

Name

Solutions

• You have 20 minutes

• No calculators

• Show sufficient work

1. (3 points) Find the average value of the function  $f(x) = \frac{12}{4x^2+1}$  on the interval  $[0, 1/2]$ . Simplify your answer.

$$f_{ave} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - 0} \int_0^{1/2} \frac{12}{4x^2+1} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{1/2} \frac{12}{(2x)^2+1} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{6}{u^2+1} du$$

$$= 12 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{u^2+1} du$$

$$= 12 [\arctan(u)]_0^1$$

$$= 12 [\arctan(1) - \arctan(0)]$$

$$= 12 \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right]$$

$$= \boxed{3\pi}$$

substitution

$$u = 2x$$

$$du = 2dx$$

$$6du = 12dx$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow u=2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$x=\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow u=2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

2. Let  $R$  be the finite region bounded by the graphs determined by the following equations.

$$y = 5 \ln(x)$$

$$x = e^2$$

$$y = 15$$

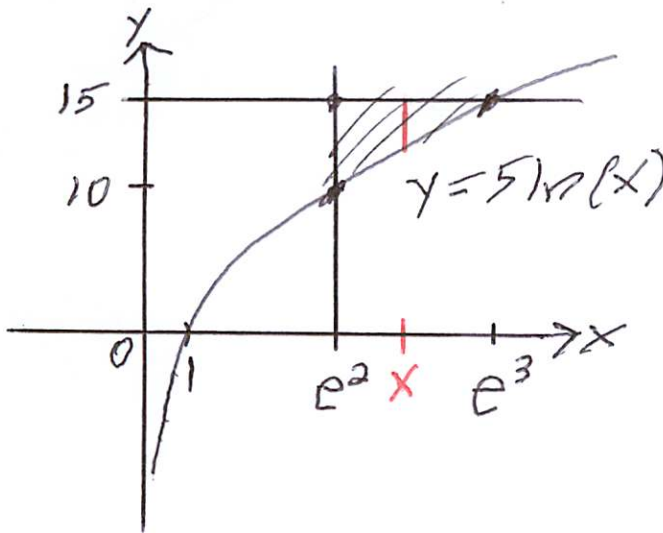
intersections

$$5 \ln(x) = 15 \Rightarrow \ln(x) = 3 \Rightarrow x = e^3$$

$$\text{at } x = e^2, y = 5 \ln(e^2) = 5 \cdot 2 = 10$$

Set up, but do not evaluate, definite integrals which represent the volumes of the following solids.

(a) (3 points) The volume of the solid with base  $R$  for which the cross-sections perpendicular to the  $x$ -axis are semicircles.



cross-section at  $x$   
is a semicircle



$$V = \int_{e^2}^{e^3} (\text{cross-sectional area}) dx$$

$$V = \int_{e^2}^{e^3} \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 dx$$

$$V = \int_{e^2}^{e^3} \frac{1}{2} \pi \left( \frac{\text{diameter}}{2} \right)^2 dx$$

$$V = \int_{e^2}^{e^3} \frac{1}{2} \pi \left( \frac{15 - 5 \ln(x)}{2} \right)^2 dx$$

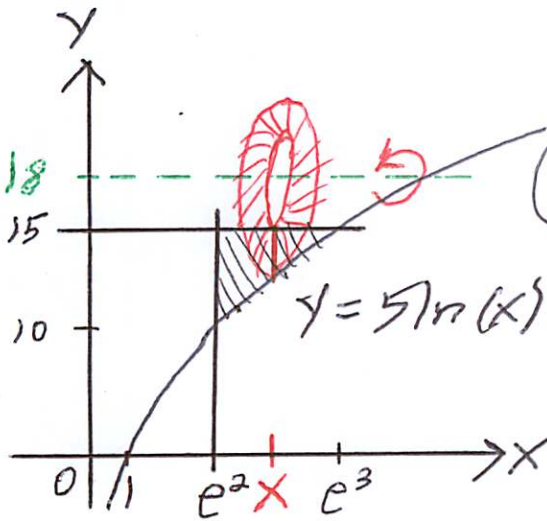
(b) The volume of the solid formed when  $R$  is revolved around the line  $y = 18$ . Set up the integrals for this volume in the following two ways.

i. (2 points) Integrate with respect to  $x$ .

$$V = \int_{e^2}^{e^3} (\text{cross-sectional area}) dx$$

$$V = \int_{e^2}^{e^3} (\pi r_{\text{out}}^2 - \pi r_{\text{in}}^2) dx$$

$$V = \int_{e^2}^{e^3} (\pi (18 - 5 \ln(x))^2 - \pi (18 - 15)^2) dx$$



ii. (2 points) Integrate with respect to  $y$ . (Use different integrands in parts i and ii.)

$$V = \int_{10}^{15} (\text{surface area}) dy$$

$$V = \int_{10}^{15} 2\pi r h dy$$

$$V = \int_{10}^{15} 2\pi (18 - y) (e^{y/5} - e^2) dy$$

