

**MATH 166**  
**SPRING 2007**  
**EXAM 2**

1. (30 pt) Evaluate the following integrals if they exist.

$$\text{a) } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(x+1)} \quad \text{b) } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x(\ln(x))^2} \quad \text{c) } \int_{-\infty}^{-2} \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx$$

2. Let  $k$  be a constant.

a) (6 pt) Show that the integral  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x dx$  diverges.

b) (6 pt) Find a function,  $f(t)$ , satisfying

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \infty$$

and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-t}^{f(t)} x dx = k.$$

3. Let  $f(x)$  be a non-decreasing function with a continuous derivative.

a) (6 pt) Show that  $\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx \leq \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + 2f'(x) + (f'(x))^2} dx$ .

b) (6 pt) Use part a) to show that if  $L$  is the arclength of  $f(x)$  from  $a$  to  $b$  then

$$L \leq (b - a) + (f(b) - f(a)).$$

4. (15 pt) Find the surface area obtained when the upper half of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$  is revolved about the  $x$ -axis.

5. A rectangular window of width  $w$  and height  $h$  on an aquarium is submerged so that the top is  $D$  units below the surface of the liquid. You may assume that the pressure is given by  $P = kd$  where  $k$  is a constant and  $d$  is the depth beneath the surface.

a) (10 pt) Find a formula for the force due to hydrostatic pressure acting on the window.

b) (5 pt) If  $D = 0$  and  $w$  remains constant, how much do we have to increase  $h$  to double the force on the window?

6. Consider the region bounded by the functions  $y = mx$ ,  $m \geq 0$  and  $y = x - x^2$ .

a) (6 pt) Find a formula for the area of this region.

b) (6 pt) Find the value(s) of  $m$  for which the  $y$ -coordinate of the centroid is maximal.

c) (6 pt) For the value(s) of  $m$  found in part b), find the volume obtained when the region is revolved about the  $x$ -axis.

7. (8 pt) Suppose that you want to approximate

$$\int_a^b (Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2 + Dx + E) dx$$

using Simpson's rule. Show that the error in using Simpson's rule is never more than  $\frac{|A|}{120} L^5$ , where  $L$  is the length of the interval of integration.