}{2}(x+x^{1/2})^{-1}$

$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x+x^{1/2})^{-2} \cdot (1+\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2})$

$f^{(3)}(x) = 1\cancel{4}(x+x^{1/2})^{-3} \cdot (1+\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2})^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x+x^{1/2})^{-2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{4}x^{-3/2})$.

$f(1) = \ln(2)$

$f'(1) = \cancel{2}\,1/4$

$f''(1) = \frac{3/2}{-2 \cdot 4} = -\frac{3}{16}$

$f'''(1) = \cancel{4} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{9}{4} - \cancel{8}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4} \cdot -\frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{32\cancel{8}} + \frac{1}{\cancel{8}32} = \cancel{\frac{8}{9}}\frac{10}{32} = \frac{5}{16}$

$T_3(x) = \ln(2) + \frac{(x-1)}{4} \cancel{\frac{}{4}} - \frac{3}{16}\frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} + \cancel{\frac{5}{4}}\frac{(x-1)^3}{3!} \cancel{\frac{13}{32}} \frac{5}{16}$

(8) (a) What is a sequence?

A sequence is an ordered list of numbers indexed by $\mathbb{N}$, e.g. $1, 2, 3, \ldots$

(b) What is a series?

A series is an infinite sum of numbers (indexed by $\mathbb{N}$) e.g. $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \ldots$

(c) If $a_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$, does $\sum_1^{\infty} a_n$ converge? If so explain why. If not, give an example.

No, $\frac{1}{n} \to 0$ but $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \ldots$ diverges.

(9) Explain whether the following series converges or diverges, indicating clearly which tests you use.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n}.$$

ratio test: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^2}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n^2} \right|$

$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{n^2+2n+1}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{2}{n}+\frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} < 1$

so converges.

(10) Explain whether the following series converges or diverges, indicating clearly which tests you use.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}}.$$

Limit comparison test with $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2/n^2}} = 1$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$ diverges (p-series with $p \leq 1$)

$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}}$ diverges.

(11) Find the power series for e^{x^3}, centered at $x = 0$. You may use the power series for e^x without justification. Use this to find a power series for $\int e^{x^3}\,dx$. Find the radius of convergence for this power series.

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \cdots$$

$$e^{x^3} = 1 + x^3 + \frac{x^6}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{3n}}{n!} + \cdots$$

$$\int e^{x^3}\,dx = x + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^7}{7 \cdot 2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{3n+1}}{(3n+1)\,n!} + \cdots$$

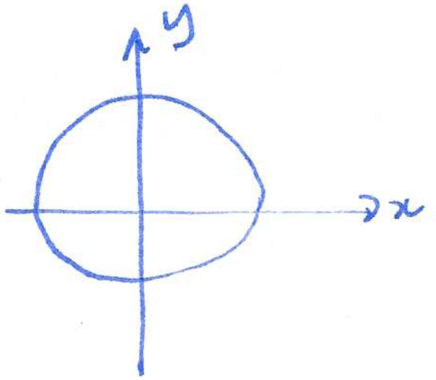
ratio test: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{x^{3n+4}}{(3n+4)(n+1)!} \frac{(3n+1)\,n!}{x^{3n+1}} \right|$

$= \lim_{n\to\infty} |x^3| \frac{3n+1}{3n+4} \frac{1}{(n+1)} = 0$ as converges for all x.

$(R = \infty)$.

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$
$$= 2\cos^2\theta - 1$$

(12) Sketch the polar coordinate graph $r = \cos(\theta) + 2$ and find the area bounded by the curve.



$$\text{area} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta + 2)^2 \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}\cos^2\theta + 2\cos\theta + 2 \, d\theta.$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4}\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{4} + 2\cos\theta + 2 \, d\theta$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{8}\sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{4}\theta + 2\sin\theta + 2\theta\right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 8\pi = \frac{17\pi}{2}$$