

Mathematics 152.02
Review for Midterm 2

1. The degree of the numerator is greater than or equal (in this case strictly greater) than the degree of the denominator. So start by dividing through:

$$x^3 + 4x + 1 = x(x^2 + 3) + x + 1,$$

and so

$$f'(x) = x + \frac{x+1}{x^2+3} = x + \frac{x}{x^2+3} + \frac{1}{x^2+3}.$$

Integrating each of these terms separately (noting that the derivative of $x^2 + 3$ is $2x$), we get

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 3) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C.$$

Finally, discover that $C = 4 - \frac{3}{2} \ln(3)$ by using the equation $f(0) = 4$.

2. The case when $a = 0$ but $b \neq 0$ and the case when $b = 0$ but $a \neq 0$ are easy, so we just need to do the case when a and b are both non-zero. In this case, use integration by parts twice. You can use the parts either way around, as long as you choose the same way both times. I took $u = e^{ax}$, $v' = \cos(bx)$, and so $v = \frac{1}{b} \sin(bx)$. This gave

$$\int e^{ax} \cos(bx) dx = \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin(bx) - \frac{a}{b} \int e^{ax} \sin(bx) dx.$$

Now use parts again, taking $u_1 = e^{ax}$ and $v'_1 = \sin(bx)$, so that $v_1 = -\frac{1}{b} \cos(bx)$. This gives

$$\int e^{ax} \cos(bx) dx = \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin(bx) + \frac{a}{b^2} e^{ax} \cos(bx) - \frac{a^2}{b^2} \int e^{ax} \cos(bx) dx.$$

Simplifying this equation gives

$$(a^2 + b^2) \int e^{ax} \cos(bx) dx = e^{ax} (a \cos(bx) + b \sin(bx)) + C$$

and hence the claimed result.

3. Write $g(x) = \int_c^x \frac{t}{1+e^t} dt$ for any constant c . Then $g'(x) = \frac{x}{1+e^x}$, and $f(x) = g(x^3) - g(x^{1/2})$. The chain rule now gives

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 g'(x^3) - \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} g'(x^{1/2}) = \frac{3x^5}{1+e^{x^3}} - \frac{1}{2(1+e^{\sqrt{x}})}.$$

4. (a) is true for any function. For any $\int_a^b f(x) dx$, and any n , the equation

$$2LEFT(2n) - LEFT(n) = MID(n)$$

holds. To see this, if we write $\Delta = \frac{b-a}{n}$, then

$$2LEFT(2n) = \Delta \sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} f(a + i\Delta/2),$$

$$LEFT(n) = \Delta \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f(a + j\Delta),$$

and so when we subtract these two we just get the terms where i is odd from the first sum, which gives

$$\Delta \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f(a + (2j+1)\Delta/2) = MID(n).$$

(b) is true for any function that is increasing on the range. The first derivative of $\sin(x^2)$ is $2x \cos(x^2)$ which is positive on the range $0 < x \leq 1/2$.

(c) is true for any function that is concave up on the range. The second derivative of $\sin(x^2)$ is $2 \cos(x^2) - 4x^2 \sin(x^2)$, and since $x \leq 1/2$, we see that the second derivative is greater than or equal to $2 \cos(x^2) - \sin(x^2)$ on the given range. Again, on the given range we have that $\cos(x^2) > \sin(x^2)$, so the second derivative is positive.

(d) is true by calculation. If you disagree, make sure that you do the intermediate calculations to at least 6 or 7 decimal places so that rounding error is not an issue. The value of $SIMP(2)$ to a few more places than asked for is 0.0414778308844613. The exact value of the integral is 0.041481024268547...

5. This is a portion of a circle of radius 2. It can be split into a pie-piece of size $1/12$ th of the whole circle, together with a right-angled triangle with side lengths 1, $\sqrt{3}$ and 2. This gives an area of $\pi/3 + \sqrt{3}/2$. But the integration way to attack this question is as

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=1} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx.$$

Substitute $x = 2 \sin(\theta)$, which gives $dx = 2 \cos(\theta) d\theta$. The integral becomes

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=1} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi/6} 4 \cos^2(\theta) d\theta.$$

One can use the double angle formula $\cos^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2\theta))$ to do this integral, obtaining the answer given earlier.

6. Integrate the equation

$$a(t) = 1 + 2t + t^2,$$

to obtain

$$v(t) = t + t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 + C.$$

When $t = 0$, $v(t) = 0$, and so $C = 0$. Now integrate the equation

$$v(t) = t + t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t^3$$

to obtain

$$s(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{12}t^4 + C.$$

Again, the initial value $s(0) = 0$ tells us that $C = 0$, and so

$$s(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{12}t^4.$$

7. You are asked to check that $l(ab) = l(a) + l(b)$, using only the given definition of $l(x)$ as an integral. This amounts to checking the equation

$$\int_1^{ab} \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_1^a \frac{1}{t} dt + \int_1^b \frac{1}{t} dt.$$

By additivity of the integral over its range we see that

$$\int_{t=1}^{t=ab} \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_{t=1}^{t=a} \frac{1}{t} dt + \int_{t=a}^{t=ab} \frac{1}{t} dt.$$

Now in the second integral on the right-hand side, substitute $u = at$, which gives $du = a dt$. This gives

$$\int_{t=1}^{t=ab} \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_{t=1}^{t=a} \frac{1}{t} dt + \int_{u=1}^{u=b} \frac{1}{u} du,$$

and so

$$\int_{t=1}^{t=ab} \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_{t=1}^{t=a} \frac{1}{t} dt + \int_{t=1}^{t=b} \frac{1}{t} dt,$$

as claimed.

8. First we do the indefinite integral by using parts twice:

$$\int t^2 e^{-t} dt = -t^2 e^{-t} + \int 2te^{-t} dt = -t^2 e^{-t} - 2te^{-t} + \int 2e^{-t} dt = -t^2 e^{-t} - 2te^{-t} - 2e^{-t} + C.$$

Hence we see that

$$\int_1^\infty t^2 e^{-t} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (-b^2 e^{-b} - 2be^{-b} - 2e^{-b} + e^{-1} + 2e^{-1} + 2e^{-1}).$$

Since $P(b)e^{-b}$ tends to 0 as $b \rightarrow \infty$ for any polynomial $P(b)$, we see that the integral converges to $5e^{-1}$.

9. (a) is true: the integrand, $\sin(1 - x^2)$ is positive for all $x \leq 1$, and so since $f(0.5)$ is the integral of a positive function it must be positive.

(b) is also true. By the fundamental theorem of calculus, $f'(x) = \sin(1 - x^2)$, and so $f'(1) = 0$ so there is a critical point at $x = 1$. The second derivative $f''(x)$ is equal to $-2x \cos(1 - x^2)$, so $f''(1) = -2$ is strictly negative, which implies that $x = 1$ is a local maximum for $f(x)$.

(c) is again true. Since $1 - 2^2 = -3$ is close to $-\pi$, we see that $f'(-3) = \sin(-3)$ must be close to -1 , and so $f(x)$ is decreasing near $x = 2$.

(d) is false, although it is hard to work this one out without using a calculator. Here $f''(3) = -6 \cos(-8) > 0$, so near $x = 3$ the function is concave up.