MARK BOX		
PROBLEM	POINTS	
1 a–j	10	
2	10	
3a Extra Credit	(1)	
3b	10	
3c	10	
3d	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
%	100	

NAME (printed): ________________________

SIGNATURE: ___________________________________

please check the box of your section below

☐ **Section 005 (W&F 8:00 am)**

or

☐ **Section 006 (W&F 9:05 am)**

INSTRUCTIONS:

(1) To receive credit you must:
  (a) **work in a logical fashion, show all your work, indicate your reasoning; no credit will be given for an answer that *just appears*;** such explanations help with partial credit
  (b) when applicable put your answer on/in the line/box provided
  (c) if no such line/box is provided, then box your answer

(2) The MARK BOX indicates the problems along with their points. Check that your copy of the exam has all of the problems.

(3) You may **not** use a calculator, books, personal notes.

(4) During this exam, do not leave your seat. If you have a question, raise your hand. When you finish: turn your exam over, put your pencil down, and raise your hand.

(5) This exam covers (from *Calculus* by Anton, Bivens, Davis 8^{th} ed.): Section 7.1 – 7.4, 7.6, 7.7, 8.1 .

Problem Inspiration:

1. Math 141 HANDOUT, Spring 2006 Exam 1 # 1
2. homework problems from § 7.1, , actually problem § 7.1 # 34
3. homework problems from § 7.2 and 7.3 , homework problem § Ch. 7 Review # 6, Spring 2006 Exam 1 # 3, and examples from the lectures over § 7.2 & § 7.3
4. homework problem § 7.4 # 9 & 11 and Spring 2006 Exam 1 # 4
5. homework problem § 8.1 # 6
6. homework problem § 8.1 # 6
7. homework problem § 8.1 # 11
8. homework problem § 8.1 # 15

1. Fill in the blanks (each worth 1 point).

1a. $\int \frac{du}{u} \;=\;$ __________ $|u| + C$

1b. $\int e^u \, du \;=\;$ ____ $+ C$

1c. If a is a constant and $a > 0$ but $a \neq 1$, then

$\int a^u \, du \;=\;$ ____ $+ C$

1d. $\int \cos u \, du \;=\;$ ______________________________________ $+ C$

1e. $\int \tan u \, du \;=\;$ ____ $+ C$

1f. $\int \sec u \, du \;=\;$ ____ $+ C$

1g. $\int \sec^2 u \, du \;=\;$ ____ $+ C$

1h. If a is a contant and $a > 0$ then

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} \, du \;=\;$ ____ $+ C$

1i. If a is a contant and $a > 0$ then

$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + u^2} \, du \;=\;$ ____ $+ C$

1j. The integral of $y = f(x)$ with respect to x is denoted by $\int f(x) \, dx$.

The integral of $x = g(y)$ with respect to y is denoted by ____________________ .

2. Let R be the region between by the curve

$$y = \sin x$$

and the line segement jointing the points

$$P = (\ 0\ ,\ 0\ ) \qquad \text{and} \qquad Q = \left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\ ,\frac{1}{2} \right)\ .$$

Let A be the area of the region R.

2a. Make a rough sketch of the region R, labeling P and Q.

The equation of the line through points P and Q is: ____________________________________ .

2b. Express the area A as **ONE** integral (but **not** 2 or more integrals).
You do NOT have to evaluate the integral(s) nor do lots of algebra.

A =

3a. Sketched below is the region R that is enclosed by

$$x = 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad y = 4 \qquad \text{and} \qquad y = 9 \qquad \text{and} \qquad y = x^2 \ .$$

In each of problems **3b, 3c, 3d**:

- R will be revolved around some line to create a solid of revolution
- using either the disk, washer, or shell method, express the volume V of the resulting solid of revolution as **one integral** (and NOT as 2 or more integrals).
- In the space provided **below** each problem, make some *good enough sketch* (does not have to be too fancy) to indicate (i.e., help justify) your thinking/reseasoning behind your solution
- you do not have to do lots of algebra to your integrand
- you do not have to integrate your integral.

Extra Credit/Hint In the sketch below, draw in a typical rectangle (should it be horizontal or vertical?) that would be used to express the area of R as precisely 1 integral (and not 2 integrals).

3b. The volume V of the solid obtained by revolving the region R about the y-axis is

V =

3c. The volume V of the solid obtained by revolving the region R about the x-axis is

V =

3d. The volume V of the solid obtained by revolving the region R about the vertical line $x = 5$ is

V =

4. Express the arclength of the parameterized curve

$$x(t) = t^2 + 4$$
$$y(t) = t + 5$$

from the point

$$P = (4, 5)$$

to the point

$$Q = (13, 8)$$

as an integral with respect to t .

arclength =

Once again, you do not have to do lots of algebra to your integrand nor integrate your integral.

5. $$\int \frac{1}{9+25x^2}\,dx \;=$$

Remark: box your substitution box for more partial credit.

Recall: you can check your answer via differentiation (if you have time).

6.

$$\int \frac{x}{9+25x^2}\, dx \ =$$

Remark: box your substitution box for more partial credit.

Recall: you can check your answer via differentiation (if you have time).

7.

$$\int \cos^{17}(7x)\ \sin(7x)\ dx\ =$$

Remark: box your substitution box for more partial credit.

Recall: you can check your answer via differentiation (if you have time).

8.

$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{3x-1}}}{\sqrt{3x-1}}\ dx\ =$$

Remark: box your substitution box for more partial credit.

Recall: you can check your answer via differentiation (if you have time).