Math 261
Exam 4 - Practice Problems

1. Suppose you throw a ball vertically upward. If you release the ball 7 feet above the ground at an initial speed of 48 feet per second, how high will the ball travel? (Assume gravity is $-32 ft/sec^2$)

2. Use Newton's Method to approximate a real root of the function $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 27$ to 5 decimal places.

3. Use Newton's Method to approximate $\sqrt{10}$ to 5 decimal places.

4. Find each of the following indefinite integrals:

   (a) $\displaystyle\int \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 7x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}\, dx$

   (b) $\displaystyle\int \sin^3 x \cos x \, dx$

   (c) $\displaystyle\int 5x(x^2+1)^8 \, dx$

   (d) $\displaystyle\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}}\, dx$

5. Solve the following differential equations under the given initial conditions:

   (a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x + x^2; y = 5$ when $x = 0$

   (b) $g''(x) = 4\sin(2x) - \cos(x); g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 3; g(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 6$

6. Express the following in summation notation:

   (a) $2 + 5 + 10 + 17 + 26 + 37$

   (b) $x^2 + \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{x^4}{9} + ... + \frac{x^{11}}{100}$

7. Evaluate the following sums:

   (a) $\displaystyle\sum_{2}^{5} k^2(k+1)$

   (b) $\displaystyle\sum_{3}^{20} k^3 - k^2$

8. Express the following sums in terms of n:

   (a) $\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{n} 3k^2 - 2k + 10$

   (b) $\displaystyle\sum_{3}^{n} k(k^2 - 1)$

9. Consider $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5$ in the interval $[3, 7]$

   (a) Find a summation formula that gives an estimate the definite integral of f on $[3, 7]$ using n equal width rectangles and using midpoints to give the height of each rectangle. You do not have to evaluate the sum or find the exact area.

   (b) Find the norm of the partition $P : 3 < 3.5 < 5 < 6 < 6.25 < 7$

   (c) Find the approximation of the definite integral of f on $[3, 7]$ using the Riemann sum for the partition P given in part (b).

10. Assume f is continuous on $[-5, 3]$, $\int_{-5}^{-1} f(x)\,dx = -7$, $\int_{-1}^{3} f(x)\,dx = 4$, and $\int_{1}^{3} f(x)\,dx = 2$. Find:

    (a) $\int_{3}^{-1} f(x)\,dx$

    (b) $\int_{-5}^{1} f(x)\,dx$

    (c) $\int_{-5}^{3} f(x)\,dx$

    (d) $\int_{-1}^{-1} f(x)\,dx$

    (e) Find the average value of f on $[-5, -1]$

11. Evaluate the following:

    (a) $\int_{1}^{4} x^3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 2\,dx$

    (b) $\int_{0}^{1} x^2(2x^3 + 1)^2\,dx$

    (c) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3(2x)\cos(2x)\,dx$

    (d) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x\,dx$

    (e) $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_{1}^{3} t\sqrt{t^2 - 1}\,dt\right)$

    (f) $\int_{1}^{3} \frac{d}{dx}\left(t\sqrt{t^2 - 1}\right)\,dt$

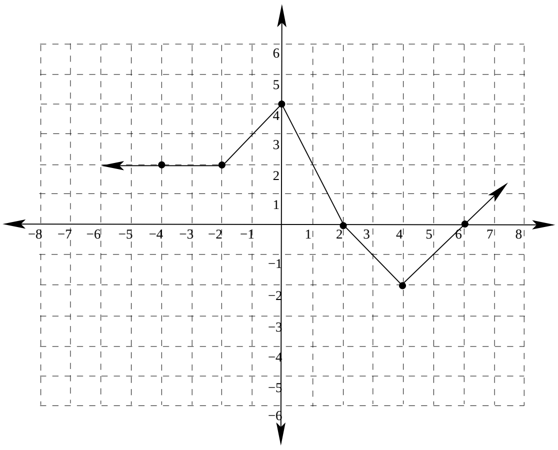
12. Suppose $G(x) = \int_{2}^{x} \frac{1}{t^2 + 1}\,dt$

    (a) Find $G'(2)$

    (b) Find $G'(x^2)$

    (c) Find $G''(3)$

13. Given the following graph of $f(x)$ and the fact that $G(x) = \int_{-2}^{t} f(t)\, dt$:



(a) Find $G(6)$

(b) Find $G'(6)$

(c) Find $G''(6)$

14. (a) Use the Trapezoidal Rule with $n = 4$ to approximate $\int_0^4 2x^3\, dx$

(b) Find the maximum possible error in your approximation from part (a).

(c) Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to find $\int_0^4 2x^3\, dx$ exactly. How far off was your estimate? How does the actual error compare to the maximum possible error?

(d) Determine the minimum number of rectangles should be used in order to guarantee an approximation of $\int_0^4 (2x^3)\, dx$ is accurate to within .0005 when using the Trapezoid Rule.