

Math 152

January 26, 2009

TEST #1 A

Name _____

(please print)

Show Your Work!

Good Luck!

1. Carefully and completely state **Part I** of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

(4) If _____

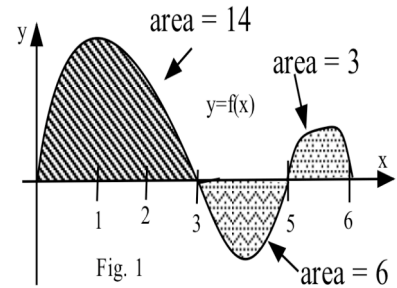
then _____

2. Use the graph in Fig. 1 to evaluate the following integrals. (2 points each)

(16) $\int_3^5 f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\int_3^6 |f(x)| dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\int_0^5 2 + f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\int_6^5 2f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\int_0^3 6x - f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Average value of $f(x)$ on $[0,6]$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



In Fig. 1 x is time (minutes) and $y=f(x)$ is the upward velocity (feet/minute) of a balloon released from the ground.

(a) When is the balloon highest? $t = 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6$ (circle one)

(b) At time $x = 2$ minutes the balloon was: (rising) (descending) (not enough information) (circle one)

3. The table shows the velocity of a truck when the stop light turns green.

t (sec)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
vel (ft/sec)	0	20	40	50	60	70	80

(a) Use $N = 6$ and RIGHT endpoints to approximate the distance the truck traveled during the first 6 seconds. (Show your work.)

(4) Approximate travel distance = _____

(1) (b) Was the truck accelerating faster during the first second or during the last second? FIRST LAST SAME

4. (a) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int \sin(x^3) dx \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(8) (b) $\int \left(\frac{d}{dx} \left(\sin(x^3) \right) \right) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_1^{x^2} \sqrt{2+t^3} dt \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(d) Use your calculator to evaluate $\int_1^3 \sqrt{2+t^3} dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (round to 3 decimal places)

5. DEFINE $\int_1^4 f(x) dx = \lim_{\rightarrow} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(3)

6. Do the following integrals. Give numerical answers to 2 decimal places. Show your work.
(No work = no points. Using fnINT() = no points.)

(a) $\int x^2 \cdot \cos(x^3 + 5) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(5)

(b) $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos(x)}{3 + \sin(x)} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(5)

(c) $\int \sqrt{6x+7} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(5)

$$(d) \int_1^{3.6} x + \text{INT}(x) \, dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(6)

$$(e) \int \sin^2(x) \, dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(4)

$$(f) \int \frac{x^2 + 6x + 13}{x + 5} \, dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(5)

7. Calculate the Area between $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = 4$ for $0 \leq x \leq 3$. Area =
(Show your work.)

(6)

8. Quickies: $\int e^{3x} \, dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\int \sin(5t) \, dt = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\int \sec^2(7x) \, dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

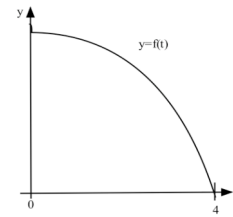
(6)

9. $f(t) = 16 - t^2$ is the velocity (feet/second) of a sled as it comes to a stop in 4 seconds.

(3) (a) What was the average velocity of the sled during those 4 seconds? _____

(4) (b) How long did it take the sled to travel the first 15 feet? _____

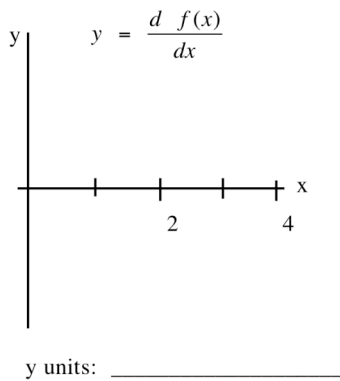
(round the part (b) answer to one decimal place.)



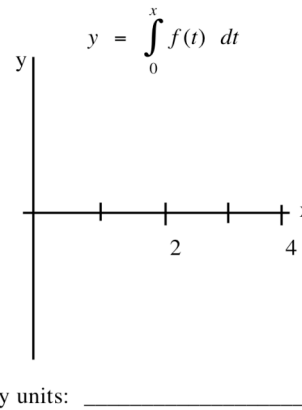
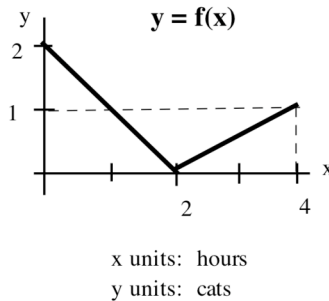
10. The middle graph below shows $y = f(x)$ where x is hours and y is cats.

Draw the left graph $y = \frac{d f(x)}{d x}$ and draw the right graph $y = \int_0^x f(t) dt$.

Put a scale (1, 2, 3, ...) on each y-axis, and give the units for each y variable.



(4)

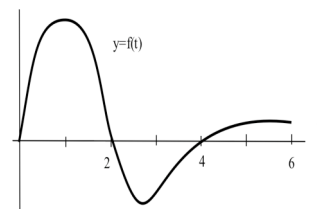


(7)

11. Water is flowing into a tub at the rate (gal/min) shown in the figure.

(2) (a) The tub contains the most water when $t = 0$ 1 2 3 4 5 6

(2) (b) The water is flowing fastest when $t = 0$ 1 2 3 4 5 6



12. Biographies

(2) Name the two people credited with inventing calculus: _____ and _____

THE END !!