Math 1552, Exam 2: Integration

1. (25 points) (6.1.52) Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the triangular region bounded by the lines y = 2x, y = 0, and x = 1 about the line x = 2.

Solution: Using the method of washers, the outer radius of the washer is 2 - y/2 while the inner radius is 1. Thus, the volume is

$$V = \int_0^2 \left[\pi (2 - y/2)^2 - \pi (1)^2 \right] dz$$

= $\pi \int_0^2 (3 - 2y + y^2/4) dz$
= $\pi (6 - 4 + 8/12)$
= $8\pi/3.$

Name and section:

2. (25 points) (6.4.14) Find the surface area of the surface generated by rotating the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$ between x = 2 and x = 6 about the x-axis.

Solution:

$$A = \int_{2}^{6} 2\pi \sqrt{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4x}} \, dx$$

= $\pi \int_{2}^{6} \sqrt{4x + 1} \, dx$
= $\frac{\pi}{4} \frac{2}{3} (4x + 1)_{|_{2}^{6}}^{3/2}$
= $\frac{\pi}{6} (125 - 27)$
= $\frac{49\pi}{3}$.

Name and section:

3. Compute the following integrals

(a) (10 points)

$$\int_0^\pi \tan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \, dx$$

(b) (10 points)

$$\int_2^4 (1+\ln t)t\ln t\,dt$$

(c)
$$(10 \text{ points})$$

$$\int \tan x \ln(\cos x) \, dx$$

Solution:
(a)
$$u = x/3$$
 and then $v = \cos u$.

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \tan(x/3) dx = 3 \int_{0}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} du = -3 \ln |\cos u|_{0}^{\pi/3} = -3 \ln(1/2) = 3 \ln 2.$$
(b) $u = t \ln t$; $du = (\ln t + 1) dt$.

$$\int_{2}^{4} (1 + \ln t) t \ln t dt = = \int_{2 \ln 2}^{4 \ln 4} u du = = \frac{1}{2} [16 (\ln 4)^{2} - 4 (\ln 2)^{2}] = 8 (\ln 4)^{2} - 2 (\ln 2)^{2} = 30 (\ln 2)^{2}.$$
(c) $u = \ln(\cos x)$; $du = -\tan x dx$.

$$\int \tan x \ln(\cos x) dx = -\int u du = -\frac{1}{2} [\ln(\cos x)]^{2} + C.$$

Name and section:

4. (25 points) (7.2.30) If

$$y' = -\alpha y, \ y(30) = 10^6, \ y(40) = 10^3,$$

then find y(0).

Solution: $y(t) = ce^{-\alpha t}$. Therefore,

	$ce^{-30\alpha} = 10^6$ $ce^{-40\alpha} = 10^3$	
and	$e^{10\alpha} = 10^3.$	
It follows that	$c(10^3)^{-3} = 10^6$	
or	$c = y(0) = 10^{15}.$	