

Math No:

Full Name : KEY



Math 104 1<sup>st</sup> Midterm Exam  
(30 November 2017, 18:00-19:00)

**IMPORTANT**

1. Write down your name and surname on top of each page. 2. The exam consists of 4 questions, some of which have multiple parts. 3. Read each question carefully and put your answers neatly on the answer sheets. Simplify your answers. 4. Show all your work. Correct answers without justification will not get credit. 5. Unless otherwise specified, you may use any method from classwork to solve the problems. 6. Calculators are not allowed. 7. All cell phones and electronic devices are to be kept shut and out of sight. All cell phones are to be left on the instructor's desk prior to the exam.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOT
6 pts	6 pts	6 pts	6 pts	24 pts

**Q1.** Evaluate the following integrals.

a)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} dx = \int_{u(0)}^{u(\pi/2)} u^{1/3} du = \frac{3}{4} u^{4/3} \Big|_{u(0)}^{u(\pi/2)} = \frac{3}{4} [1 - 0] = 3/4$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sin x & \left| \begin{array}{l} u(0) = 0 \\ u(\pi/2) = 1 \end{array} \right. \\ du &= \cos x dx \end{aligned}$$

b)  $\int [(2x-1)^3 + \cos 5x] dx = \int (2x-1)^3 dx + \int \cos 5x dx =$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 2x-1 & \left| \begin{array}{l} v = \sin \\ \frac{1}{5} dv = dx \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{1}{2} du &= dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int u^3 du + \int \cos v dv &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} u^4 + \frac{1}{5} \sin v + C \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (2x-1)^4 + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + C \end{aligned}$$

Math No:

Full Name :



Q2. Calculate the area between  $y = 3x$  and  $y = 2 + x^2$ . Show your work on finding the integral limits.

$$3x = 2 + x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$
$$(x-1)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$$

$$\int_1^2 (3x - 2 - x^2) dx =$$

$$\left. \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_1^2 = 1/6$$

Math No:

Full Name :



Q3. The region between  $y = x$  and  $y = x^3$ , for  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , is rotated about the x-axis. Find the volume generated.

We could apply the washer technique as

$$\int_0^1 (\pi(x)^2 - \pi(x^3)^2) dx =$$

$$\pi \frac{x^3}{3} - \pi \frac{x^7}{7} \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{7} =$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{21} //$$

Math No:

Full Name :

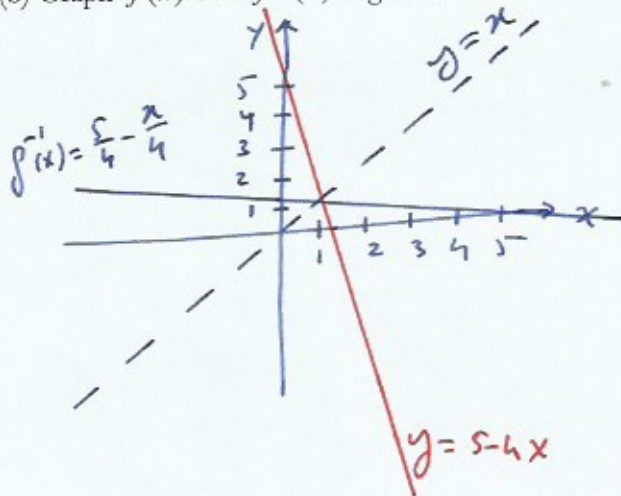


Q4. For the following function  $f(x) = 5 - 4x$

(a) Find  $f^{-1}(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = y &= 5 - 4x \\ x &= \frac{5}{4} - \frac{y}{4} \\ f^{-1}(x) &= \frac{5}{4} - \frac{x}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Graph  $f(x)$  and  $f^{-1}(x)$  together



(c) Evaluate  $\frac{df}{dx}$  and  $\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}$  at  $x=1/2$ .

$$\left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{x=1/2} = -4, \text{ which is constant for any } x.$$

$$\left. \frac{df^{-1}}{dx} \right|_{x=1/2} = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{ which is constant for any } x.$$