Extended Answer Section

There are **three** questions in this section, each with a number of parts.

Write your answers in the space provided below each part. There is extra space at the end of the paper.

1. (a) Use integration by parts to compute					
$\int_{1}^{2} t^{2} \ln t dt.$					

ъ.	T	T		C	0	0000
1	/I A I N	P, X A M	Α	Semester	7.	2022

(b) Use integration by substitution to compute					
	$\int \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x+1}dx.$				
	J				

(c)	Consider the region \mathcal{R} on the xy -plane bounded by
	$x = 0, y = 1 + 3x^2, y = 2x, x = 1.$
	Sketch the region \mathcal{R} , and calculate the volume of revolution obtained by rotating \mathcal{R} around the vertical line $x = 0$.

(d) Show that the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \cot x, & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

is continuous at x = 0.

Page 12 of 26

Main Exam A Semester 2 2022

Question 2 begins on the next page

2. (a) Consider the sets: $A=\{x\in\mathbb{R}\mid -3\leq x\leq 4\}\text{and} B=\{x\in\mathbb{R}\mid -1\leq x\leq 3\}.$ Plot the sets $A,B,$ and $A\setminus B$ on the real number line.

Main	EXAM	Δ	SEMESTER.	2	2022
WAIN	LAAM	$\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$	DEMESIER	_	2022

(b) Plot the following set on the complex plane:					
$\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z - 1 \le 1\} \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Re}(z) > 1\}$					

(c) Given that $z = 1 + i$ is one solution, solve the equation					
$z^3 + 2z^2 - 8z + 10 = 0.$					
3					

Main Exam A	Semester 2 2022	Page 16 of 26

$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{5x^9 - 4x^7 + 3}{10x^9 + 7x^8 + 12x^4}.$		
$x \to \infty 10x^{\circ} + 7x^{\circ} - 12x^{\circ}$ carefully.		
	$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x^9 - 4x^7 + 3}{10x^9 + 7x^8 - 12x^4}.$ Example 1. The second	$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x^9 - 4x^7 + 3}{10x^9 + 7x^8 - 12x^4}.$ Example 1. The second se

Main	EXAM	Δ	Semester.	9	2022
IVIAIN	L'A A M	\mathcal{A}	OF MEDIES	_	ZUZZ

(e) Consider	the	function
---	---	------------	-----	----------

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \to \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \frac{e^{x+1}(x^2 + 5x - 6)}{x - 1}.$$

Find a rule for a function $g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ so that g(x) = f(x) for all $x \neq 1$ and g(x) is continuous at x = 1. Justify your choice carefully.

(f) Find the global maximum and global minimum for the function $f(x) = (x+1)(x-5) $ over the interval [1,6].

Page 19 of 26

Main Exam A Semester 2 2022

3. Consider the function $\theta(t)$ which is defined implicitly by the equation

$$t + c = \int_0^{\theta(t)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + 2\cos u}} du,$$

where $c \in \mathbb{R}$ is a constant.

(a) Use upper and lower Riemann sums with 3 subintervals to estimate the value of c if $\theta(0) = \pi$.

(b) State the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus part I and use it to show that
$\theta'(t) = \sqrt{4 + 2\cos(\theta(t))},$
$\theta''(t) = -\sin(\theta(t))$

7	/ A TAT	DESCARE	٨	Semester.	0	2020
1	VIAIN	LXAM	Α	SEMESTER		ZUZZ

PAGE 22 OF 26

D(4)	$\pi + \sqrt{2}t + 1$	4 3	
$P_3(t) =$	$\pi + \sqrt{2}t + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$	$\overline{\sqrt{2}}^{t^s}$	

(d) G	ive an approximate value of $\theta(1)$ using $P_3(t)$ and use the Taylor remainder theorem show that the error from the true value of $\theta(1)$ of the approximation is less than
OI	equal to $\frac{7}{4!}$.

End of Extended Answer Section