

Math 1B

Midterm 3 Review

For sections 5.4–5.5 and 7.1–7.5:

Get together a group of classmates.

Make a copy of the following pages and integrals:

p397	5-42	p457	3-42	p481	7-38, 47-52
p406	7-70	p465	1-42, 46-49, 51-52	p488	1-75 ODD
p410	9-36	p472	4-30	p518	1-39 ODD

Cut them up, so each question is on a separate slip of paper.

Throw them in a pile and mix them up.

One at a time, randomly pick out a question from the pile and everyone solve it independently.

Compare solutions and discuss which one is fastest/easiest, and how you can recognize what method to use.

The following questions act as a review for 7.8.

[1] Determine if the following integrals converge or diverge. If an integral converges, find its value.

[a]	$\int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-3x} dx$	[b]	$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} dx$	[c]	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx$	[d]	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^2+4} dx$
[e]	$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx$	[f]	$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$	[g]	$\int_0^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$	[h]	$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx$
[i]	$\int_0^{\pi} \tan x dx$						

[2] Determine if the following integrals converge or diverge. Justify your answer.

[a]	$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{2+\sin x}{x} dx$	[b]	$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{2+\sin x}{x^2} dx$	[c]	$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$	[d]	$\int_e^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} dx$
[e]	$\int_e^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$	[f]	$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^4-1}} dx$	[g]	$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 x}{xe^x} dx$		

Answers

[1]	[a]	$\frac{2}{27}$	[b]	diverges	[c]	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	[d]	diverges
	[e]	$\ln 2$	[f]	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	[g]	2	[h]	diverges
	[i]	diverges						
[2]	[a]	diverges – compare to $\frac{1}{x}$	[b]	converges – compare to $\frac{3}{x^2}$				
	[c]	converges – compare to e^{-x}	[d]	diverges – compare to $\frac{1}{x}$				
	[e]	diverges – find antiderivative and take limit	[f]	diverges – compare to $\frac{1}{x}$				
	[g]	converges – compare to $\frac{1}{e^x}$						