

**Math 152**

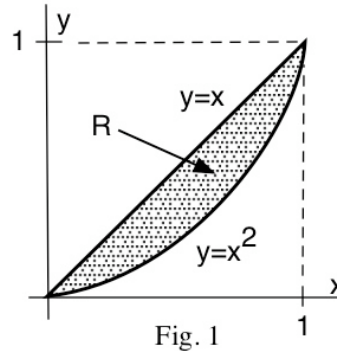
March 14, 2011 (= pi day) Name \_\_\_\_\_  
TEST 3D (please print =1 point)

**Show Your Work!**  
**Good Luck!**

1. (a) Find  $\bar{x}$  for the shaded region R in Fig. 1.  
(Timesaving hint: area of region R is 1/4 )  
Do this using antiderivatives -- SHOW WORK.

$\bar{x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(4)(4)



- (b) Find the **volume** (using antiderivatives) when region R is rotated around the line  $x=1$ :

$V = \int$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ (fraction)

(4)(3)

2. “The initial population  $P$  of the town was 1700 people and the rate of change of the population was proportional to the square root of the population.”

(a) Translate this statement into an **initial value differential equation**.

(4) (Note: This is NOT the exponential growth model we did in class.)

(3) (b) Separate the variables from part (a) (**Do Not solve the D.E.**):

3.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x - y$  (see Fig. 2)

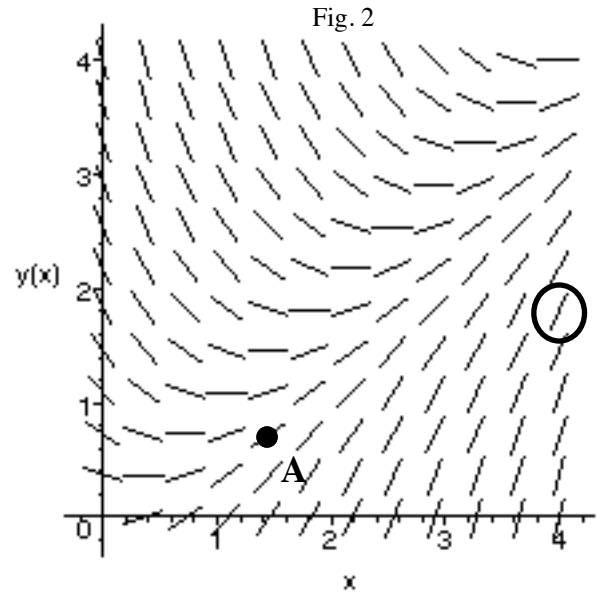
(2) (a) Is  $y = x - 1$  a solution of this differential equation? **Yes** **No**

(2) (b) Is  $y = x - 1 + e^{-x}$  a solution of this differential equation? **Yes** **No**

(2) (c) What is the slope of the circled "tangent segment" in Fig. 2?  
Slope = \_\_\_\_\_

(3) (d) On the direction field in Fig. 2, sketch the solution that goes through point **A**.

(3) (e) On the direction field in Fig. 2, sketch the solution that satisfies the initial condition  $y(0) = 3$



4. Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 10y^2x$ ,  $y(0) = 11$ .  $y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(7)

5.  $\frac{dP}{dt} = (10 - P)\left(\frac{P}{20} - 1\right)$ . If  $P(0) = 15$ , then for "large" values of  $t$   $P(t)$  will approach the value \_\_\_\_\_

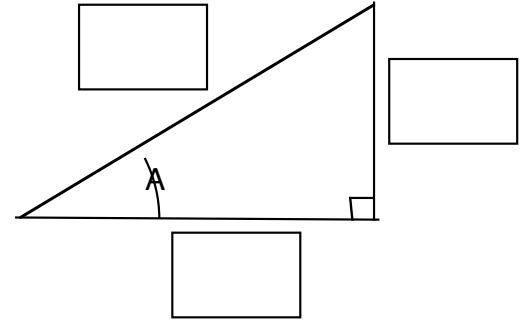
(4)

6. (a) Label the edges of the triangle so that  $A = \arcsin(x)$

(3)

(b) Then  $\tan(\arcsin(x)) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(3)



7.  $D(\arcsin(3x + 1)) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(5)(5)

$D(\arctan(2 + e^x)) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8. Some integrals. SHOW YOUR WORK.

(a)  $\int \frac{7}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}} dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(5)(5)

(b)  $\int \frac{3}{25 + 4x^2} dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(c)  $\int \frac{6x + 5}{4 + x^2} dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(5)

(d)  $\int \frac{3\cos(x)}{1 + \sin^2(x)} dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(5)

9. If the integral converges, give the value. If the integral diverges, write DIV. **Show your work.**

(a)  $\int_3^{\infty} \frac{4x}{1+x^2} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(b)  $\int_3^7 \frac{6}{\sqrt{x-3}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(5)(5)

10. **Quickies** (sort of):

(a) If  $w(t)$  is a solution of the differential equation  $w' = 43 - w^3$ , then when  $w = 2$   
the graph of  $w$  is (circle one) increasing decreasing horizontal

(2)

(b) If  $\frac{dy}{dx} = Ay$  and  $y(0) = B$  then  $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(2)

(b) If the "half life" of radioactive material  $R(t) = R_0 e^{kt}$  is 157 years, then  $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(2)

(c)  $\int_3^{\infty} \frac{2 + \sin(x)}{5 + x^3} dx$  is (circle one) **Finite** **Infinite**

(2)

(1) (c) What is the other area (besides math) Perci Diaconis works in?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(1) (d) How old was Evariste Galois when he died?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**the end (total = 102 points)**