## $\begin{array}{c} {\rm MATH1103~FALL~2022} \\ {\rm EXAM~1} \end{array}$

## WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2022

Name:
This exam is open notes, but calculators are not allowed. There are 50 points total in this exam.
<b>Problem 1.</b> Integrals. If you are using a result from class/homework/discussion, make sure you state it clearly.
(a) (2 points) Calculate $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x  dx$ .
(b) (2 points) Calculate the indefinite integral $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$ .
(c) (2 points) Calculate $\int_{1}^{3} \ln x  dx$ .
(c) (2 points) calculate $\int_1^2 m u  du$
(d) (2 points) Calculate $\int_{-1}^{1} (x^5 + \sin(x^3)) dx$ .
(a) (2 points) Calculate $\int_{-1}^{\infty} (x^2 + \sin(x^2)) dx$ .

(e) (2 points) For which values of x is  $\int_1^x \left(\frac{1}{|t|} + e^{t^2}\right) dt$  a well-defined number?

**Problem 2.** Let P be the paraboloid formed by rotating the region bounded by  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ , x = 0, and y = 2 around the y-axis.

(a) (5 points) What is the volume of P?

Hint: I found the disk method the easiest here.

(b) (5 points) Show that the lateral surface area of P is  $\frac{2}{3}\pi(5\sqrt{5}-1)$ . (Lateral just means not including the top lid portion.)

**Problem 3.** A dartboard has the shape of a circle of radius 1. A dart hits a random point in the circle, where by random we mean that the probability that the dart lands in any region R inside the circle is equal to the area of R divided by the area of the circle.

(a) (5 points) Let X be the random variable representing the dart's distance from the center. For any r between 0 and 1, what is the probability that  $X \leq r$ ?

(b) (5 points) What is the expected distance of the dart from the center?

**Problem 4** (10 points). Find the variance of the exponential distribution given by  $p(x) = ae^{-ax}$  for  $x \ge 0$  (and 0 for x < 0). You may use the fact that  $\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2$  for any random variable X, and the fact the mean of this exponential distribution is 1/a.

**Problem 5** (10 points). Let f be a continuous function and suppose that f(x) = f(-x) for all x. Prove algebraically (not graphically) that

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) \, dx$$

for all a.