236 TEST 1

You may use your notebook during the last half hour of this exam. You may NOT use calculators, cell phones, loose papers, or peeking.

Math 236February 1, 2011

Name: By printing my name I pledge to uphold the honor code.

1. Use polynomial long division to write $\frac{x^2}{(x+3)(x-2)}$ as the sum of a polynomial and a proper rational function.

Write $\tan(\sec^{-1}\frac{x}{2})$ as an algebraic function. Show your work with a triangle. 2.

3. Suppose you want to use the formula $\frac{M(b-a)^3}{24n^3}$ to find the smallest value of *n* for which we can guarantee that an *n*-rectangle Midpoint Sum for $\int_0^3 x^3 dx$ will be within 0.1 of the exact answer. What is the numerical value of M in this example, and why?

4. For each integral below, describe a method that will work but DO NOT SOLVE THE INTEGRAL HERE. Here are just a few examples of proper descriptions:

substitution with $u = _$ and $du = _$ parts with $u = _$, $du = _$, $v = _$, and $dv = _$ partial fractions decomposition of the form ______(do not solve for coefficients) trig substitution with $x = _$ and $dx = _$ algebra/identity to rewrite as _____ and then (describe method)

a)
$$\int \sqrt{x} \ln x \, dx$$

b)
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 4x + 1}{x^3 + x^2} dx$$

c)
$$\int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$\mathbf{d}) \quad \int \tan x \, \cos^5 x \, dx$$

$$e) \quad \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 1}} \, dx$$

$$\mathbf{f}) \quad \int \sin^5 x \, \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$\mathbf{g}) \quad \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x + 1} \, dx$$

5. Solve ONE of the integrals on the previous page, showing all work very clearly from start to finish. Choose the hardest one that you can solve correctly; you will get more points for solving something difficult than for solving something easy.

Survey for 2 bonus points: How do you think you did? What is a question or topic that could have been on this exam, but wasn't?

 $\mathbf{s}\mathbf{CRAP}$

(I will not be grading anything on the scrap page)