

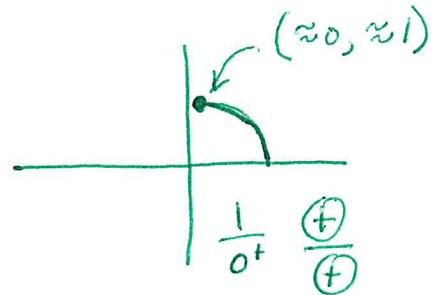
Review Part II

① Find the limit if it exists.

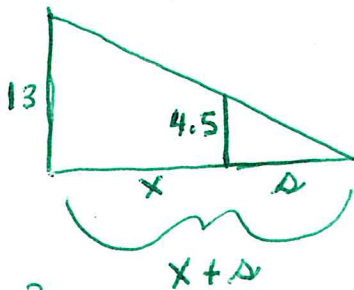
$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left[\frac{\sqrt{5-x} - 1}{4-x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5-x} + 1}{\sqrt{5-x} + 1} = \frac{(5-x) - 1}{(4-x)(\sqrt{5-x} + 1)} = \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\cancel{4-x} \cdot 1}{(\cancel{4-x})(\sqrt{5-x} + 1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-x} + 1} \right] = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}) = \infty$$



② A 4.5 ft girl runs 4 ft/sec from a lamppost that is 13 ft tall. At what rate is the shadow changing when she is 17 ft from the lamppost?



$$\frac{ds}{dt} = ?$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4 \text{ ft/sec}$$

$$\frac{13}{x+s} = \frac{4.5}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$13x = 4.5x + 4.5s \Rightarrow$$

$$8.5x = 4.5s \Rightarrow$$

$$8.5 \frac{dx}{dt} = 4.5 \frac{ds}{dt} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{4.5(4)}{8.5} = \frac{36}{17} \text{ ft/sec}$$

③ Find the local extrema and inflection point

for $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+1)(2) - 2x(2x)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2-2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$\Delta V: -1, 1$

rel min @ $(-1, -1)$
rel max @ $(1, 1)$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(x^2+1)^2(-4x) - 2(x^2+1)(2x)(2-2x^2)}{(x^2+1)^4}$$

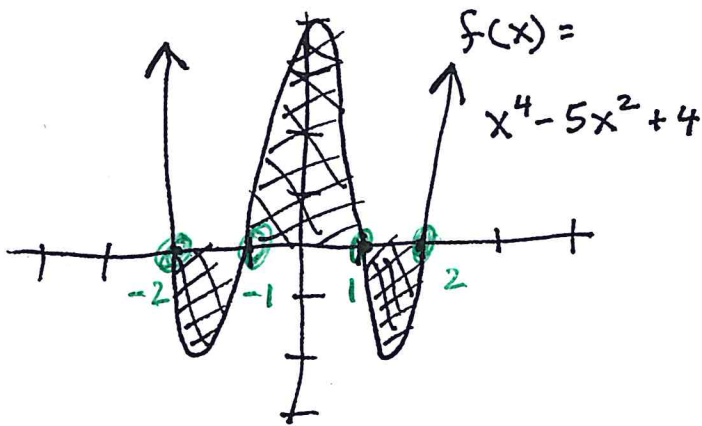
$$= \frac{-4x(x^2+1)(3-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^4}$$

down up down up

$\Delta V'': 0, -\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}$

infl. pt $(-\sqrt{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), (0, 0), (\sqrt{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

④ Find the area



$$A = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx + 2 \int_1^2 f(x) dx$$

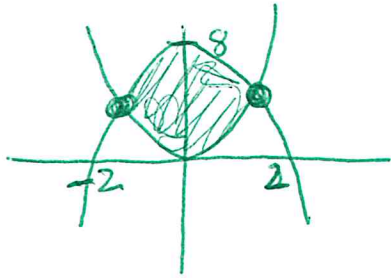
$$= \frac{76}{15} + 2 \left(\frac{22}{15} \right)$$

$$= 8$$

⑤ Find $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 2 \sin^7 x \cos x dx =$ let $u = \sin x$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = \cos x$

$$2 \int_{-1}^0 u^7 du = 2 \cdot \frac{u^8}{8} \Big|_{-1}^0 = \frac{u^8}{4} \Big|_{-1}^0 = 0 - \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

⑥ Find area enclosed by $y = 8 - x^2$, $y = x^2$



$$A = 2 \int_0^2 (8 - 2x^2) dx = 2 \left(8x - \frac{2x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^2$$

$$= 2 \left(16 - \frac{16}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{32}{3} \right) = \boxed{\frac{64}{3}}$$

⑦ Find $\int \frac{x^2}{x^3+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{u} =$ let $u = x^3 + 1$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = 3x^2$
 $dx = \frac{du}{3x^2}$

$$\frac{1}{3} \ln|u| + C = \boxed{\frac{1}{3} \ln|x^3+1| + C}$$

⑧ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \log_{14} \frac{x^3 \sqrt[4]{x-2}}{(x+1)^7 \sqrt{x-1}}$

$$y = 3 \log_{14} x + \frac{1}{4} \log_{14} (x-2) - 7 \log_{14} (x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \log_{14} (x-1)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\ln 14} \left(\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{4(x-2)} - \frac{7}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2(x-1)} \right)$$

⑨ Find y' if

$$y = \frac{x^2 \sqrt[4]{x^3+x}}{(3x+1)^{3/4}} ; \ln y = 2 \ln x + \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^3+x) - \frac{3}{4} \ln(3x+1)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3x^2+1}{4(x^3+x)} - \frac{9}{4(3x+1)}$$

$$y' = \frac{x^2 \sqrt[4]{x^3+x}}{(3x+1)^{3/4}} \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3x^2+1}{4x^3+4x} - \frac{9}{12x+4} \right)$$

⑩ Find y' if

~~$$y = 3 \sqrt[3]{x}$$~~

~~$$y = 3 \sqrt[3]{x}$$~~ $y = 7 \sqrt[3]{x} \Rightarrow \ln y = \sqrt[3]{x} \ln 7$

$$\ln y = x^{1/3} \ln 7$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{3} x^{-2/3} \cdot \ln 7 = \frac{\ln \sqrt[3]{7}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$y' = 7 \sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \frac{\ln \sqrt[3]{7}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

11

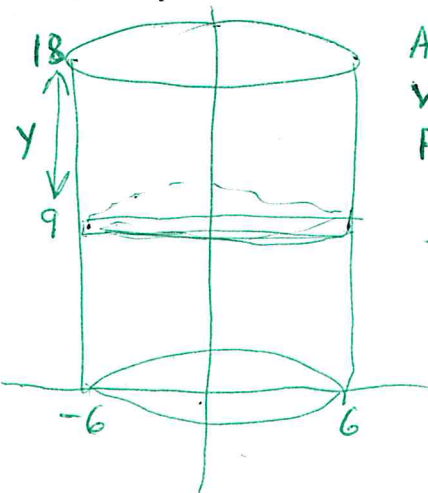
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2 - 10x - 16}} =$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{3^2 - u^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{u}{3} + c$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \frac{x+5}{3} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x^2 - 10x - 16 &= \\ -(x^2 + 10x + 25) - 16 + 25 &= \\ 9 - (x+5)^2 &= \\ \text{let } u = x+5 & \\ \frac{du}{dx} = 1 & \end{aligned}$$

- 12) A vertical right cylindrical tank 18 ft tall and 12 ft diameter is ~~half~~ full of oil weighing 58 lb/ft³. How much work does it take to empty half the tank?



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \pi(6)^2 = 36\pi \\ V &= 36\pi dy \\ F &= 36\pi dy (58) \\ &= 2088\pi dy \\ \hline d &= 18 - y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_9^{18} 2088\pi (18 - y) dy \\ &= 84,564 \pi \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

(13) Find

$$\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 7} \cosh x \, dx = \sinh x \Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln 7} =$$

$$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln 7} = \frac{7 - \frac{1}{7}}{2} - \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{48}{7}}{2} - \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{2} = \frac{48}{14} - \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$\frac{24}{7} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{95}{28}$$