

Mathematics 110 – Calculus of one variable

§A FINAL EXAMINATION

Trent University, 23 April, 2002

Time: 3 hours

Brought to you by Стефан Біланюк.

Instructions: Show all your work and justify all your answers. *If in doubt, ask!*

Aids: Calculator; an $8.5'' \times 11''$ aid sheet or the pamphlet *Formula for Success*; one brain.

Part I. Do all three of 1 – 3.

1. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ (in terms of x and/or y) in any *three* of **a – f**. [15 = 3 × 5 ea.]

a. $y = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$ **b.** $y = \int_{-x}^x e^{4t} dt$ **c.** $y = \cos(t)$
 $x = \sin(t)$

d. $y = \arcsin(3x)$ **e.** $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 1$ **f.** $y = \ln(x^2 - 2x + 1)$

2. Evaluate any *three* of the integrals **a – f**. [15 = 3 × 5 ea.]

a. $\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+4x+5} dx$ **b.** $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt$ **c.** $\int \frac{1}{x^2-5x+6} dx$

d. $\int_1^e \ln(y) dy$ **e.** $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ **f.** $\int_0^\pi \cos^2(w) \sin(w) dw$

3. Do any *five* of **a – j**. [25 = 5 × 5 ea.]

a. Does $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n \arctan(n)}{n^2}$ converge absolutely, converge conditionally, or diverge?

b. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$ or show that the limit does not exist.

c. Find the arc-length of the curve given by $y = 1 - t^2$ and $x = 1 + t^2$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

d. What is the sum of the series $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(x-1)^n}{n!}$ when it converges?

e. Sketch the region described by $0 \leq r \leq \csc(\theta)$ and $\pi/4 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$ in polar coordinates and find its area.

f. Use an $\varepsilon - \delta$ argument to verify that $\lim_{t \rightarrow 3} (2x - 4) = 2$.

g. Determine the radius of convergence of $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{3^{n+1}}{2^n} x^n$.

h. For which values of c is $f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos(x) & x \leq \pi \\ cx & x > \pi \end{cases}$ continuous at $x = \pi$?

i. Find the absolute maximum and minimum points, if any, of $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$ on the interval $-2 \leq x \leq 2$.

j. Give an integral corresponding to the Right-hand Rule sum $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2i}{n} \tan\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)$.

Part II. Do *one* of **4** or **5**.

4. Find the domain, all maximum, minimum, and inflection points, and all vertical and horizontal asymptotes of $g(x) = e^{-x^2}$, and sketch its graph. [15]
5. Sand is poured onto a level floor at the rate of 60 *l/min*. It forms a conical pile whose height is equal to the radius of the base. How fast is the height of the pile increasing when the pile is 2 *m* high? [15]
[The volume of a cone of height h and base radius r is $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$.]

Part III. Do *one* of **6** or **7**.

6. Consider the curve $y = \sqrt{x}$, $0 \leq x \leq 4$.
 - a. Sketch the curve. [1]
 - b. Sketch the surface obtained by revolving the curve about the x -axis. [2]
 - c. Find the area of the surface. [12]
7. Consider the region in the first quadrant bounded by $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = \frac{x}{2}$.
 - a. Sketch the region. [2]
 - b. Sketch the solid obtained by revolving the region about the y -axis. [2]
 - c. Find the volume of the solid. [11]

Part IV. Do *one* of **8** or **9**.

8. Consider the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-2)^n n x^{n-1} = -2 + 8x - 24x^2 + 64x^3 - 160x^4 + \dots$
 - a. Find the radius and interval of convergence of this power series. [9]
 - b. What function has this power series as its Taylor series at $a = 0$? [6]
 9. Let $f(x) = e^{2x-2}$.
 - a. Find the Taylor series at $a = 1$ of $f(x)$. [10]
 - b. Find the radius and interval of convergence of this Taylor series. [5]
- [Total = 100]

Part MMIII. Bonus!

- 1. Write a little poem about calculus or mathematics in general. [2]
- 2. Find the surface area of a cone with base radius r and height h . For maximum credit, do this without using any calculus. [2]

I HOPE YOU'VE HAD A GOOD TIME! HAVE A GOOD SUMMER!