

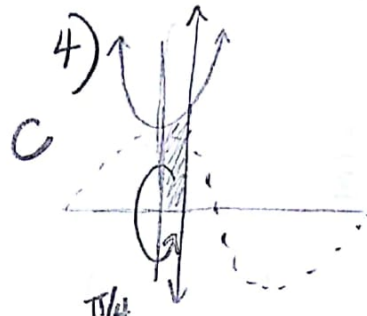
# Unit 1 MC Review:

1)  $\int_0^3 (x+1)^{1/2} dx$       $u = x+1$   
 $du = dx$   
 $u(0) = 1$   
 $u(3) = 4$

D  $\int_1^4 u^{1/2} du$

$\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_1^4$

$\frac{2}{3} (4^{3/2} - 1^{3/2})$   
 $\frac{2}{3} (8 - 1)$   
 $\frac{14}{3}$



C  $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x dx$

$\pi \cdot (\tan x) \Big|_0^{\pi/4}$

$\pi (\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan 0)$   
 $\pi (1 - 0) = \pi$

2)  $\int x \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$       $u = 4-x^2$   
 $du = -2x dx$   
 $-\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$

E  $-\frac{1}{2} \int u^{1/2} du$

$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C$

$-\frac{1}{3} (4-x^2)^{3/2} + C$

3)  $\int_0^3 (x+1) \cdot e^{x^2+2x} dx$       $u = (x^2+2x)$   
 $du = (2x+2) dx$   
 $du = 2(x+1) dx$   
 $\frac{1}{2} du = (x+1) dx$   
 $u(0) = 0$   
 $u(1) = 3$

B  $\frac{1}{2} \int e^u du$

$\frac{1}{2} e^u \Big|_0^3$

$\frac{1}{2} (e^3 - 1)$

5)  $\int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x-3} dx$   
 $(x+3)(x-1)$

$\frac{x+1}{(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x-1}$

$x+1 = A(x-1) + B(x+3)$

$x=1: 2 = B \cdot 4 \quad B = \frac{1}{2}$

$x=-3: -2 = A \cdot (-4) \quad A = \frac{1}{2}$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} \right] dx$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^b \left( \frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\ln|x+3| + \ln|x-1| \Big|_0^b)$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{2} (\ln|b+3| + \ln|b-1| - \ln 3)$

$\frac{1}{2} (\ln 4 + -\infty - \ln 3) \therefore \text{div}$

6)  $\int_{-1}^1 e^{-x^2} dx = K$   $e^{-x^2}$  is even  
 D  $\int_{-1}^0 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{K}{2}$

11)  $\int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)} dx$

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$1 = A(x+2) + B(x-1)$$

$$x = -2: 1 = -3B \quad B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = 1: 1 = 3A \quad A = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (\ln|x-1| - \ln|x+2|) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| + C$$

7)  $\int_{-2}^2 (x^7 + K) dx = 16$

D  $\left. \frac{x^8}{8} + Kx \right|_{-2}^2 = 16$

$$(32 + 2K) - (32 - 2K) = 16$$

$$4K = 16$$

$$K = 4$$

8)  $x(t) = -5t^2$

C  $\frac{x(3) - x(0)}{3 - 0} = \frac{-45 - 0}{3} = -15$

12)  $v(t) = 2t - 4$

C  $x(0) = 4$

$$x(t) = \int (2t - 4) dt$$

$$x(t) = t^2 - 4t + C$$

$$4 = 0 - 0 + C$$

$$C = 4$$

$$x(t) = t^2 - 4t + 4$$

9)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \csc x$

D  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$  L'H

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

10)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_2^x \sqrt{1+t^2} dt$

C  $\sqrt{1+x^2}$

13)  $g(x) = e^{f(x)}$

D  $g''(x) = h(x)e^{f(x)}$

$g'(x) = e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$

$g''(x) = e^{f(x)} \cdot f''(x) + f'(x) \cdot e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$

$g''(x) = e^{f(x)} (f''(x) + (f'(x))^2)$

$h(x) = f''(x) + (f'(x))^2$

14) 
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_1^{1+h} \sqrt{x^5 + 8} dx}{h} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \therefore \text{L'H}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(1+h)^5 + 8}}{1} = 3$$

15) C  $\rightarrow$  concavity changes

16)  $\frac{dA}{dt} = 96\pi \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

A When  $A = 64\pi$

$\frac{dr}{dt} = ?$

$A = \pi r^2$

$\frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}$

$96\pi = 2\pi(8) \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)$

$6 = \frac{dr}{dt}$

6 m/s

$A = \pi r^2$   
 $64\pi = \pi r^2$   
 $r = 8$

17) 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 5e^x)^{1/x} \quad \infty^0$$

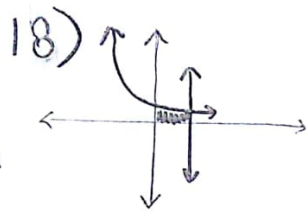
$\ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + 5e^x) \quad 0 \cdot \infty$

$\ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + 5e^x)}{x} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty} \therefore \text{L'H}$

$\ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + 5e^x} \cdot 5e^x \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty} \therefore \text{L'H}$

$\ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5e^x}{5e^x}$

$\ln y = 1$   
 $y = e$



A

$$A_{\text{square}} = (e^{-x})^2 = e^{-2x}$$

$$V = \int_0^3 e^{-2x} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \Big|_0^3$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} (e^{-6} - 1)$$

$$\frac{-e^{-6} + 1}{2}$$

19) E

20)  $\frac{dy}{dt} = -2y$

C  $y=1, t=0$

$y = \frac{1}{2}, t = ?$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -2 dt$$

$$\ln|y| = -2t + C$$

$$|y| = e^{-2t+C}$$

$$y = \pm e^{-2t+C}$$

$$y = C e^{-2t} \quad y = e^{-2t}$$

$$1 = C e^0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{-2t}$$

$$C = 1$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{2} = -2t$$

$$t = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{2}}{-2} = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

21)  $f''(x)$  changes neg to pos  
D at  $x = -1.894$

22)  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx = 2.3$

D

$$F(3) - F(1) = 2.3$$

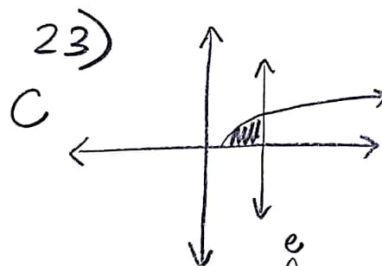
$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 2$$

$$F(1) - F(0) = 2$$

$$F(1) = F(0) + 2$$

$$F(3) - (F(0) + 2) = 2.3$$

$$F(3) - F(0) = 4.3$$



C

$$A_{\text{square}} = (\ln x)^2 = \ln x$$

$$\int_1^e \ln x dx$$

$$x \ln x - x \Big|_1^e$$

$$(e \cdot \ln e - e) - (1 \cdot \ln 1 - 1)$$

$$-(-1) = 1$$

24)  $f'(x)$  goes pos to neg

C  $x = .910$

25)  $v(t) = \int (t + \sin t) dt$

B  $v(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} - \cos t + C$

$$-2 = 0 - 1 + C$$

$$-1 = C$$

$$t = 1.478$$

$$v(t) = 0 = \frac{t^2}{2} - \cos t - 1$$