A solid of revolution has volume $\int_{2}^{4} \pi((\sqrt{y}+7)^2 - ((4-2y)+7)^2)\,dy$.

SCORE: _____ / 15 PTS

Find the equation of the axis of revolution, and the equations of the boundaries of the region being revolved.
<u>Sketch & shade in the region being revolved.</u>

<u>Do NOT use the *x*– nor *y*–axes as boundaries nor the axis of revolution.</u>

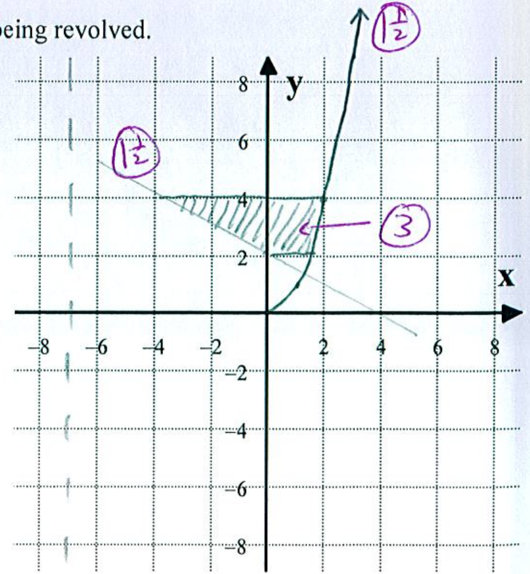
Equation of axis of revolution: 3 $x = -7$

Equations of boundaries: 2 $x = \sqrt{y} \to y = x^2,\ x \geq 0$

2 $x = 4 - 2y \to y = 2 - \frac{1}{2}x$

1 $y = 2$

1 $y = 4$



The region bounded by $y = x^2 + 1$, $y = 18x - 80$ and $y = 10$ is revolved around the line $y = 2$. **SCORE: _____ / 35 PTS**

[a] Write, **BUT DO NOT EVALUATE**, a **single** integral for the volume of the resulting solid.

$x^2+1=18x-80$

$\underline{x^2-18x+81=0}$ 3

$(x-9)^2=0$

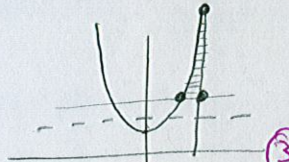
$x=9 \rightarrow y=82$

$x^2+1=10$

$x=\pm 3 \rightarrow y=10$

$18x-80=10$

$x=5 \rightarrow y=10$



$y=18x-80 \rightarrow x=\frac{y+80}{18}$

$y=x^2+1 \rightarrow x=\pm\sqrt{y-1}$

$$\underbrace{2\pi}_{2}\int_{10}^{82}\underbrace{(y-2)}_{3}\underbrace{\left(\underbrace{\frac{y+80}{18}}_{3}-\underbrace{\sqrt{y-1}}_{3}\right)}_{3}dy$$

3

[b] If you used the disk or washer method in [a],
write, **BUT DO NOT EVALUATE**, an integral (or sum of integrals) for the same volume using the shell method.
If you used the shell method in [a],
write, **BUT DO NOT EVALUATE**, an integral (or sum of integrals) for the same volume using the disk or washer method.

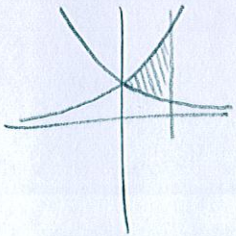
$$\pi\int_{3}^{5}\underbrace{\left(\underbrace{(x^2+1-2)^2}_{1\frac{1}{2}}-\underbrace{(10-2)^2}_{1\frac{1}{2}}\right)}_{1\frac{1}{2}}dx$$

$$+\ \pi\int_{5}^{9}\underbrace{\left(\underbrace{(x^2+1-2)^2}_{1\frac{1}{2}}-\underbrace{(18x-80-2)^2}_{1\frac{1}{2}}\right)}_{1\frac{1}{2}}dx$$

2 2 2

Find the <u>**y-coordinate**</u> of the center of mass of the region defined by $y \le e^x$, $y \ge e^{-x}$ and $x \le 1$. **SCORE: _____ / 25 PTS**

<u>**Your final answer must be a number, not an integral.**</u>



$$\int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x})\,dx$$

$$= (e^x + e^{-x})\Big|_0^1$$

$$= e + \frac{1}{e} - (1+1)$$

$$= \frac{e^2 - 2e + 1}{e}$$

$$= \frac{(e-1)^2}{e}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 (e^{2x} - e^{-2x})\,dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}\right)\Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left(e^2 + \frac{1}{e^2} - (1+1)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{e^4 - 2e^2 + 1}{e^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\,\frac{(e^2-1)^2}{e^2}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{4}\,\frac{(e^2-1)^2}{e^2} \cdot \frac{e}{(e-1)^2}$$

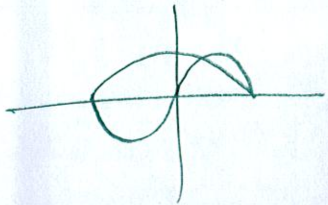
$$= \frac{(e+1)^2}{4e}$$

4

$3\frac{1}{2}$ EACH UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

Find the area of the region between $y = \sin 2x$ and $y = \cos x$ for $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. **SCORE: _____ / 25 PTS**

<u>Your final answer must be a number, not an integral. HINT: The answer is NOT 2.</u>



$\sin 2x = \cos x$

$2\sin x \cos x = \cos x$

$2\sin x \cos x - \cos x = 0$

$\underline{\cos x (2\sin x - 1) = 0}$

$\cos x = 0$ or $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$

$x = \pm\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\quad x = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\boxed{\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}}} (\cos x - \sin 2x)\,dx + \boxed{\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} (\sin 2x - \cos x)\,dx$$

$$= \left(\sin x + \tfrac{1}{2}\cos 2x\right)\Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} + \left(-\tfrac{1}{2}\cos 2x - \sin x\right)\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\tfrac{1}{2} + \tfrac{1}{4} - \left(-1 - \tfrac{1}{2}\right)\right) + \left(\tfrac{1}{2} - 1 - \left(-\tfrac{1}{4} - \tfrac{1}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \quad (4)$$

(3) EACH UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

Find the length of the curve $\begin{matrix} x = 3 - 12e^t \\ y = 9t - 2e^{2t} \end{matrix}$ for $t \in [0, 2]$. **SCORE: _____ / 20 PTS**

<u>Your final answer must be a number, not an integral.</u>

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{(\underbrace{-12e^t}) ^2 + (\underbrace{9-4e^t})^2}\, dt$$

$$= \int_0^2 \sqrt{144e^{2t} + 81 - 72e^t + 16e^{2t}}\, dt$$

③ EACH UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

$$= \int_0^2 \sqrt{\underbrace{81 + 72e^t + 16e^{2t}}}\, dt$$

$$= \int_0^2 (\underbrace{9 + 4e^{2t}})\, dt$$

$$= (\underbrace{9t + 2e^{2t}}) \Big|_0^2 = 18 + 2e^4 - 2 = \underbrace{16 + 2e^4}$$ ②

For a certain popular class, the registration window is only open for 5 days (to prevent excessive enrollment). **SCORE: _____ / 30 PTS**
Suppose a student is randomly selected among those who enrolled during that time. Let X be the time (measured in days) after registration opened that the student enrolled for the class. Suppose that the probability density function for X is given by

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}\dfrac{1}{(1+kx)^2}, & x\in[0,5]\\[2ex] 0, & x\notin[0,5]\end{cases}$$

[a] Find the probability that a student enrolled for the class during the last 24 hours that registration was open.

$\int_0^5 \frac{1}{(1+kx)^2}\,dx = 1$ 4

3 $-\frac{1}{k}\,\frac{1}{1+kx}\Big|_0^5 = 1$

$-\frac{1}{k}\left(\frac{1}{1+5k}-1\right)=1$

$-\frac{1}{\cancel{k}}\cdot -\frac{5\cancel{k}}{1+5k}=1$

$5=1+5k$

$k=\frac{4}{5}$, 3

4 $\int_4^5 \frac{1}{(1+\frac{4}{5}x)^2}\,dx$ = 2 $-\frac{5}{4}\left(1+\frac{4}{5}x\right)^{-1}\Big|_4^5$

$=-\frac{5}{4}\left(\frac{1}{5}-\frac{5}{21}\right)$

$=-\frac{\cancel{5}}{\cancel{4}}\cdot\frac{-\cancel{4}}{\cancel{105}\,21}$

$=\frac{1}{21}$ 3

[b] Find the median time that registration was open before a student enrolled in the class.

$\int_0^m \frac{1}{(1+\frac{4}{5}x)^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}$ 4

$-\frac{5}{4}\left(1+\frac{4}{5}x\right)^{-1}\Big|_0^m=\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{1+\frac{4}{5}m}-1=-\frac{2}{5}$ 3

$\frac{1}{1+\frac{4}{5}m}=\frac{3}{5}$

$1+\frac{4}{5}m=\frac{5}{3}$

$\frac{4}{5}m=\frac{2}{3}$

$m=\frac{5}{6}$ DAYS 1

3