

SCORE: ____ / 30 POINTS

NO CALCULATORS ALLOWED

SHOW PROPER ALGEBRAIC WORK
USE PROPER NOTATION & SIMPLIFY ALL ANSWERS WHERE REASONABLE

MULTIPLE CHOICE: CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER

SCORE: ____ / 3 POINTS

The average value of $f(x) = \frac{4-3x}{\sqrt{x}}$ on $[1, 4]$ is

- [a] $\Rightarrow -\frac{4}{3}$ [b] $\Rightarrow -2$ [c] $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$ [d] $\Rightarrow -\frac{11}{6}$ [e] $\Rightarrow -\frac{5}{3}$ [f] $\Rightarrow 6$

Find the value of c guaranteed by the Integral Mean Value Theorem for $f(x) = 3x^2 + 10$ on $[-4, 1]$.

SCORE: ____ / 4 POINTS

$$\begin{aligned} 3c^2 + 10 &= \frac{1}{1-(-4)} \int_{-4}^1 (3x^2 + 10) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{5} (x^3 + 10x) \Big|_{-4}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} (1^3 - (-4)^3 + 10(1 - (-4))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3c^2 + 10 &= 23 \\ 3c^2 &= 13 \\ c &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{13}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$c = -\sqrt{\frac{13}{3}} \in [-4, 1]$$

$-\frac{1}{2}$ IF YOUR FINAL ANSWER INCLUDED BOTH $+\sqrt{\frac{13}{3}}$ $-\sqrt{\frac{13}{3}}$

Find the arc length function for the curve $y = \frac{1}{3}(4x^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ with starting point $(1, \sqrt{3})$.

SCORE: ____ / 6 POINTS

Simplify your answer COMPLETELY.

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \int_1^x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (4t^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} 8t\right)^2} dt \\ &= \int_1^x \sqrt{1 + (4t \sqrt{4t^2 - 1})^2} dt \\ &= \int_1^x \sqrt{1 + 16t^2(4t^2 - 1)} dt \\ &= \int_1^x \sqrt{1 - 16t^2 + 64t^4} dt \\ &= \int_1^x (8t^2 - 1) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{8}{3} t^3 - t \right) \Big|_1^x \\ &= \frac{8}{3} x^3 - x - \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

The curve $x = 2\sqrt{y-1}$ for $y \in [5, 10]$ is revolved around the y -axis.

SCORE: ___ / 10 POINTS

[a] Find the resulting surface area using a dy integral.

SEE 7:30 VERSION W

[b] Write, **BUT DO NOT EVALUATE**, a dx integral for the same surface area.

SEE 7:30 VERSION W

A vertical plate is partially submerged in water as shown on the right. Find the hydrostatic force on the plate.

SCORE: ___ / 7 POINTS

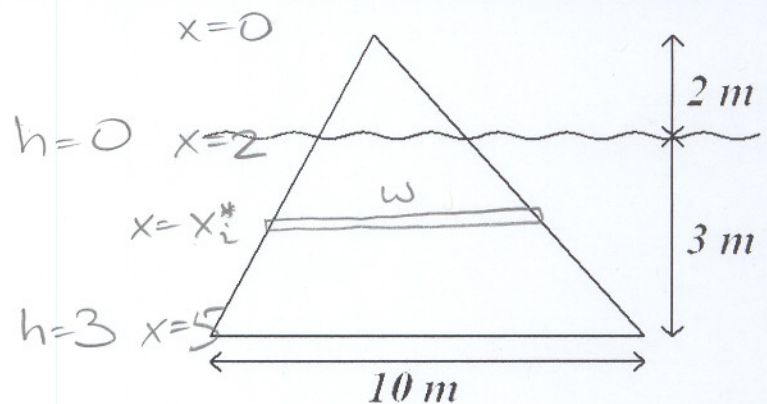
NOTE: You MAY use the symbols ρ , δ and/or g in your final answers, if you write down their values underneath your answer.

$$x - h = 2 \rightarrow h = x - 2$$



$$\frac{w}{x_i^*} = \frac{10}{5} \rightarrow w = 2x_i^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_2^5 (x-2) \rho g (2x) dx \\ &= 2\rho g \int_2^5 (x^2 - 2x) dx \\ &= 2\rho g \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 \right) \Big|_2^5 \\ &= 2\rho g \left(\frac{1}{3}(5^3 - 2^3) - (5^2 - 2^2) \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\rho g (39 - 21) \\ &= 2\rho g (18) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 36\rho g \text{ N}$$

$$\rho = 1000, g = 9.8$$

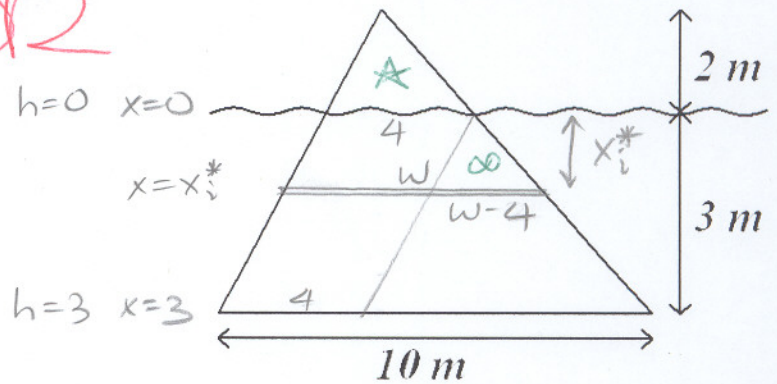
What are the last 2 digits of your DeAnza ID number ?

SCORE: ____ / 7 POINTS

OR

A diagram of a triangle with a horizontal base. Below the base is a horizontal line segment labeled '10'. To the right of the triangle is a vertical line segment with arrows at both ends, labeled '5', representing the height.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^3 x p g (2x+4) dx \\ &= p g \int_0^3 (2x^2 + 4x) dx \\ &= p g \left(\frac{2}{3} x^3 + 2x^2 \right) \Big|_0^3 \\ &= p g \left(\frac{2}{3} (3)^3 + 2(3)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$= \rho g (18 + 18)$$

$$= 36 \text{ pg}$$

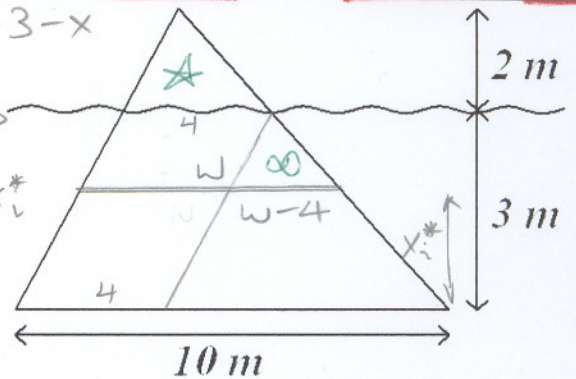
$$\rho = 1000, g = 9.8$$

A diagram of a triangle with a horizontal base labeled 10. A vertical line segment with arrows at both ends, representing the height, is drawn from the top vertex to the base and is labeled 5.



$$\frac{w-4}{3-x_i^*} = \frac{10}{5} \rightarrow w = 10 - 2x_i^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^3 (3-x)pg(10-2x)dx \\ &= pg \int_0^3 (30-16x+2x^2)dx \\ &= pg \left(30x - 8x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^3 \\ &= pg (30(3) - 8(3)^2 + \frac{2}{3}(3)) \end{aligned}$$

$$h+x=3 \rightarrow h=3-x$$
$$h=0 \quad x=3$$
$$x = x^*$$
$$h=3 \quad x=0$$


$$= \rho g (90 - 72 + 18)$$

$$= \boxed{36 \text{ pg}} \underline{\text{N}}$$

$$\rho = 1000, g = 9.8$$