

## Solution to Exam 2

$$1. (a) \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \frac{u = \ln x}{du = d(\ln x) = (\ln x)' dx = \frac{1}{x} dx}$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\ln(2)}^{\ln(b)} \frac{1}{u} du = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \ln u \Big|_{\ln(2)}^{\ln(b)} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(\ln(b)) - \ln(\ln(2))] = +\infty$$

Since  $b \nearrow +\infty \rightarrow \ln b \nearrow +\infty \rightarrow \ln(\ln b) \nearrow +\infty$ , the improper integral is divergent

$$(b) \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx = \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x (\ln x)^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_e^b \frac{1}{x (\ln x)^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_e^b \frac{1}{(\ln x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \frac{u = \ln x}{du = d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x} dx}$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\ln e}^{\ln b} \frac{1}{u^2} du = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} -u^{-1} \Big|_1^{\ln b} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} [-(\ln b)^{-1} - (-1^{-1})] = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{\ln b} + 1\right]$$

$$= [-0 + 1] = 1$$

$$2. (a) \text{ Remember } (A^a)^b = A^{ab}, (AB)^a = A^a B^a, \left(\frac{A}{B}\right)^a = \frac{A^a}{B^a}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y' = \sqrt[3]{\frac{27t^2}{8y}} = \left(\frac{27t^2}{8y}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{(27t^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(8y)^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{27^{\frac{1}{3}} (t^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{8^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{3t^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2y^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \cancel{dt} \cdot \frac{dy}{\cancel{dt}} = \frac{3t^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2y^{\frac{1}{3}}} \cdot \cancel{2y^{\frac{1}{3}}} \cdot \cancel{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^{\frac{1}{3}} dy = 3t^{\frac{2}{3}} dt \Rightarrow \int 2y^{\frac{1}{3}} dy = \int 3t^{\frac{2}{3}} dt \Rightarrow 2 \int y^{\frac{1}{3}} dy = 3 \int t^{\frac{2}{3}} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}+1} y^{\frac{1}{3}+1} = 3 \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}+1} t^{\frac{2}{3}+1} + C \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{9}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + C$$

$$\text{plug in } y(0) = -8, \text{ then } \frac{3}{2} (-8)^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{9}{5} 0^{\frac{5}{3}} + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{2} (-8)^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{2} ((-8)^{\frac{1}{3}})^4$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (-2)^4 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 16 = 24, \text{ thus } \frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{9}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + 24 \Rightarrow$$

$$y^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{9}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + 24 \right) = \frac{6}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow y^4 = (y^{\frac{4}{3}})^3 = \left( \frac{6}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + 16 \right)^3 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt[4]{\left( \frac{6}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + 16 \right)^3} \text{ (discarded since } y(0) = -8)$$

$$\text{or } y = -\sqrt[4]{\left( \frac{6}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + 16 \right)^3}$$