

# Midterm #1 (v3) — Math 151 — Calculus II — Fall 2018

Professor/TA: \_\_\_\_\_ Sec: \_\_\_\_\_ RedID: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (printed): \_\_\_\_\_  
(Last Name) (First Name)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, pledge that this material is completely my own work, and that I did not take, borrow, or copy any portions from any other person(s). I understand if I violate this honesty pledge, I am subject to disciplinary actions pursuant to the appropriate sections of the San Diego State University Policies.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

- (1) Do NOT open this test booklet until told to do so.
- (2) Do ALL your work on this test booklet.
- (3) If you need extra space please use the back of the LAST page.
- (3') If you need extra space please ask instructor for extra paper.
- (4) NO CALCULATORS, NO CHEAT-SHEETS or any other aids allowed.
- (5) You may write in either pen or pencil, but answers deemed illegible will be ignored.
- (6) Please enter your answers in the BOXES provided
- (7) Please check that all **6 pages** are intact.
- (8) The value for each question is given in the table below.
- (9) In all the questions you should indicate how you arrived at your answer.
- (10) To get full credit you need to simplify your answers (cf.  $\sin(0) = 0$ ,  $e^0 = 1$ ,  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ ,  $2/4 = 1/2$ , etc...).

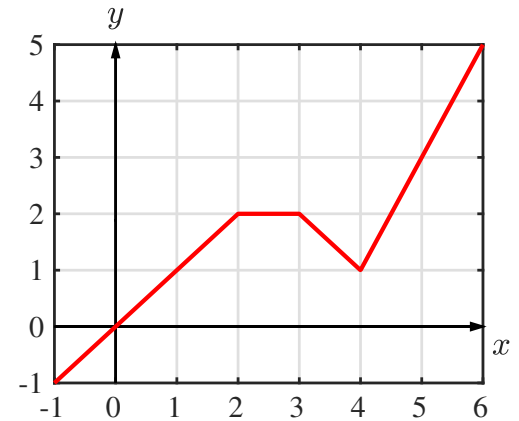
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/20	/14	/94

1. (10 pts) Applications of integrals: average of a function

(a) The linear density of a **15 m** long beam is given by  $\rho(x) = 10 + \sin(4x)$  kg/m, where  $x$  is measured in meters starting from one end. What is the averaged density of the beam?

$\bar{\rho} =$

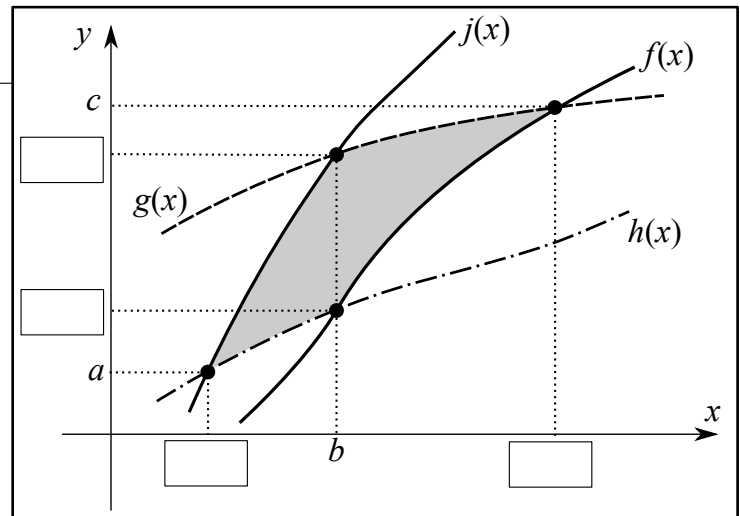
(b) Find the average of the plotted function on the interval  $x \in [-1, 6]$ , Express your result as a SINGLE, IRREDUCIBLE, FRACTION!



average on  $[-1, 6] =$

2. (10 pts) Write the integrals for the area defined by the shaded region.

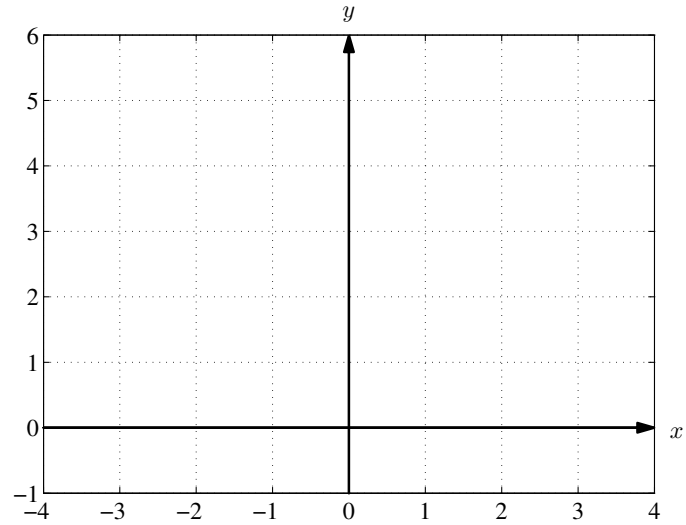
- (a) On the plot: fill the empty boxes.
- (b)  $A_x$ : Write area as integral(s) with respect to  $x$  and
- (c)  $A_y$ : Write area as integral(s) with respect to  $y$ .



$A_x =$

$A_y =$

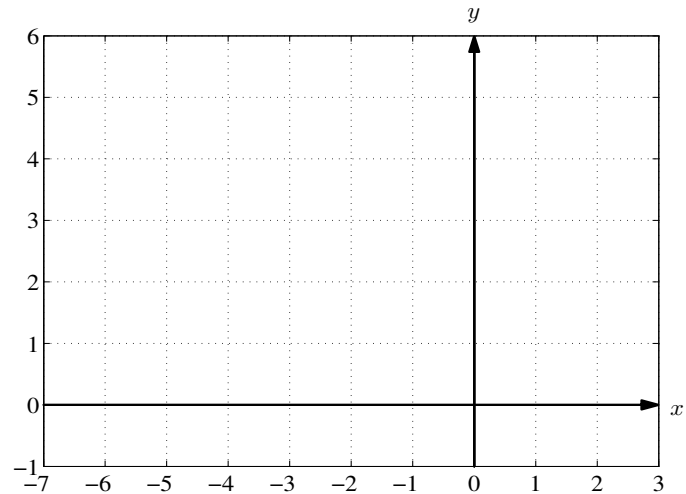
3. (10 pts) Using **WASHERS** write an integral (or integrals) for volume of the solid generated by rotating about the **y-axis** the region inside the graphs of the following functions:  $x = 1$ ,  $y = f(x) = x - 1$ , and  $y = g(x) = -x + 6$ .  
 (a) Sketch the functions and find their intersections, (b) sketch (i) the solid, (ii) the region, and (iii) a typical washer for this object. **NOTE: you only need to write the integral but you do not need to compute it!**



Intersection pts (order by increasing  $x$  and then  $y$ ):  $P_1 = ( \quad , \quad )$   $P_2 = ( \quad , \quad )$   $P_3 = ( \quad , \quad )$

$$V_1 = \int_{\square}^{\square} \square \, d\square + \int_{\square}^{\square} \square \, d\square$$

4. (10 pts) Using volumes by **SHELLS**, write an explicit integral for the solid generated by rotating about the **line  $x = -2$**  (note that the line is **off-axis!**) the region delimited by the graphs of:  $y = x^2 + 1$  and  $y = 0$  for  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ .  
 (a) Sketch the functions, (b) the region, (c) the solid and (d) a typical shell for this object.  
**Note: you only need to write the integral but you do not need to compute it!**



$$V_2 = \int_{\square}^{\square} \square \, d\square$$

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5. (10 pts) A worker with a mass of **80 Kg** has to start from the bottom of a building that has a height  $H = 40 \text{ m}$  were a **4 Kg PER METER** cable is hanging (see diagram). As the worker climbs a ladder, he collects the cable until he (and the entire cable) reaches the top. **Using calculus**, find the total amount of work done when performing this task.

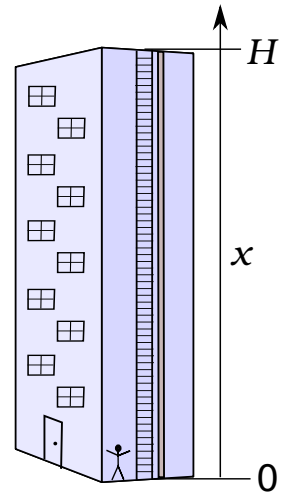
Note 1: Do NOT forget that the worker has to pull his own body weight up as well.

Note 2: The force due to gravity is  $F = mg$  and consider, for simplicity, that  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

Note 3: Use the notation depicted in the diagram and **write the corresponding integral**.

**Hint:** first compute the mass  $m$  as the combined mass of the worker plus the collected cable as a function of height  $x$ .

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6. (10 pts) Show, using the method of volume by slices, that the volume of a sphere of radius  $R$  is  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ . **Draw a diagram including a typical slice for this object.** Clearly indicate the function(s) that you are plotting and the interval of integration.
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7. (20 pts) Compute the following integrals

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a) (7 pts)  $I_1 = \int_2^4 t \cos(t) dt$

$I_1 =$

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b) (7 pts) ( $c$  is a constant with  $c > 1$ )  $I_2 = \int x^c \ln(x) dx$

$I_2 =$

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c) (6 pts)  $I_3 = \int \cos^4(x) \sin^3(x) dx$

$I_3 =$

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**8. (14 pts)** Trigonometric substitution.

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a) (7 pts) Using trigonometric substitution, show that, if  $-a \leq x \leq a$ , 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right).$$

b) (7 pts) Using trig. substitution, write the following integral as a trigonometric integral, i.e. rewrite it as  $I_4 = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} f(\theta) d\theta$ .  
Notes: Clearly state the trigonometric substitution. Do NOT evaluate the integral, just write it as  $I_4 = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} f(\theta) d\theta$ .

$$I_4 = \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 20} dx =$$

$I_4 = \int$	<input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	$d\theta$
	<input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		

**Extra credit (5 pts)** Similar to 8.a above, but using the HYPERBOLIC substitution  $x = a \sinh(t)$ , show that

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \sinh^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right).$$