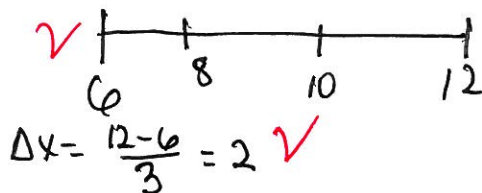


Show all work for credit purposes.

1. Evaluate the Riemann sum for $f(x) = 200x - x^2$ on $6 \leq x \leq 12$, with three subintervals, taking the sample points to be the midpoints.

10



$$f(7)(2) + f(9)(2) + f(11)(2)$$

$$(1351)(2) + (1719)(2) + 2079(2)$$

$$(5149)(2)$$

$$10298$$

2. Calculate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (1 + k \frac{4}{n})^3 (\frac{4}{n})$ by evaluating the equivalent integral.

10

$$b-a=4$$

$$a=1$$

$$b=5$$

$$\int_1^5 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_1^5 = \frac{1}{4} (5^4 - 1^4) = \frac{1}{4} (624) = 156$$

3. Find the area from $x=2$ to $x=4$, between the x -axis and the curve $y = 2x + \sin(\pi x)$.

$$\int_2^4 (2x + \sin(\pi x)) dx = (x^2 - \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}) \Big|_2^4 = 4^2 - 2^2 = 12$$

4. Find the average value of $f(x) = 6x + 5e^x$ on the interval $[1, 3]$.

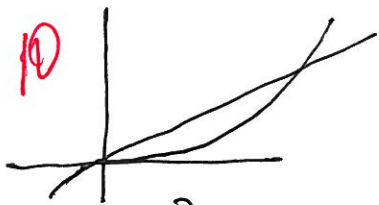
$$\frac{1}{3-1} \int_1^3 (6x + 5e^x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (3x^2 + 5e^x) \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (27 + 5e^3 - (3 + 5e))$$

55.41813774

40

5. Calculate the area bounded by the curves $y = 0.1x^2$ and $y = x$.



$0.1x^2 = x$
 $0.1x^2 - x = 0$
 $x(0.1x - 1) = 0$
 $x = 0 \downarrow x = 10$

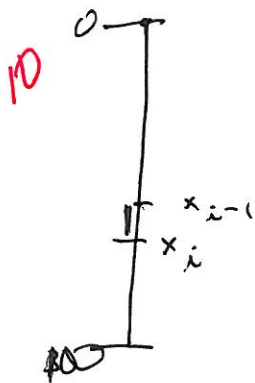
$$\int_0^{10} (x - 0.1x^2) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(10^2) - \frac{1}{3}10^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}10^2 - \frac{1}{3}10^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(10^2)$$

6. A 300-lb. cable is 100 ft. long and hangs vertically from the top of a tall building. How much work is required to lift the cable to the top of the building?



weight = $3 \Delta x$
 height = x_i
 work = $3x_i \Delta x$

$$\int_0^{100} 3x dx = \frac{3}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^{100}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}(10000)$$

$$= 15000 \text{ ft-lbs}$$

7. Find the derivative of $F(x) = \int_{-1}^{4x} \sin(\cos(6t) + 5) dt$

$y = \int_{-1}^u \sin(\cos(6t) + 5) dt$ $u = 4x$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = \sin(\cos(6u) + 5) \cdot 4$
 $= \sin(\cos(24x) + 5) \cdot 4$

8. Calculate the following.

a. $\int \left(\frac{x}{36+x^2} \right) dx$ 10

$u = 36+x^2$ 2

$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$ 1

$\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$ 1

$\int \frac{1}{u} \frac{1}{2} du$ 2

$\frac{1}{2} \ln u + C$ 2

$\frac{1}{2} \ln(36+x^2) + C$ 2

b. $\int \cos(x) \sec^2(\sin(x) + 3) dx$ 10

$u = \sin(x) + 3$ 2

$du = \cos x dx$ 2

$\int \sec^2 u du$ 2

$\tan u + C$ 2

$\tan(\sin(x) + 3) + C$ 2

c. $\int_0^2 x^2 (3x^3 + 7)^4 dx$ 10

$u = 3x^3 + 7$ 2

$du = 9x^2 dx$ 1

$\frac{1}{9} du = x^2 dx$ 1

$\int u^4 \frac{1}{9} du$ 1

$\frac{1}{45} u^5 + C$ 1

$\frac{1}{45} (3x^3 + 7)^5 + C$ 1

$\frac{1}{45} [(3 \cdot 8)^5 - 7^5]$

$\frac{5250 - 16807}{45} = \frac{28612344}{45}$

635829.8667