

Mathematics 1100Y – Calculus I: Calculus of one variable

TRENT UNIVERSITY, Summer 2012

Quizzes

Quiz #1. Wednesday, 16 May, 2012. [10 minutes]

Let $f(x) = 2x - 1$.

1. Sketch the graph of $f(x)$. [2]
2. Sketch the graph of $f^{-1}(x)$, the inverse function of $f(x)$. [1]
3. Find a formula for $f^{-1}(x)$. [2]

Quiz #2. Wednesday, 23 May, 2012. [10 minutes]

Consider the parametric curve given by $y = \cos(2t)$ and $x = \cos(t)$, where $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

1. Show that every point on this curve is on the parabola given by $y = 2x^2 - 1$. [3]
2. Sketch the parametric curve. (Warning: it is not all of the parabola ...) [2]

Quiz #3. Monday, 28 May, 2012. [10 minutes]

1. Compute $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)\sin(x)}{x^2+x}$. [5]

Quiz #4. Wednesday, 30 May, 2012. [10 minutes]

Do *one* (1) of questions 1 or 2.

1. Compute $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + \cos(x)}{2x^2 + 3x}$. [5]
2. Let $f(x) = 3x + 2$. Use the limit definition of the derivative to show that $f'(x) = 3$. [5]

Quiz #5. Monday, 4 June 2012. [10 minutes]

1. Compute $f'(x)$ for $f(x) = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$. [5]

Quiz #6. Wednesday, 6 June, 2012. [10 minutes]

1. A spherical balloon is blown up, with helium being pumped into it at a constant rate of 8π m^3/s . How is the radius of the balloon changing at the moment that the radius is $\frac{1}{2}$ m ? [10]
[The volume of a sphere of radius r is $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$.]

Quiz #7. ~~Monday, 11~~ Wednesday, 13 June, 2012. [10 minutes]

1. Find the maxima and minima of $g(t) = \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1}$ on the interval $[-2, 1]$. [5]

Quiz #8. Wednesday, 20 June, 2012. [10 minutes]

1. Compute the average slope of $f(x) = x^3 - x$ on the interval $[-1, 2]$ and find a point c inside this interval such that $f'(c)$ is equal to the average slope of $f(x)$ on the interval. [5]

Quiz #9. Monday, 25 June, 2012. [10 minutes]

1. Compute $\int_0^{\pi/6} \cos(3x) dx$. [5]

Quiz #10. Wednesday, 27 June, 2012. [10 minutes]

1. Find the area between $y = x^2$ and $y = x + 2$ for $0 \leq x \leq 6$. [5]

Quiz #11. Wednesday, 4 July, 2012. [15 minutes]

Do *one* (1) of questions 1 or 2.

1. Sketch the region between $r = 0$ and $r = \sec(\theta)$ for $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ in polar coordinates and find its area. [5]
2. Sketch the solid obtained by revolving the region between $y = 0$ and $y = \sqrt{x}$ for $0 \leq x \leq 4$ about the x -axis and find its volume. [5]

Quiz #12. Monday, 9 July, 2012. [10 minutes]

1. Sketch the solid obtained by revolving the region below $y = x$ and above $y = x^2$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1$ about the y -axis and find its volume. [5]

Quiz #13. Wednesday, 11 July, 2012. [12 minutes]

1. Compute $\int \sec^4(x) dx$. [5]

Quiz #14. Wednesday, 18 July, 2012. [15 minutes]

Do *one* (1) of questions 1 or 2.

1. Compute $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$. [5]
2. Compute $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx$. [5]

Quiz #15. Monday, 23 July, 2012. [15 minutes]

1. Compute $\int \frac{1}{x^3+x} dx$. [5]

Quiz #16. Wednesday, 25 July, 2012. [15 minutes]

Do *one* (1) of questions 1 or 2.

1. Find the arc-length of the curve given in polar coordinates by $r = \theta^2$, where $0 \leq \theta \leq \sqrt{5}$. [5]
2. Find the area of the surface obtained by revolving the curve $y = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2}$, where $0 \leq x \leq 1$, about the y -axis. [5]

Quiz #17. Take-Home! Due on Monday, 30 July, 2012. [5 days]

1. A cylindrical hole is drilled through a sphere, with the centre line of the cylinder passing through the centre of the sphere. After the drilling is completed, the cylindrical hole in the remaining solid is exactly 6 cm high. Determine the volume of the remaining solid. [5]

Hint: The volume of the remaining solid is $36\pi \text{ cm}^3$.

Quiz #18. Monday, 30 July, 2012. [15 minutes]

Do *one* (1) of questions 1 or 2.

1. Compute $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(n)}{n!}$. [5]
2. Compute $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \pi e^{-n}$.

Quiz #19. Wednesday, 1 August, 2012. [15 minutes]

Determine whether each of the following series converges or diverges.

1. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{n^2+3n+1}$ [2.5]
2. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln(n)}$ [2.5]