MATH 166 SPRING 2007 FINAL EXAM

1. (32 pt) Evaluate the following integrals.

a)
$$\int \sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, b) $\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin^3(x) + \sin(x)} dx$ c) $\int_2^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 4}}$
d) $\int_0^{\sqrt[4]{3}} 2x \tan^{-1}(x^2) dx$

2. (6 pt) Determine if the following sequences converge or diverge.

a)
$$\left\{ (-1)^n n \sin(\frac{1}{n}) \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$
 b) $\left\{ 2^{-s_n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ where s_n is the n^{th} partial sum of a positive term series.

3. (15 pt) Determine if the following series converge or diverge.

a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{2n^2 + 1}$$
 b) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} ne^{-n}$ c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}$

4. (15 pt) Consider the curve given by the parametric equations $x = \frac{2}{t^2+1}$ and $y = \frac{2t}{t^2+1}$. For your convenience, $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-4t}{(t^2+1)^2}$ and $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2-2t^2}{(t^2+1)^2}$.

- a) Sketch this curve, indicating the direction in which the curve is drawn as t increases.
- b) Find the total area enclosed by this curve.
- c) Find the total length of this curve.
- 5. (12 pt) Consider the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1; a, b > 0.$
 - a) Find the area enclosed by the entire ellipse.
 - b) Locate the y-coordinate of the centroid of the upper half of this ellipse.
 - c) Find the volume obtained when the upper half of this ellipse is revolved about the x-axis.
- 6. (6 pt) Consider the polar curve $r = \tan(\frac{1}{2}\theta); 0 \le \theta < \pi$.
 - a) Sketch this polar curve.
 - b) Find the area of the region in the first quadrant that is bounded by this curve, the x-axis, and the y-axis.

7. (6 pt) Find the Maclaurin series for $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ and use this series to approximate $\int_0^1 x^2 e^{-x^2} dx$ with error less than $\frac{1}{50}$.

8. (6 pt) A square window of side length R has its top border D feet below the surface of the ocean. If water weighs 62.5 pounds per cubic foot and pressure at depth x is given by 62.5x, find the force due to hydrostatic pressure on the window (recall that F = PA).

- 9. (6 pt) Let f(x) be a continuous function.
 - a) Show that if f(x) is odd, then the average value of f(x) on [-a, a] is 0.
 - b) Show that if f(x) is even, then the average value of f(x) on [-a, a] is equal to the average value of f(x) on [0, a].

10. (6 pt) Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x^2+1}$ given that y(0) = 2.