

## Chapter 6 and Exam Review

1. Calculate the following:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^{\sqrt{x}} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \int_1^{t^2} \frac{\sin s}{s} ds \right) dt.$$

2. Calculate:

$$\int (x+1)(x+3)^{2016} dx.$$

3. Evaluate the definite integral:

$$\int_1^e \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx.$$

4. Find the flow rate through a tube of radius 4 cm, assuming that the velocity of fluid at a distance  $r$  centimeters from the center is  $v(r) = (16 - r^2)$  cm/s.
5. a. Let  $M$  be the average value of  $f(x) = x^4$  on  $[0, 3]$ . Find a value  $c$  in  $[0, 3]$  such that  $f(c) = M$ .  
b. Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ . Find a value  $c$  in  $[4, 9]$  such that  $f(c)$  is equal to the average of  $f$  on  $[4, 9]$ .
6. Find the volume of the solid whose base is the unit circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , and the cross sections perpendicular to the  $x$ -axis are triangles whose height and base are equal.
7. Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region enclosed by the graphs

$$y = x^2, \quad y = 12 - x, \quad x = 0,$$

about the line  $y = -2$ .

8. Use the shell method to compute the volume obtained by rotating the region enclosed by the graphs

$$y = 1 - |x - 1|, \quad y = 0$$

about the  $y$ -axis.

9. Calculate:

a.

$$\int_0^1 x e^{-x^2/2} dx.$$

b.

$$\int e^x \cos(e^x) dx.$$

10. Figure 2 shows a solid whose horizontal cross section at height  $y$  is a circle of radius  $(1+y)^{-2}$  for  $0 \leq y \leq H$ . Find the volume of the solid as a function of  $H$ . What is the volume when  $H = 1$ ?

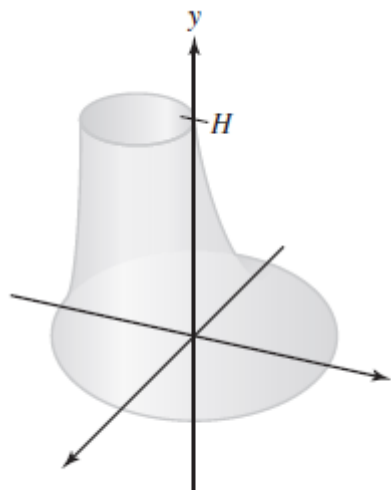


FIGURE 2

11. A tank of mass 20 kg containing 100 kg of water (density  $1,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ) is raised vertically at a constant speed of 100 m/min for 1 min, during which time water is leaking at a rate of 40 kg/min. Calculate the total work performed in raising the container.
12. Water is pumped into a spherical tank of radius 2 m from a source located 1 m below a hole at the bottom (see Fig. 5). The density of water is  $1,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . Calculate the work  $F(h)$  required to fill the tank to level  $h$  in meters in the sphere.

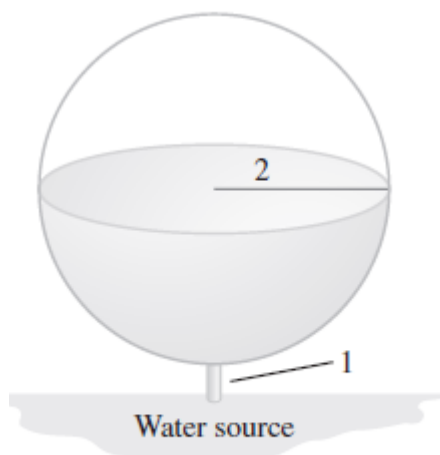


FIGURE 5