## Math 16B, Section 3 - Winter 2018 Instructor: Christopher O'Neill Practice Exam 2, Version 2

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Directions:**

- The use of a calculator, cell phone, laptop or computer is prohibited.
- TURN OFF cell phones and put them away. If a cell phone is seen during the exam, your exam will be collected and you will receive a zero.
- Answer all of the questions, and present your solutions in the space provided. *Show all your work* neatly and concisely and *clearly indicate your final answer*. You will be graded not merely on the final answer, but on the quality and correctness of the work leading up to it.

#### The UC Davis Code of Academic Conduct

I will conduct myself with honesty, fairness, and integrity.

Signature:

(1) This problem concerns the following integral.

$$\int_{1}^{25} (3x^2 + 2) \ dx$$

Match each estimation method with an expression for the resulting estimate (there is only one correct expression for each method listed).

Left hand sum with n = 4 rectangles
Right hand sum with n = 4 rectangles
Midpoint sum with n = 4 rectangles

(2) Evaluate each of the following integrals.

(a) 
$$\int (24x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x + 7) dx$$

(b) 
$$\int (7e^x + 6\sin(x) - 5\cos(x)) dx$$

(c) 
$$\int 60(5x+2)^5 dx$$

(3) Evaluate each of the following integrals.

(a) 
$$\int_0^2 (2x+3) dx$$

(b) 
$$\int_1^e \frac{5}{x} dx$$

(4) Solve the following initial value problem.

$$f''(x) = e^x$$
  $f'(0) = 2$   $f(1) = e + 1.$ 

(5) Suppose a poorly built rocket is launched from ground level and has velocity (in ft/sec) given by  $v(t) = 12 - 3t^2$ .

What is the maximum height that the rocket reaches?

(6) Evaluate the following integral *without* using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

$$\int_0^4 (3-x) \, dx$$

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# **Trigonometric Identities**

$$1 = \sin^2(A) + \cos^2(A)$$
$$\sec^2(A) = \tan^2(A) + 1$$
$$\csc^2(A) = 1 + \cot^2(A)$$

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin(A)\cos(B) + \cos(A)\sin(B)$$
  

$$\sin(A-B) = \sin(A)\cos(B) - \cos(A)\sin(B)$$
  

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos(A)\cos(B) - \sin(A)\sin(B)$$
  

$$\cos(A-B) = \cos(A)\cos(B) + \sin(A)\sin(B)$$

$$\sin(2A) = 2\sin(A)\cos(A)$$
$$\cos(2A) = \cos^2(A) - \sin^2(A)$$

## Error Estimates

$$|E_T| \leq \frac{M(b-a)^3}{12n^2} \qquad f''(x) \leq M \text{ for all } x \in [a,b]$$