Math 142 **Name:** ____________________

Fall 2015

Exam #1

10/15/2015

Time Limit: 75 Minutes

You may *not* use your books or notes on this exam. You are required to show your work on each problem on this exam. The following rules apply:

- **Organize your work**, in a reasonably neat and coherent way, in the space provided. Work scattered all over the page without a clear ordering will receive very little credit.
- **Mysterious or unsupported answers will not receive full credit**. A correct answer, unsupported by calculations, explanation, or algebraic work will receive no credit; an incorrect answer supported by substantially correct calculations and explanations might still receive partial credit.
- If you need more space, use the back of the pages; clearly indicate when you have done this.

Grade Table (for teacher use only)

Question	Points	Score
1	20	
2	20	
3	20	
4	20	
5	20	
Total:	100	

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1. (20 points) Find the most general antiderivative of the following functions. You need not simplify your answer where applicable.

(i)

$$f(x) = \left(3x^8 + 2x^{1/4}\right)\, dx$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^9 + \frac{4}{5}x^{5/4} + C$$

(ii)

$$g(x) = \frac{3x + 2x^2 + x^{-2}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$G(x) = \frac{6}{3}x^{3/2} + \frac{4}{5}x^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3}x^{-3/2} + C$$

(iii)

$$h(x) = cos(x) + 3sec^2(x)$$

$$H(x) = sin(x) + 3tan(x) + C$$

2. (20 points) Using the limit-sum definition for area under a curve, calculate $\int_0^1 (x^2+3x-1)\ dx$.

$$\left(Hint : \sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \quad \int_{i=1}^{n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right)$$

We have:

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta x f(x_i)$$

In our case,

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1}{n}, \qquad x_i = a + i\Delta x = \frac{i}{n}$$

As such,

$$\int_0^1 \left(x^2+3x-1\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n}\left(\frac{i^2}{n^2} + 3\frac{i}{n} + -1\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n}\left[\frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{n=1}^{n} i^2 + \frac{3}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} 1\right]$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n}\left[\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} + \frac{3n(n+1)}{2n} - n\right]\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} + \frac{3n(n+1)}{2n^2} - 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{2} - 1$$

3. (20 points) (a) (5 points) Let $F'(x) = f(x)$. From the evaluation theorem, complete the following equality:

$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = F(b) - F(a)$

(b) (15 points) Evaluate the following integrals:

(i) $\int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{t}(1-t)\,dt = (\frac{2}{3}t^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5}t^{5/2})\Big|_{-1}^{1}.$

(ii) $\int_0^1 (\sqrt{\frac{4}{x}})\,dx = 4x^{1/2}\Big|_0^1.$

(iii) $\int_{-9}^{8} \pi^2\,dx = \pi^2(8+9)$

4. (20 points) (a) (5 points) Describe the difference between the following two expressions:

$$\int_2^x f(t)\,dt \qquad \& \qquad \int_2^9 f(t)\,dt$$

The first expression is a function. The second one is a constant, because it's the area under a curve.

(b) (15 points) Calculate the derivative for $f(x) = \int_2^{x^5} ((t^3 + t)\,sin(t))\,dt$.

$$((x^5)^3 + (x^5)sin(x^5))5x^4$$

5. (20 points) Calculate the following antiderivatives.

(i)

$$\int 3x^2\sqrt{x^3+2}\,dx$$

Let $u = x^3 + 2$, so then $du = 3x^2$.

$$\int x^2\sqrt{x^3+2}\,dx = \int \sqrt{u}\,du = \cdot\frac{2}{3}u^{3/2} = \frac{2}{3}(x^3+2)^{3/2}$$

(ii)

$$\int x\cos(x^2+2)\,dx$$

Let $u = x^2 + 2, du = 2x$. Then,

$$\int xcos(x^2+2)dx = \int \frac{1}{2}cos(u)du = \frac{1}{2}sin(u) = \frac{1}{2}sin(x^2+2).$$

(iii)

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)}{2\cos^2(x)}\,dx$$

Let $u = cos(x), du = -sin(x)$.

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)}{2\cos^2(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{-1}{2u^2}du = \frac{1}{2}u^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(cos(x))^{-1}$$