

SCORE: \_\_\_ / 140 POINTS

# NO CALCULATORS ALLOWED

**For full credit, you must show the work which leads to all numerical and algebraic answers**

Find the area between the graphs of  $y = 9 - x^2$  and  $y = 2x^2 - 6x$  on  $[0, 4]$ .

$$2x^2 - 6x = 9 - x^2$$

$$3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$$

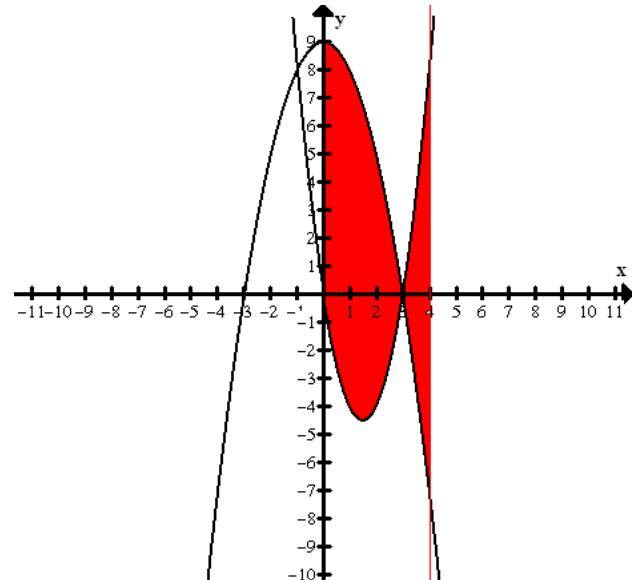
$$3(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 0$$

$$3(x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = -1, 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^3 (9 - x^2 - (2x^2 - 6x)) dx + \int_3^4 (2x^2 - 6x - (9 - x^2)) dx \\ &= \int_0^3 (9 + 6x - 3x^2) dx + \int_3^4 (3x^2 - 6x - 9) dx \\ &= (9x + 3x^2 - x^3) \Big|_0^3 + (x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x) \Big|_3^4 \\ &= (27 + 27 - 27) + ((64 - 48 - 36) - (27 - 27 - 27)) \\ &= 27 + (-20 + 27) \\ &= 34 \end{aligned}$$

SCORE: \_\_\_ / 20 POINTS



Find the length of the curve  $y = \int_0^x \sqrt{(t+3)(t+5)} dt$  on  $[1, 4]$ .

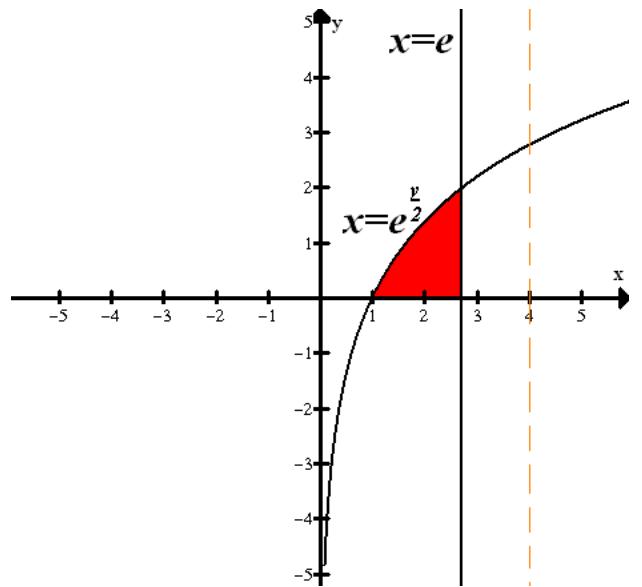
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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sqrt{(t+3)(t+5)} dt = \sqrt{(x+5)(x+3)} \\ \int_1^4 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx &= \int_1^4 \sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{(x+5)(x+3)})^2} dx \\ &= \int_1^4 \sqrt{1 + (x+5)(x+3)} dx \\ &= \int_1^4 \sqrt{1 + x^2 + 8x + 15} dx \\ &= \int_1^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 8x + 16} dx \\ &= \int_1^4 (x+4) dx \end{aligned}$$

The area bounded by  $y = 2 \ln x$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $x = e$  is rotated around  $x = 4$ . Find the volume of the solid.

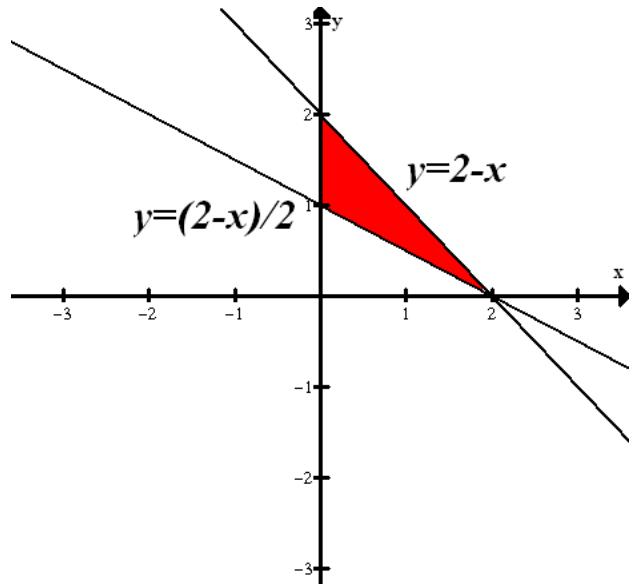
**SCORE:** \_\_\_ / 20 POINTS

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^2 \pi \left( \left( 4 - e^{\frac{y}{2}} \right)^2 - (4-e)^2 \right) dy \\
 &= \pi \int_0^2 \left( 16 - 8e^{\frac{y}{2}} + e^y - (16 - 8e + e^2) \right) dy \\
 &= \pi \int_0^2 \left( -8e^{\frac{y}{2}} + e^y + 8e - e^2 \right) dy \\
 &= \pi \left( -16e^{\frac{y}{2}} + e^y + 8ey - e^2 y \right) \Big|_0^2 \\
 &= \pi(-16e + e^2 + 16e - 2e^2 - (-16 + 1)) \\
 &= \pi(15 - e^2)
 \end{aligned}$$



The base of a solid is the area in the  $xy$ -plane bounded by  $x + 2y = 2$ ,  $x + y = 2$  and  $x = 0$ . Cross sections perpendicular to the  $x$ -axis are equilateral triangles. Find the volume of the solid.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left( \left( 2-x - \frac{2-x}{2} \right)^2 \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left( \frac{2-x}{2} \right)^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} \int_0^2 (2-x)^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} \int_0^2 (4-4x+x^2) dx \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} \left( 4x - 2x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^2 \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} \left( 8 - 8 + \frac{8}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$



Find the hydrostatic force on the vertical window of an aquarium if the window is a semicircle of radius 2 foot      **SCORE: \_\_\_ / 25 POINTS**  
 with the flat edge up and 6 feet below the surface of the water. (The flat edge of the semicircle is 6 feet below the surface of the water.)

**USE  $\rho$  FOR THE DENSITY OF WATER.**

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 \rho(6+x)(2\sqrt{4-x^2}) dx \\ &= 2\rho \left( 6 \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx + \int_0^2 x\sqrt{4-x^2} dx \right) \\ &= 2\rho \left( 6(\pi) + \int_4^0 -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{u} du \right) \quad \text{◆ SECOND INTEGRAL : LET } u = 4-x^2 \end{aligned}$$

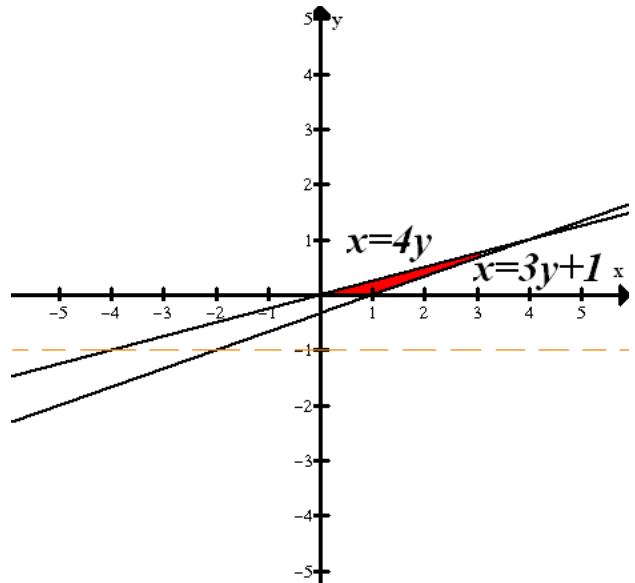
**◆ FIRST INTEGRAL = AREA OF QUARTER CIRCLE OF RADIUS 2**

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\rho \left( 6\pi - \frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_4^0 \right) \\ &= 2\rho \left( 6\pi - \frac{8}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{36\pi + 16}{3} \rho \end{aligned}$$

The area bounded by  $y = \frac{x}{4}$ ,  $y = \frac{x-1}{3}$  and  $y = 0$  is rotated around  $y = -1$ . Find the volume of the solid.      **SCORE: \_\_\_ / 20 POINTS**

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 3y+1 & x &= 4y \\ 3y+1 &= 4y \\ y &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 2\pi(y+1)(3y+1-4y) dy \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (y+1)(1-y) dy \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (1-y^2) dy \\ &= 2\pi \left( y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= 2\pi \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$



**WRITE, BUT DO NOT EVALUATE, AN INTEGRAL FOR THE FOLLOWING PROBLEM**

A 20 foot tall water tower is shaped like an upright cone (vertex up). If the base has a radius of 5 feet, write an integral for the amount work done in pumping all the water out through the top of the tower.

**SCORE: \_\_\_ / 15 POINTS****USE  $\rho$  FOR THE DENSITY OF WATER.**

$$\int_0^{20} \rho\pi x \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 dx \text{ OR } \int_0^{20} \rho\pi(20-x) \left(\frac{20-x}{4}\right)^2 dx$$

Give the complete definition of the definite integral.

**SCORE: \_\_\_ / -7 POINTS**

**YOU WILL SCORE 0 POINTS FOR THIS QUESTION IF IT IS ANSWERED CORRECTLY,  
AND NEGATIVE 7 POINTS IF IT IS ANSWERED INCORRECTLY.**

State both parts of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

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