King Fahd Univ. of Petroleum and Minerals Faculty of Sciences Department of Mathematical Sciences

MAJOR No. 2 (MATH. 102-042 Sections 1 & 2)

Name:

ID:

Prob. 1

Find the exact arc length of the curve $24xy = y^4 + 48$ from y = 2 to y = 4

<u>Prob. 2</u>

Find the volume of the region bounded by $y = x^2$, y = 2 - x and x = 0 revolved about the

- a) x-axis
- b) y-axis
- c) y = 2.

<u>Prob. 3</u>

The integral represents the volume of a solid. Sketch the region and axis of revolution that produce the solid.

a)
$$\int_{0}^{2} \pi (2x - x^{2})^{2} dx$$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \pi \left[(\sqrt{y})^{2} - y^{2} \right] dy$$

c)
$$\int_{0}^{1} 2\pi x(x-x^{2})dx$$

revolution that produce t
a)
$$\int_{0}^{2} \pi (2x - x^{2})^{2} dx$$
b)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \pi \left[(\sqrt{y})^{2} - y^{2} \right] dy$$
c)
$$\int_{0}^{1} 2\pi x (x - x^{2}) dx$$
d)
$$\int_{0}^{2} 2\pi (4 - y) (y + y) dy$$

<u>Prob. 4</u>

Find the integral

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}$$

Prob. 5 Find

$$\int \sqrt{\sin x} \cos^5 x dx$$

$$\frac{\text{Prob. } 6}{\text{Compute}} \int \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{x^3 + x} dx$$