

# Practice Exam I A

Evaluate the following integrals:

1. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})}$$

2. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

3. 
$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}$$

4. 
$$\int t^2 \cos t dt$$

5. Does the improper integral  $\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{x^2-7x+10}$

converge or diverge? If it converges, find its value. Justify your answer.

6. Find the volume of the three dimensional region obtained by revolving about the  $x$ -axis the part of the first quadrant below the curve  $y = \frac{1}{x^{2/3}}$  for  $1 \leq x < \infty$ .

## Practice Exam F B

Evaluate the following integrals:

$$1. \int \frac{2s}{\sqrt{1-s^4}} ds$$

$$2. \int (x^2 - 5x) e^x dx$$

$$3. \int \frac{8 dw}{w^2 \sqrt{4-w^2}}$$

$$4. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dv}{(1+v^2)(1+\tan^{-1}v)}$$

$$5. \int \frac{2s+2}{(s^2+1)(s-1)^3} ds$$

6. Find the area of the region above the x-axis and below the curve  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 5}$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 3$ .

# Practice Exam 1

Evaluate the following integrals,

1.  $\int e^y \csc(e^y + 1) dy$

2.  $\int_{2/\sqrt{3}}^2 t \sec^{-1} t dt$

3.  $\int \frac{9x^3 - 3x + 1}{x^3 - x^2} dx$

4.  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1)^{3/2}}$

5.  $\int \frac{2x - 5}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx$

6. Do the following integrals converge or diverge?

Justify your answer.

(a)  $\int_3^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(b)  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 5 \sin x}$

Answers - Exam 1A

1, 2  $\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C$

2,  $\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right| - \frac{x}{2(x^2-1)} + C$

3,  $\frac{1}{3} (x^2+4)^{3/2} - 4\sqrt{x^2+4} + C$

4,  $(t^2-2)\sin t + 2t\cos t + C$

5, diverges

6,  $3\pi$

Answers - Exam 1B

1,  $\sin^{-1}(s^2) + C$

2,  $(x^2-7x+7)e^x + C$

3,  $\frac{-2\sqrt{4-w^2}}{w} + C$

4,  $\ln(1+\frac{\pi}{2})$

5,  $\frac{-1}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{1}{s-1} + \tan^{-1}s + C$

6,  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

Answers - Exam 1C

1,  $-\ln |\csc(e^y+1) + \cot(e^y+1)| + C$

2,  $\frac{5\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}{9}$

3,  $9x + 2\ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + 7\ln|x-1| + C$

4,  $\frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + C$

5,  $\ln(x^2+2x+2) - \tan^{-1}(x+1) + C$

6, (a) diverge

(b) converge