

KFUPM SEM II (Term 052) Name: _____ Serial #: _____

MATH 102-4 Quiz # 1 ID: # _____ **KEY**

1. (3-points) Evaluate $\int \frac{\sin(1+5e^{-x})}{e^x} dx = I$

$$\text{Let } u = 1 + 5e^{-x} \Rightarrow du = -5e^{-x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{e^x} dx = -\frac{1}{5} du \Rightarrow$$

$$I = \int \sin u \left(-\frac{1}{5} du\right) = -\frac{1}{5} \int \sin u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cos u + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cos(1 + 5e^{-x}) + C$$

2. (3-points) Evaluate $\int \frac{3x^3 + 3x + 5}{x^2 + 1} dx$.

$$= \int \frac{3x(x^2+1) + 5}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int \left[3x + \frac{5}{x^2+1} \right] dx$$

$$= 3 \int x dx + 5 \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 5 \tan^{-1} x + C$$

3. (5-points) Solve the initial-value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5x^2}{\sqrt{1-2x^3}}, \quad y\left(\sqrt[3]{-\frac{3}{2}}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \int \frac{5x^2}{\sqrt{1-2x^3}} dx$$

$$\text{Let } u = 1-2x^3 \Rightarrow du = -6x^2 dx \Rightarrow$$

$$y = -\frac{5}{6} \int u^{-1/2} du = -\frac{5}{6} (2u^{1/2}) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{3} \sqrt{1-2x^3} + C$$

$$y\left(\sqrt[3]{-\frac{3}{2}}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{5}{3} \sqrt{1+3} + C \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = -\frac{10}{3} + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$y = -\frac{5}{3} \sqrt{1-2x^3} + 4$$

4. (4-points) Find the area under the curve $f(x) = 12 - x^3$ from $x=0$ to $x=2$, with x_k^* as the right endpoint of each subinterval. [Hint: $\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]^2$].

$$x_0 = 0 \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad \dots \quad x_k \quad \dots \quad x_{n-1} \quad 2 = x_n \quad , \quad \boxed{\Delta x = \frac{2}{n}}$$

$$x_0 = 0, \quad x_1 = \frac{2}{n}, \quad x_2 = 2\left(\frac{2}{n}\right), \dots, \quad x_k = k\left(\frac{2}{n}\right), \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[12 - k^3 \left(\frac{8}{n^3}\right)\right] \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 12 - \frac{16}{n^4} \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{2}{n} (12n) - \frac{16}{n^4} \left(\frac{(n+1)n}{2}\right)^2 \right] \stackrel{?}{=} 24 - 4 = 20 \end{aligned}$$