

Calculus (Type B)

Part I : Choice. Select ONLY ONE answer choice from a list of four choices.

(5 points for each problem)

1. Find the value of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^4 \frac{1}{n}$

(A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ (C) $\frac{1}{5}$ (D) $\frac{1}{6}$.

Ans: (C)

2. Find $\int \sin^{10} x \cos x dx$.

(A) $\frac{1}{11} \sin^{11} x + C$ (B) $-\frac{1}{11} \sin^{11} x + C$ (C) $\frac{1}{11} \cos^{11} x + C$ (D) $-\frac{1}{11} \cos^{11} x + C$.

Ans: (A)

3. Assume $f'(x) = 8x^3 - 12x^2 - 3$ and $f(-1) = 10$. Find $f(1)$.

(A) -10 (B) -4 (C) 2 (D) 5

Ans: (B)

4. Find $\int_1^e \frac{\ln \sqrt{x}}{x} dx$

(A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) 2 (D) 4

Ans: (A)

5. Find $\int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin x dx$

(A) $-\frac{8}{3}\pi^3$ (B) $-\frac{4}{3}\pi^3$ (C) $-2\pi^2$ (D) $-4\pi^2$

Ans: (D)

6. Find $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx$.

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{4}$ (D) $\frac{1}{5}$

Ans: (A)

7. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\tan x}{1+x^2+x^4} dx$ equals

- (A) 2 (B) 0 (C) -3 (D) $-\frac{3}{4}$

Ans: (B)

8. Find $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = ?$ (A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (B) $\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\ln \sqrt{2}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \frac{\pi}{2}$

Ans: (C)

9. Using integration by parts find $\int_1^e x \ln x dx = ?$

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}(e^2 + 1)$ (B) $e^2 + 1$ (C) $e^2 - 11$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1)$

Ans: (A)

10. Find the area of the region between the parabola $y = x^2$ and the line $y = x$

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{6}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$.

Ans: (C)

11. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the parabolas $y = x^2$, and the line $x = 2$ about the x-axis.

- (A) $\frac{22\pi}{5}$ (B) $\frac{32\pi}{5}$ (C) $\frac{42\pi}{5}$ (D) 6π

Ans: (B)

12. Find $\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 5} \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} - 1} dx$?

- (A) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 8$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 12$ (C) $\ln 4$ (D) $\ln 8$

Ans: (A)

Part II : Fill in the blanks

a. (6pts.) Find $\int_0^{2\pi} (\sin x + \cos x)^2 dx = \underline{\textcircled{1}\pi}$.

Ans: 2π

b. (7pts.) Assume $f(x) = \int_2^{x^2} \sqrt{9-t^2} dt$. Find $f'(2)$. $\textcircled{2}\textcircled{3}$.

Ans: $4\sqrt{7}$

c. (7pts.) If $f(0) = 5, f(3) = 1, f'(0) = 1$, and $f'(3) = -2$, find $\int_0^3 xf''(x) dx = \underline{\textcircled{4}\textcircled{5}}$.

Ans: -2

d. (7pts.) Find the area of the region bounded by $y = (x-4)(x+2)$, $y = 0$ between $x = 0$ and $x = 3$.

$\textcircled{6}\textcircled{7}$.

Ans: 24

e. (6pts.) $\int_0^{\infty} xe^{-x} dx = \underline{\textcircled{8}}$.

Ans: 1

f. (7pts.) Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = 2$

and $x = 0$ (or y -axis) about the y -axis. $\frac{\textcircled{9}\textcircled{10}\pi}{5}$

Ans : $\frac{32\pi}{5}$