

# Exam 2

Name:

Date: July 23, 2015

**P 1** (2 Points). State L'Hospital's Rule.

**P 2** (2 Points). Circle all items in the list that have indeterminate form.

(a)  $1^\infty$

(g)  $0/0$

(b)  $\infty \cdot \infty$

(h)  $3/0$

(c)  $\infty - \infty$

(i)  $\frac{\infty}{-\infty}$

(d)  $\infty + \infty$

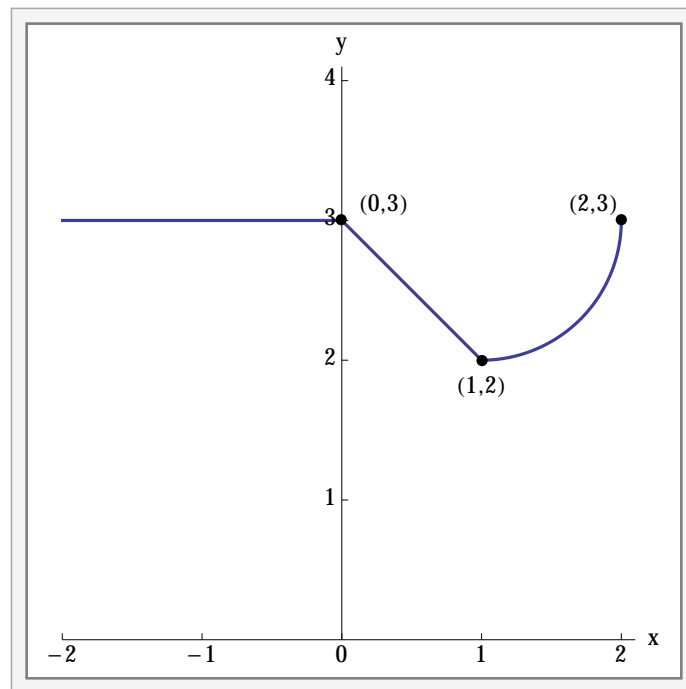
(e)  $\infty - 3\infty$

(j)  $\frac{500000}{\infty}$

(f)  $0 \cdot \infty$

(k)  $0^0$

**P 3.** [4 Points] Consider the graph of  $f$  below.



Use the graph of  $f$  to answer the following. If a solution does not exist, state why.

- (a) Find the area of the region between the graphs of  $y = f(x)$  and  $y = x + 1$ , on  $[0, 1]$ .
- (b) Find the arc length of the graph of  $y = f(x)$  on  $[-2, 0]$ .
- (c) Find the volume of the solid of revolution obtained by revolving the region between the graphs of  $y = f(x)$  and  $y = 3$ , on  $[1, 2]$  about the line  $y = 3$ .
- (d) Find the surface area of the surface of revolution obtained by revolving the part of the graph of  $y = f(x)$  from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 1$ , about the  $y$ -axis.

**P 4** (10 Points). Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx$$

**P 5** (10 Points). Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x$$

**P 6** (10 Points). Find

$$\int \frac{2x^2 - x + 7}{(x + 1)(x^2 + 4)} dx$$

**P 7** (10 Points). Find

$$\int \frac{5}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx$$

**P 8** (10 Points). Find the volume of the solid of revolution obtained by revolving the region between by the graphs of

$$y = \sin x \text{ and } y = 0$$

on the interval  $[0, \pi]$ , about the  $y$ -axis.

**P 9** (10 Points). Find the area of the region bounded by

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}, y = 0, x = -1, \text{ and } x = 1.$$

**P 10** (10 Points). Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \frac{8}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{2}{x - 2} \right)$$

**P 11** (10 Points). Find

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \, dx$$

**P 12** (6 Points). Determine if the improper integral converges or diverges. If it converges, find its value.

$$\int_0^8 \frac{3}{\sqrt{8-x}} dx$$

**P 13** (6 Points). Find

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx$$