

Test 1 Review.

Tuesday, September 18, 2018 9:56 AM

$$\boxed{\#1} \text{ Area} = \int (\text{top curve} - \text{bottom curve})$$

$$\text{Area} = \int_0^1 [(-6x^2 + 6x) - (x - \sqrt{x})] dx$$

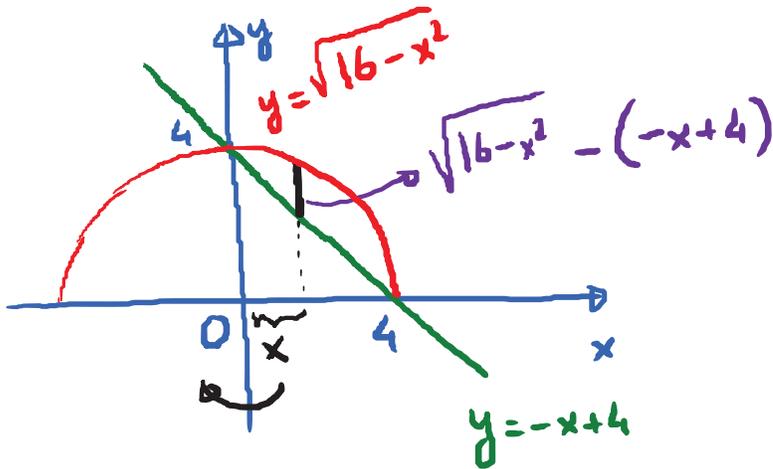
$$= \int_0^1 (-6x^2 + 5x + x^{\frac{1}{2}}) dx$$

$$= \left(-2x^3 + \frac{5x^2}{2} + \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= -2 + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \boxed{\frac{7}{6}}$$

(TI-84: Math \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow type in integral)

#2 $V_{\text{shell}} = 2\pi \int_a^b (\text{radius})_{\text{shell}} (\text{height})_{\text{shell}} \cdot (\text{thickness})$



$$V = 2\pi \int_0^4 x \cdot (\sqrt{16-x^2} + x - 4) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\int_0^4 x \cdot \sqrt{16-x^2} dx + \int_0^4 (x^2 - 4x) dx \right]$$



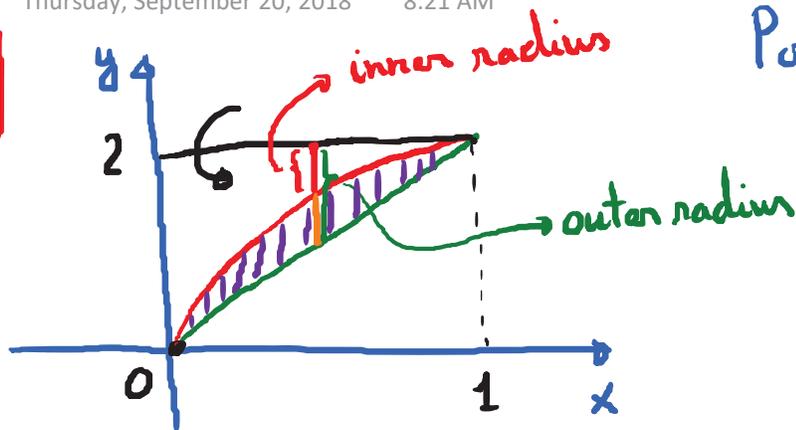
$$u = 16 - x^2$$

$$du = -2x dx$$



easy

#3



Points of Intersection:

$$2\sqrt[4]{x} = 2x$$

$$\sqrt[4]{x} = x$$

$$x = x^4 \rightarrow x(x^3 - 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = 0 ; x = 1$$

Washer: Inner Radius = $2 - 2\sqrt[4]{x}$

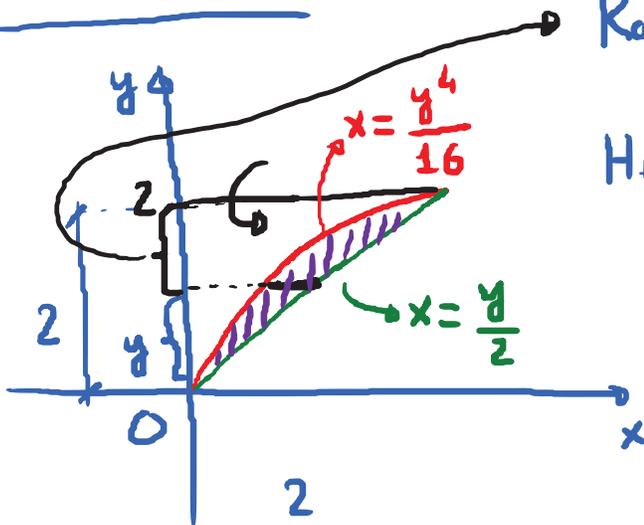
Outer Radius = $2 - 2x$

$$V = \pi \cdot \int \left[(\text{outer radius})^2 - (\text{inner radius})^2 \right] (\text{thickness})$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 \left[(2 - 2x)^2 - (2 - 2\sqrt[4]{x})^2 \right] dx$$

$$\approx 1.067\pi$$

Shell Method:



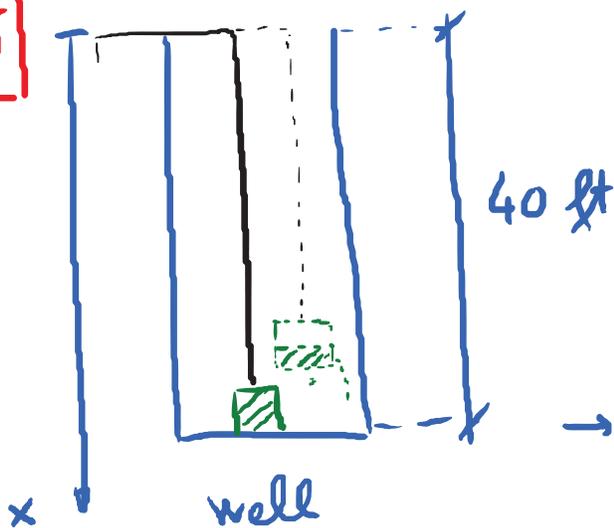
Radius_{shell} = $2 - y$

Height_{shell} = $\frac{y}{2} - \frac{y^4}{16}$

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 (2 - y) \left(\frac{y}{2} - \frac{y^4}{16} \right) dy = \dots$$

#4 Done in 2.5.

#5



$$W = \int_0^{40} \underbrace{F(x)}_{\text{force}} dx$$

$F(x)$ = weight of bucket
 → Find a function which models the weight of bucket during the process

$$x = 40 - 10t$$

time

→ this is how the distance is changing
w.r.t. time

$$w = 50 - 0.5t \rightarrow \text{this is how the weight is changing w.r.t. time}$$

$$10t = 40 - x \rightarrow t = \frac{40 - x}{10}$$

$$w = 50 - 0.5 \cdot \left(\frac{40 - x}{10} \right)$$

→ this is how the weight is changing w.r.t. distance x

$$\text{Work} = \int_0^{40} \left[50 - 0.5 \left(\frac{40 - x}{10} \right) \right] dx + \int_0^{40} 5 dx$$

#6

$$\int x^5 \ln x \, dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x \\ dv = x^5 \, dx \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ v = \frac{x^6}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\int x^5 \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^6 \ln x}{6} - \int \frac{x^6}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^6 \ln x}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \int x^5 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^6 \ln x}{6} - \frac{x^6}{36} + C$$

#7

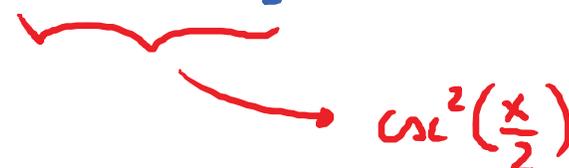
$$\text{Arc length} = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \, dx$$

$$y = 2 \ln\left(\sin \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin(\frac{x}{2})} \cdot \cos(\frac{x}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin(\frac{x}{2})} = \cot(\frac{x}{2})$$

$$\rightarrow L = \int_{\frac{\pi}{5}}^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cot^2(\frac{x}{2})} dx$$


 $\text{csc}^2(\frac{x}{2})$

$$L = \int_{\frac{\pi}{5}}^{\pi} \text{csc}(\frac{x}{2}) dx = -2 \ln |\text{csc}(\frac{x}{2}) + \cot(\frac{x}{2})| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{5}}^{\pi}$$

Formula: $\int \text{csc}(x) dx = -\ln |\text{csc}(x) + \cot(x)| + C$