MA 16600
EXAM 2 INSTRUCTIONS
VERSION 01
March 9, 2017

Your name ───────────────── Your TA's name ─────────────────

Student ID # ───────────── Section # and recitation time ───────────

1. You must use a #2 pencil on the scantron sheet (answer sheet).

2. Check that the cover of your question booklet is GREEN and that it has VERSION 01 on the top. Write 01 in the TEST/QUIZ NUMBER boxes and blacken in the appropriate spaces below.

3. On the scantron sheet, fill in your TA's name (NOT the lecturer's name) and the course number.

4. Fill in your NAME and PURDUE ID NUMBER, and blacken in the appropriate spaces.

5. Fill in the four-digit SECTION NUMBER.

6. Sign the scantron sheet. All the answers should be marked on the scantron sheet.

7. Blacken your choice of the correct answer in the spaces provided for each of the questions 1–12. Do all your work on the question sheets. Show your work on the question sheets. Although no partial credit will be given, any disputes about grades or grading will be settled by examining your written work on the question sheets.

8. There are 12 questions, each worth 8 points. The maximum possible score is

   $8 \times 12 + 4$ (for taking the exam) $= 100$ points.

9. NO calculators, electronic device, books, or papers are allowed. Use the back of the test pages for scrap paper.

10. After you finish the exam, turn in BOTH the scantron sheets and the exam booklets.

11. If you finish the exam before 7:25, you may leave the room after turning in the scantron sheets and the exam booklets. If you don't finish before 7:25, you should REMAIN SEATED until your TA comes and collects your scantron sheets and exam booklets.

Exam Policies

1. Students must take pre-assigned seats and/or follow TAs' seating instructions.

2. Students may not open the exam until instructed to do so.

3. No student may leave in the first 20 min or in the last 5 min of the exam.

4. Students late for more than 20 min will not be allowed to take the exam; they will have to contact their lecturer within one day for permission to take a make-up exam.

5. After time is called, the students have to put down all writing instruments and remain in their seats, while the TAs will collect the scantrons and the exams.

6. Any violation of the above rules may result in score of zero.

Rules Regarding Academic Dishonesty

1. You are not allowed to seek or obtain any kind of help from anyone to answer questions on the exam. If you have questions, consult only your instructor.

2. You are not allowed to look at the exam of another student. You may not compare answers with anyone else or consult another student until after you have finished your exam, handed it in to your instructor and left the room.

3. You may not consult notes, books, calculators. You may not handle cell phones or cameras, or any electronic devices until after you have finished your exam, handed it in to your instructor and left the room.

4. Anyone who violates these instructions will have committed an act of academic dishonesty. Penalties for academic dishonesty can be very severe and may include an F in the course. All cases of academic dishonesty will be reported immediately to the Office of the Dean of Students.

I have read and understand the exam policies and the rules regarding the academic dishonesty stated above:

STUDENT NAME: _____

STUDENT SIGNATURE: _____

Questions

1. We would like to compute

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^3 x \ dx.$$

Choose the right statement about the strategy to compute the integral.

A. We should use the substitution $u = \sin x$ and $du = \cos x \ dx$ together with the equality $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$. But we ecannot use the substitution $u = \cos x$ and $du = -\sin x \ dx$.

B. We should use the substitution $u = \cos x$ and $du = -\sin x \ dx$ together with the equality $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$. But we cannot use the substitution $u = \sin x$ and $du = \cos x \ dx$.

C. We can use either the substitution $u = \sin x$ and $du = \cos x \ dx$ or the substitution $u = \cos x$ and $du = -\sin x \ dx$, together with the equality $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$ or $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$, respectively.

D. We should use the double angle formula to decrease the degree of the function in the integrand.

E. We should use the integration by parts, and then miraculously the original integral shows up wth the opposite sign on the right-hand side of the equation. Move that term to the left and dividing by 2 will give us the answer.

2. Evaluate the following integral

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^4 x \tan^2 x \; dx.$$

A. $\dfrac{3}{4}$

B. $\dfrac{5}{4}$

C. $\dfrac{8}{15}$

D. $\dfrac{4}{15}$

E. $\dfrac{2}{15}$

3. After an appropriate trigonometric substitution, the integral

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{5x^2 + 1}}\, dx$$

becomes

A. $\dfrac{1}{5} \displaystyle\int \tan(\theta)\sec(\theta)d\theta$

B. $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \displaystyle\int \dfrac{\tan(\theta)}{\sec(\theta)}d\theta$

C. $\sqrt{5} \displaystyle\int \sec^3(\theta)d\theta$

D. $\displaystyle\int \sec^2(\theta)\tan^2(\theta)d\theta$

E. $\sqrt{5} \displaystyle\int \sec^2(\theta)\tan(\theta)\, d\theta$

4. The proper form of the partial fraction decomposition of the rational function

$$\frac{x+2}{x^2(x^2+x+1)}$$

is

A. $\dfrac{A}{x} + \dfrac{B}{x^2} + \dfrac{Dx+E}{x^2+x+1}$

B. $\dfrac{A}{x} + \dfrac{B}{x^2} + \dfrac{Dx+E}{x^2+x+1} + \dfrac{Fx+G}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$

C. $\dfrac{A}{x^2} + \dfrac{B}{x^2+x+1}$

D. $\dfrac{A}{x} + \dfrac{B}{x^2} + \dfrac{C}{x^2+x+1}$

E. $\dfrac{Ax+B}{x} + \dfrac{Cx+D}{x^2} + \dfrac{Ex+F}{x^2+x+1}$

Note: The letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G in the partial fractions above represent some appropriate constants.

5. Compute $\displaystyle\int \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^2}dx$.

A. $\displaystyle\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + 3\ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{x-1} + C$

B. $\displaystyle\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + 3\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + C$

C. $\displaystyle x + 2 + \frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + C$

D. $\displaystyle\frac{3(x-1)^2}{2} - \frac{1}{x-1} + C$

E. $\displaystyle\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{x-1} + C$

6. Compute $\displaystyle\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$.

    A. $2x + \ln |x^2 + 2x + 2| + C$

    B. $x + 2\ln |x + 1| + C$

    C. $x - \ln |x^2 + 2x + 2| + C$

    D. $x - 2\tan^{-1}(x + 1) + C$

    E. $x - 2(x + 1)\tan^{-1}(x + 1) + C$

7. The trapezoidal rule applied to the function $x + \sqrt{x}$ with $n = 4$ gives
$$\int_0^1 (x + \sqrt{x})dx \approx T_4 =$$

A. $\dfrac{22}{5}$

B. $\dfrac{21 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$

C. $\dfrac{1}{4}[6 + 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}]$

D. $\dfrac{1}{8}[6 + \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}]$

E. $\dfrac{1}{8}[6 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}]$

8. Find the length of the curve $y = 1 + 2x^{3/2}$ $(0 \leq x \leq 1)$.

A. $\dfrac{2}{27}[10\sqrt{10} - 1]$

B. $\dfrac{2}{3}[10\sqrt{10} - 1]$

C. 2

D. $\dfrac{2}{3}[2\sqrt{2} - 1]$

E. $\dfrac{9}{5}$

9. The given curve
$$y = 3 - x^2 \quad (0 \le x \le 4)$$

is rotated about the y-axis. Find the area of the resulting surface.

A. $\dfrac{\pi}{4}\left(65\sqrt{65} - 1\right)$

B. $\dfrac{\pi}{6}\left(65\sqrt{65} - 1\right)$

C. $\dfrac{4\pi}{3}$

D. $\dfrac{\pi}{4}\left(\sqrt{65} - 1\right)$

E. We are rotating the surface around the y-axis. In that case, the interval for the integration must be given in terms of y. But here the given interval is $0 \le x \le 4$ in terms of x. So we cannot compute the required area.

10. Evaluate the improper integral

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{6x}+1}\,dx.$$

A. $\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

B. $\ln(1 + \sqrt{3}) - 1$

C. $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$

D. $\dfrac{\pi}{12}$

E. The improper integral is divergent.

11. Let D be the region bounded by $y = x^3$ and $y = 2 - x$ and $x = 0$.

If $(\overline{x}, \overline{y})$ is the centroid of D, then $\overline{x}$ equals

A. $\dfrac{7}{15}$

B. $\dfrac{5}{4}$

C. $\dfrac{28}{75}$

D. $\dfrac{75}{28}$

E. $\dfrac{1}{2}$

12. Compute

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{n^2 + 3n}{4n^2 + 1}} - \frac{3n^3 + n^2}{e^n} \right)$$

A. 0

B. $\dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{4}{e}$

C. $\dfrac{1}{2}$

D. $\dfrac{1}{4} - \dfrac{4}{e}$

E. -3