

# Test 1

Show all your work

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_/46

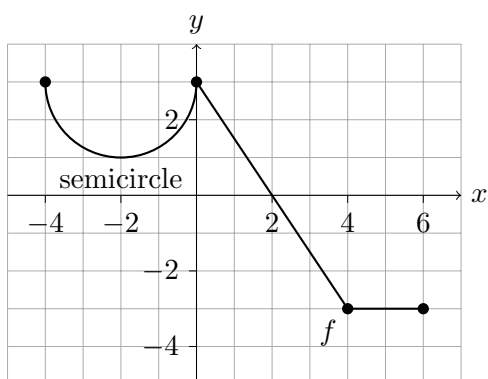
**No Calculator permitted** in this part. Read the questions carefully. Show all your work and clearly indicate your final answer. Use proper notation.

**Problem 1:** Find an explicit expression for  $f(t)$  in the following definite integral.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \left( 5 + \frac{(\pi - 3)k}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} \right) = \int_5^{\pi+2} f(t) dt$$

Score: /2

**Problem 2:** Consider the following function  $f$  defined for  $x$  in  $[-4, 6]$ , and answer the questions below. Exact evaluations only.



a.  $\int_{-4}^0 f(t) dt$

b.  $\int_0^6 f(x) dx$

c.  $\int_0^6 |f(u)| du$

d.  $\left| \int_{-4}^6 f(x) dx \right|$

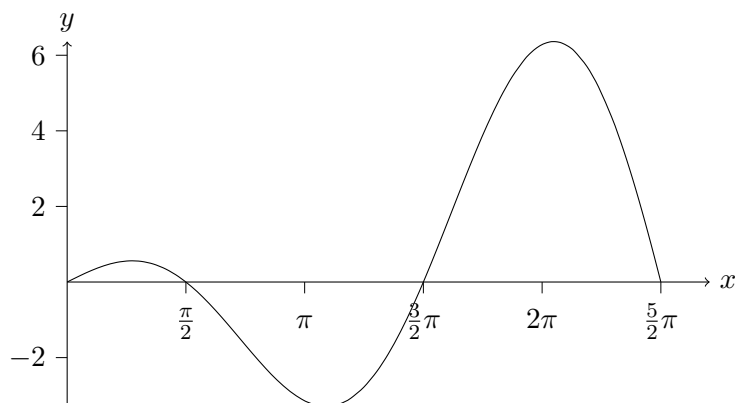
e. Directly on the grid, draw  $M_5$  for  $\int_{-4}^6 f(x) dx$ .

Score: /7

**Problem 3:** Find the expression of a Riemann sum with  $n$  intervals using the rectangular approximation method on the midpoints to estimate the area bounded by  $f(x) = 3x - x^2$  and the  $x$ -axis. Draw the region of interest and  $M_n$  for a particular  $n$ .

Score: /4

**Problem 4:** The graph below shows  $f(x) = x \cos(x)$ . Let  $F(x) = \int_0^x t \cos(t) dt$ .



- Locate the  $x$ -value(s) in  $[0, 5\pi/2]$  where  $F(x)$  attains local maxima.
- Determine the  $x$ -value(s) in  $[0, 5\pi/2]$  where  $F(x)$  attains the global maximum.
- How many zeroes (roots) does  $F(x)$  have in  $[0, 5\pi/2]$ ?
- Label the inflection points of  $F(x)$  with  $A, B$ , etc. on  $[0, 5\pi/2]$  directly on the graph of  $f$  above. For each one, state whether the concavity changes from up to down or from down to up.

Score: /5

# Test 1

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**Calculators permitted** from here on.

**Problem 5:** Integrate the following analytically.

a.  $\int_{x/3}^{x/5} \sec^2(u) du$

Score: /2

b.  $\int (t+9)^{-3} dt$

Score: /2

c.  $\int \csc^5(\theta) \cos(\theta) d\theta$

Score: /3

d.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-9x^2}} dx$

Score: /3

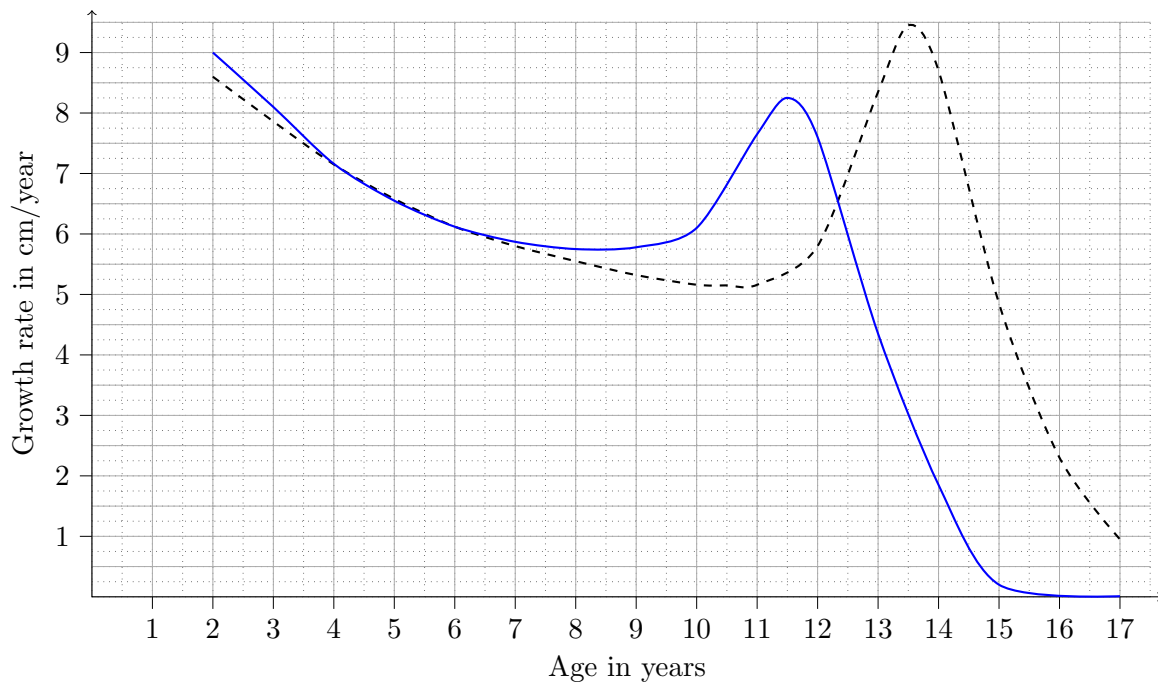
e.  $\int \cot(x) \ln(\sin(x)) dx$

Score: /4

**Problem 6:** Lily drives a distance of 20 km, accelerating uniformly from rest to 60 km/h. Graph her velocity versus time. How long does it take for her to reach her final speed?

Score: /3

**Problem 7:** The graphs below show the height velocity curves of Alexandra and Bartholomew between ages 2 and 17. Assuming that Alexandra and Bartholomew attain average heights in Canada, answer the following questions.



- Which curve represents Alexandra's? Explain how you can tell.
- Compare the start of Alexandra's growth spurt to the start of Bartholomew's. Give their ages before you compare them.
- At the highest rate of growth, how many centimetres a year does Bartholomew grow?

Score: /3

**Problem 8:** The traffic flow rate past a certain point on a highway is

$$q(t) = 3000 + 2000t - 300t^2$$

( $t$  in hours), where  $t = 0$  is 8 AM. Use rectangular approximation method to estimate the number of cars passing by from 8 AM to 10 AM by filling the table below.

Approx	$n = 10$	$n = 100$	$n = 200$
$L_n$			
$R_n$			

What is the limit? Explicitly write out functions/program(s) you use or enter in your graphing calculator.

Score: /4

**Problem 9:** Evaluate the following exactly using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

a. Let  $f(\theta) = \int_1^{2\theta} \cot(u) du$ . Find  $f'(\theta)$ .

Score: /1

b. Find  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin(x)}^{\ln(x)} \frac{t}{1+t} dt$ .

Score: /2

c.  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_e^{4\pi} \log(t^2 + 3t) dt$

Score: /1