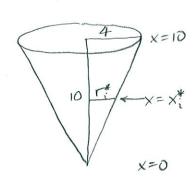
SCORE: _____ / 30 POINTS

NO CALCULATORS ALLOWED

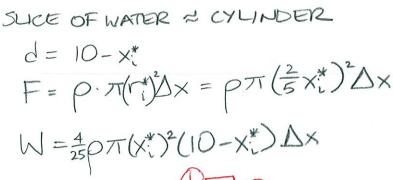
A water tank has the shape of an inverted cone (circular base at the top, vertex pointing downward) of height 10 ft SCORE: /7 PTS radius 4 ft. If the tank is full of water, write, BUT DO NOT EVALUATE, an integral for the work done to pump all the water to the top of the tank. You may use ρ as the density of water.



$$\frac{r_i^*}{4} = \frac{x_i^*}{10}$$

$$r_{i}^{*} = \frac{2}{5} \times i$$

TALK TO ME IF YOU USED ANY OTHER SCALE



 $\int_{0}^{4} \frac{4}{25} \rho \pi \times (10 - x)^{2} dx$

A 40 ft chain weighing 120 lb is hanging from the roof of a 40 ft building. By pulling it towards the roof, the SCORE: chain is used to lift a 50 lb tabletop from a window 12 ft from the ground to a window 8 ft from the roof. (After the tabletop is lifted to the higher window, the chain is not pulled or lowered any further.)

Write, BUT DO NOT EVALUATE, an expression involving an integral (or sum of integrals) for the work done.

OR
$$(1000 + \int_{0}^{32} 3 \times dx + (24)(32))$$

A continuous random variable X has probability density function $p(x) = \begin{cases} kx^3, & 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 0, & x < 0 \text{ or } x > 2 \end{cases}$

SCORE: _____ / 8 PTS

for some constant k.

[a] Find
$$P(X > 1)$$
.

$$\int_{0}^{2} kx^{3} dx = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4} kx^{4} |_{0}^{2} = 1$$

$$4k = 1$$

$$k = 4$$

$$P(X>1) = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{4} \times^{2} d \times I$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (16-1) = \frac{15}{16} I$$

Find the mean value of X. [b]

$$\int_{0}^{2} x \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^{3} dx \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{20} (32)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{4} x^{4} dx = \frac{8}{5} (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} x^{5} |_{0}^{2}$$

Find the centroid of the region bounded by $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = -x^2$ and x = 1.

$$\int_{0}^{1} \times (\sqrt{x} - x^{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{3}) dx$$

$$= (\frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} x^{4}) |_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{13}{20} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{13}{20} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - (-x^{2})) dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} + x^{2}) dx$$

$$= (\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}x^{3}) |_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

on bounded by
$$y = \sqrt{x}$$
, $y = -x$ and $x = 1$.

$$\int_{0}^{1} \times (\sqrt{x} - x^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (\sqrt{x})^{2} - (-x^{2})^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (\sqrt{x})^{2} + \sqrt{3} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (\sqrt{x})^{2} + \sqrt{3} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (\sqrt{x})^{2} - (-x^{2})^{2} dx$$

$$= \int$$

CENTROID =
$$\left(\frac{13}{20}, \frac{3}{20}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{13}{20}, \frac{3}{20}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{13}{20}, \frac{3}{20}\right)$$