

MOCK MIDTERM MATH 101

Need More Help in Math?

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Question 1. Short Answer Questions. Evaluate:

(a)  $\int_1^2 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x)}{x} \right) dx$     (b)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^2 \left( \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x)}{x} \right) dx$     (c) The equation of tangent line to  $f(x) = \int_{\tan(x^3)-1}^{3^x} \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^4+1}} dt$

at  $x = 0$ .

(d)  $\int_0^\pi \cos(x) \cdot e^{-\sin^2 x} dx$     (e)  $\int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$     (f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \times 1}{n^4}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \times 2}{n^4}} + \dots + \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \times n}{n^4}} \right)$

**Solution.** (a) By FTC 2:  $= \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x)}{x} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\sin(\pi)}{2} - \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{1} = -1$ .

(b) It is zero, because  $\int_1^2 \left( \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x)}{x} \right) dx$  is a constant number.

(c)  $f(0) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^4+1}} dt = 0$ , because  $y = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^4+1}}$  is an odd function. By FTC 1:  $f'(x) = (3^x)' \cdot \left( \frac{3^x}{\sqrt{(3^x)^4+1}} \right) - (\tan(x^3) - 1)' \cdot \left( \frac{\tan(x^3)-1}{\sqrt{(\tan(x^3)-1)^4+1}} \right) = 3^x \cdot (\ln 3) \cdot \left( \frac{3^x}{\sqrt{3^{4x}+1}} \right) - \sec^2(x^3) \cdot 3x^2 \cdot \left( \frac{\tan(x^3)-1}{\sqrt{(\tan(x^3)-1)^4+1}} \right)$ ; thus  $f'(0) = \frac{\ln 3}{\sqrt{2}}$ . So the tangent line is

$y - 0 = \frac{\ln 3}{\sqrt{2}}(x - 0)$ ; that is  $y = \frac{\ln 3}{\sqrt{2}}x$ .

(d) Use substitution  $\sin(x) = u$ , then  $\cos(x)dx = du$ ,  $x = 0 \Rightarrow u = \sin(0) = 0$ ,

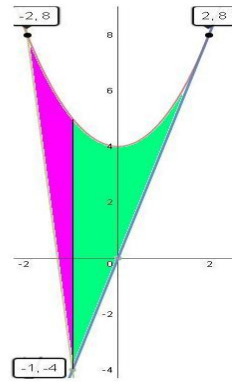
$x = \pi \Rightarrow u = \sin(\pi) = 0$ , so it is  $\int_0^0 e^{-u^2} du = 0$ .

(e) It is the area of the region bounded by the semicircle  $y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$  and  $x$ -axis and  $y$ -axis in Quadrant 1, so it is  $\pi \cdot (2)^2 / 4 = \pi$ .

(f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \times 1}{n}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \times 2}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \times n}{n}} \right) = \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{16x} = \sqrt[3]{16} \times \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3\sqrt[3]{2}}{2}$ .

**Question 2.** Find the area of the region bounded by the parabola  $y = x^2 + 4$  and the lines  $y = 4x$  and  $y = -12x - 16$ .

**Solution.** Area =  $\int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2 + 4 - (-12x - 16)) dx$   
 $+ \int_{-1}^2 (x^2 + 4 - (4x)) dx =$   
 $(x^3/3 + 12x^2/2 + 20x) \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + (x^3/3 + 4x - 4x^2/2) \Big|_{-1}^2$   
 $= 40/3.$

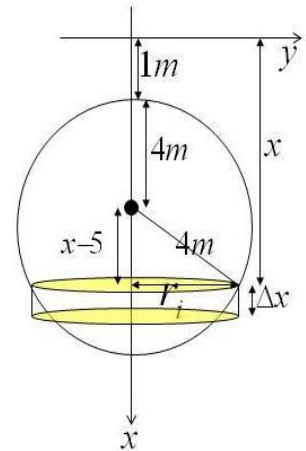


**Question 3.** Evaluate the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curve  $y = x^2$  and the line  $y = 3x$  about the line (a)  $y = -1$  (b)  $x = -2$ . (Do not calculate the integrals)

**Solution.** (a)  $V = \pi \int_0^3 ((3x - (-1))^2 - (x^2 - (-1))^2) dx$  (b)  $V = \pi \int_0^3 ((\sqrt{y} - (-2))^2 - (y/3 - (-2))^2) dy.$

**Question 4.** A spherical tank of radius  $4m$  is  $1/4$  full of an oil of density  $1600 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . Find the work required to pump the oil out of a spout  $1m$  above the top of the tank.

**Solution.**  $r_i^2 = 4^2 - (x - 5)^2 = (16 - (x^2 - 10x + 25)) = -x^2 + 10x - 9$   
 Area of base =  $\pi r_i^2 = \pi(-x^2 + 10x - 9)$   $V_i = \text{Area of base} \times \Delta x = \pi(-x^2 + 10x - 9)\Delta x$   
 $m_i = V_i \times \text{density} = 1600\pi(-x^2 + 10x - 9)\Delta x$   
 $f_i = m_i \times g = 9.8 \times 1600\pi(-x^2 + 10x - 9)\Delta x$   
 $w_i = f_i \times x = 9.8 \times 1600\pi(-x^2 + 10x - 9)x \Delta x$   
 $W = \int_7^9 9.8 \times 1600\pi(-x^2 + 10x - 9)x dx = 9.8 \times 1600\pi \int_7^9 (-x^3 + 10x^2 - 9x) dx$   
 $= 9.8 \times 1600\pi(-x^4/4 + 10x^3/3 - 9x^2/2) \Big|_7^9 = 1609810\pi \text{ J}$



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