

ANOTHER PRACTICE FINAL

1. Evaluate the following limits and improper integrals or write "DNE" if the limit does not exist. EXPLAIN YOUR REASONING

a. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{100x^2}{3x^5+2}$

b. $\int_0^3 \frac{1}{(e^x-1)^2}$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^{\frac{1}{x}}$

d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\ln(x^4) - 4\ln(4)}{x^2 - 64}$

e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan(x)}{x^5}$

2. Indicate which of these series converge absolutely, which converge conditionally, and which diverge. EXPLAIN YOUR REASONING.

a. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \ln(n)}{n}$

b. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 \ln(n)}$

c. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n)}{n^2}$

d. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan(n)^{n/2}$

e. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{32^n n \ln(n)}{n!}$

f. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{100x^2}{3x^5+2}$

- 3 Consider the series $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^3}$

a. Find the radius of convergence of $f(x)$.

b. Use the series to estimate $f(0.3)$. Your answer should be good to 3 decimal places.

c. Estimate $\int_0^{0.1} f(x) dx$ to 3 decimal places.

d. Estimate $f'(0.1)$ to 3 decimal places.

4. Let L be the line parallel to the line L_1 defined by $\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle + t \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle$ through the point $(-1, 2, 1)$. Let P be the plane containing L and L_1 . Let Q be the point $Q = (2, 1, -1)$.

a. What is the equation of the line L ?

b. Find the equation of the plane P .

- c. Find the distance from Q to L .
 - d. Find the distance from Q to P .
5. Consider the parametrized curve $r(t) = (5\cos(t), 4\sin(t), 3\sin(t))$.
 - a. Find the velocity vector at time $t = 3$.
 - b. What is the angle between the velocity and acceleration vectors at time $t = 3$?
 - c. Find the speed as a function of time.
 - d. Find the distance traveled from time $t = 1$ to $t = 3$.
6.
 - a. Suppose the angle of a sector is changing at a rate of $\frac{\pi}{6}$ radians per second and the radius is changing at a rate of 6 mm/s. What is the change in area of a sector of radius 3 and angle $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$?
 - b. A fish is swimming through a bundle of kelp as a speed of 10 m/s in the direction $\langle 2, 3, -1 \rangle$. The temperature of the water is given by $T(x, y, z) = xyz^2 + 1$.
 - i. At what rate is the temperature changing as the fish swims through the point $\langle -1, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \rangle$?
 - ii. From $\langle -1, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \rangle$, what direction would the fish have to swim so that the rate of change of temperature was a maximum?
7. Consider the surfaces $S_1 = \{(x, y, z) | z^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z\}$ and $S_2 = \{(x, y, z) | z^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4\}$.
 - a. Find the planes tangent to S_1 and S_2 at the point $(\sqrt{3}, 0, 1)$.
 - b. Find the lines through $(\sqrt{3}, 0, 1)$ which are parallel to the normals of the planes in part (a).
 - c. Find the surface area of the region bounded by the two surfaces S_1 and S_2 .
 - d. Find the volume of the region bounded by the two surfaces S_1 and S_2 .
8. Consider the function $f(x, y) = (e^{x^3} - x^3)(y^2 + y)$.
 - a. Find all of the critical points.
 - b. Use the second derivative test to determine which critical points are local maxima, which are local minima and which are saddle points.
9.
 - a. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, and $(3, 9)$ by

- i. using the cross product.
 - ii. using double integrals and integrating with respect to x first.
 - b. Find the volume of the surface defined by $10 - x^2 + y^2 + z$ which lies over the region described in part (a).
 - c. Find the surface area of the paraboloid $10 - x^2 + y^2 + z$ that lies over the region from part (a).
10.
 - a. Find the volume of the solid $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$ bounded by the plane $z = 3$.
 - b. Find the surface area of the solid $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$ inside the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4y$.
11. A lamina takes up the region $R = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \leq x\}$. The mass density of the lamina is $\rho(x, y) = e^{x^2+y^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$.
- a. Find the total mass of the lamina.
 - b. Set up but do not evaluate the integrals that define the center of mass (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) .
12. What is $\int_0^\infty e^{-8x^2} dx$?