Full Solutions
MATH103 April 2006

December 6, 2014

How to use this resource

- When you feel reasonably confident, simulate a full exam and grade your solutions. This document provides full solutions that you can use to grade your work.
- If you're not quite ready to simulate a full exam, we suggest you thoroughly and slowly work through each problem. To check if your answer is correct, without spoiling the full solution, we provide a pdf with the final answers only. Download the document with the final answers here.
- Should you need more help, check out the hints and video lecture on the Math Educational Resources.

Tips for Using Previous Exams to Study: Exam Simulation

Resist the temptation to read any of the solutions below before completing each question by yourself first! We recommend you follow the guide below.

1. **Exam Simulation:** When you've studied enough that you feel reasonably confident, print the raw exam (click here) without looking at any of the questions right away. Find a quiet space, such as the library, and set a timer for the real length of the exam (usually 2.5 hours). Write the exam as though it is the real deal.
2. **Reflect on your writing:** Generally, reflect on how you wrote the exam. For example, if you were to write it again, what would you do differently? What would you do the same? In what order did you write your solutions? What did you do when you got stuck?
3. **Grade your exam:** Use the solutions in this pdf to grade your exam. Use the point values as shown in the original exam.
4. **Reflect on your solutions:** Now that you have graded the exam, reflect again on your solutions. How did your solutions compare with our solutions? What can you learn from your mistakes?
5. **Plan further studying:** Use your mock exam grades to help determine which content areas to focus on and plan your study time accordingly. Brush up on the topics that need work:
   - Re-do related homework and webwork questions.
   - The Math Exam Resources offers mini video lectures on each topic.
   - Work through more previous exam questions thoroughly without using anything that you couldn't use in the real exam. Try to work on each problem until your answer agrees with our final result.
   - Do as many exam simulations as possible.

   Whenever you feel confident enough with a particular topic, move on to topics that need more work. Focus on questions that you find challenging, not on those that are easy for you. Always try to complete each question by yourself first.

This pdf was created for your convenience when you study Math and prepare for your final exams. All the content here, and much more, is freely available on the Math Educational Resources.

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Question 1 (a)

SOLUTION. The answer is iv.
At the point of *x=0*, *G(0)=0* because the top and bottom limits of the integral that defines *G(x)* are identical. The area that is integrated over has zero width.
At the point of *x=2*, *G(2)=2* because the area of the graph can be calculated using the area of triangle formula *height*base/2 = 2*2/2 =2*
At the point of *x=4*, *G(4)=-2* because the area between the *x*-axis and the graph *g(x)* is composed of two triangles with height *4* and width *1*. Hence the area is given by *4*1/2 + 4*1/2 = 4*. It is below the *x*-axis, hence we subtract it from the previous value and get *G(4) = 2 - 4 = -2*.
At the point *x=6*, *G(6)=0* because we add the area of the triangle with height *2* and width *2* to the previous value: *G(6) = -2 + 2*2/2 = 0*
At the point *x=8*, *G(8)=4* because we add the area of the square with height *2* and width *2* to the previous value: *G(8) = 0 + 2*2 = 4*

Question 2 (e)

SOLUTION. Notice that $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ is the derivative of $\arctan(x)$. Take the integral of its Taylor Series to find the Taylor Series for $\arctan(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\arctan(x) &= \int \frac{1}{1+x^2}\,dx \\ &= \int \left(1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + x^8 \mp \dots\right)\,dx \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} \mp \dots\end{aligned}$$

Looking at the patterns in these terms, you can see that

$$\arctan(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

Question 3 (a)

Easiness: 96/100

SOLUTION. Let:

$$u = \sin(x), \quad du = \cos(x)dx$$

Then the integral nicely simplifies to

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)dx}{\sin(x)} = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| = \ln|\sin(x)|$$

Question 1 (b)

SOLUTION. No content found.

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Question 1 (c)

Solution. No content found.

Question 1 (d)

Solution. No content found.

Question 1 (e)

Solution. No content found.

Question 1 (f)

Solution. No content found.

Question 2 (a)

Solution. No content found.

Question 2 (b)

Solution. No content found.

Question 2 (c)

Solution. No content found.

Question 2 (d)

Solution. No content found.

Question 3 (b)

Solution. No content found.

Question 3 (c)

Solution 1. Area of a quarter circle of radius 2 is $\pi(2)^2/4 = \pi$

Solution 2. The long trig sub solution is needed as well.

Question 3 (d)

Solution. No content found.

Question 4

SOLUTION. No content found.

Question 5 (a)

SOLUTION. No content found.

Question 5 (b)

SOLUTION. No content found.

Question 5 (c)

SOLUTION. No content found.

Question 6 (a)

SOLUTION. No content found.

Question 6 (b)

SOLUTION. No content found.

Question 6 (c)

SOLUTION. No content found.

Question 7 (a)

SOLUTION. No content found.

Question 7 (b)

SOLUTION. No content found.

Question 7 (c)

SOLUTION. No content found.

Good Luck for your exams!