

**University of Ottawa**  
**MAT 1332 First Midterm Exam**

**Feb 24, 2016. Duration: 80 Minutes.**

**Instructor: Petko Kitanov      Catalin Rada      Robert Smith?**

Family Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Do **not** write your student ID number on this front page. Please write your student ID number in the space provided on the second page.

Take your time to read the entire paper before you begin to write, and read each question carefully. Remember that certain questions are worth more points than others. Make a note of the questions that you feel confident you can do, and then do those first: you do not have to proceed through the paper in the order given.

- You have 80 minutes to complete this exam.
- This is a closed book exam, and no notes of any kind are allowed.
- Cellular phones, unauthorized electronic devices or course notes are not allowed during this exam. Phones and devices must be turned off and put away in your bag. Do not keep them in your possession, such as in your pockets. If caught with such a device or document, the following may occur: you will be asked to immediately leave the exam and academic fraud allegations will be filed, which may result in you obtaining a 0 (zero) for the exam. By signing below, you acknowledge that you have ensured that you are complying with the above statement:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

- Only the Faculty approved calculators (TI-30X, TI-34X, Casio FX-260X and Casio FX-300X) are allowed. All others will be confiscated.
- The correct answer requires justification written legibly and logically: you must convince me that you know why your solution is correct. Answer these questions in the space provided. Use the backs of pages if necessary.
- If you tear off any blank pages, they have to be handed in.
- Where it is possible to check your work, do so.
- Good luck!

Student number: \_\_\_\_\_, Total marks: \_\_\_\_\_ out of 30

Problem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marks							

**Question 1.** [4 points] Suppose that a tree trunk is 1 m high, and that its radius at height  $x$  m is  $r(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{\sqrt{1+(e^x)^2}}$  m. Find its volume.

Solution: The integral that we need to compute (to get the volume) is:  $I = \int_0^1 \pi(r(x))^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+(e^x)^2} dx$ .

Use the following SUB:  $u = e^x$ , and notice that  $\frac{du}{dx} = e^x$ , or  $du = e^x dx$ . About limits of integration: when  $x = 0$ , one has that  $u = e^0 = 1$ ; when  $x = 1$ , one has that  $u = e^1 = e$ .

Our integral becomes now:  $I = \pi \int_1^e \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \pi \{\arctan(u)|_1^e\} = \pi \{\arctan(e) - \arctan(1)\} = \pi \{\arctan(e) - \frac{\pi}{4}\} \approx 1.36$ .

**Question 2.** [3 points] Solve the separable differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{16te^{t^2+1}}{y}$$

with **initial condition**  $y(0) = 2\sqrt{e}$ .

Solution: This is a **Separable** Differential equation.

**Separate:**  $ydy = 16te^{t^2+1}dt$ . **Integrate:**  $\int ydy = \int 16te^{t^2+1}dt$ .

**Compute** as follows: (using the power rule and a SUB:  $u = t^2 + 1$ , so  $\frac{du}{dt} = 2t$ )

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = 16 \int e^u \frac{du}{2} = 8 \int e^u du = 8e^u + c = 8e^{t^2+1} + c, \text{ where } c \text{ is a number.}$$

The initial condition says:  $2\sqrt{e} = y(0)$ , so  $4e = y(0)^2$ , hence  $2e = \frac{(y(0))^2}{2} = 8e^{0+1} + c$ , thus  $c = 2e - 8e = -6e$ .

From  $\frac{y^2}{2} = 8e^{t^2+1} - 6e$ , one has  $y = \pm\sqrt{16e^{t^2+1} - 12e}$ . Since the Initial Condition is Positive, it follows that the solution is ONLY:  $y = \sqrt{16e^{t^2+1} - 12e}$ .

**Question 3.** [5 points] Find the indefinite integral

$$\int \frac{2x^3 - 18x^2 + 39x + 1}{x^2 - 9x + 20} dx.$$

SOLUTION: By LONG DIVISION one has that  $\frac{2x^3-18x^2+39x+1}{x^2-9x+20} = 2x + \frac{-x+1}{x^2-9x+20}$ , which can be written as:

$2x + \frac{-x+1}{(x-4)(x-5)}$ . For the second term we use Partial Fractions:

$$\frac{-x+1}{(x-4)(x-5)} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x-5}, \text{ hence } -x+1 = A(x-5) + B(x-4) = x(A+B) - 5A - 4B.$$

Hence  $A+B = -1$ , and  $-5A - 4B = 1$ ,

Thus  $A = -1 - B$  and  $-5(-1 - B) - 4B = 1$ .

We get  $B = -4$  and  $A = 3$ .

Our integral becomes:  $x^2 + 3 \ln |x - 4| - 4 \ln |x - 5| + c$ ,  $c$  a number.

**Question 4.** [4 points] For the following improper integral, determine whether it converges, and determine its value if it does.

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{3}{4 + 8x^2} dx$$

SOLUTION: By the very definition of an improper integral one has:

$$I = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \frac{3}{4 + 8x^2} dx =$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \frac{1}{1 + 2x^2} dx =$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{2}x)^2} dx.$$

Now use a SUB:  $u = \sqrt{2}x$ , and notice that  $\frac{du}{dx} = \sqrt{2}$ , hence  $\frac{du}{\sqrt{2}} = dx$ .

Our integral becomes:

$$I = \frac{3}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{2\sqrt{2}}^{t\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{1 + (u)^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$\frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(u) \Big|_{2\sqrt{2}}^{t\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$\frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{ \arctan(t\sqrt{2}) - \arctan(2\sqrt{2}) \} =$$

$$\frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(2\sqrt{2}) \right\} \approx 0.18 \in \mathbf{R}, \text{ thus it is convergent.}$$

**Question 5.** [5 points] Consider the functions  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  and  $g(x) = \frac{x^2}{8}$ , for  $x > 0$ .

Find the area enclosed between the graphs of  $f$ ,  $g$  and the line  $x = 1$ . Hint: First find the points of intersection of the graphs of  $f$  and  $g$ .

SOLUTION: Solve for  $x > 0$  the equation  $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^2}{8}$  as follows:  $x^3 = 8 = 2^3$ , hence  $x = 2$ .

For  $1 \leq x \leq 2$  one has that  $f(x) \geq g(x)$ , hence

$$A = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^2}{8} dx = \left\{ \ln(x) - \frac{x^3}{24} \right\} \Big|_1^2 = \ln(2) - \frac{8}{24} - \ln(1) + \frac{1}{24} = \ln(2) - \frac{7}{24} \approx 0.4.$$

**Question 6.** [6 points] Zombies have invaded campus! They recruit more of the undead at rate:

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = f(z) = z - 4z^2 + 3z^3,$$

where  $t$  is time and  $z$  is the number of zombies (in thousands).

- Determine all biologically meaningful steady states (equilibrium points) of this dynamical system.
- Determine the stability of each steady state in (a), using the derivative test.
- Draw a phase-line diagram.
- If two zombies are on campus initially, how many will there be eventually?

Solution: (a) We solve for  $z$  in  $f(z) = 0$  as follows:  $z(1 - 4z + 3z^2) = 0$ , or  $z(3z - 1)(z - 1) = 0$ , hence  $z_1 = 0$ ,  $z_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $z_3 = 1$ . (Note that some students may use the quadratic formula to get the nonzero equilibrium points!) All equilibrium points are bio meaningful since all are positive.

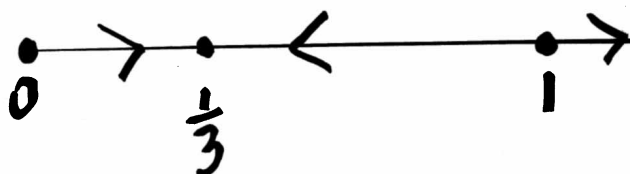
(b) We compute the derivative:  $f'(z) = 1 - 8z + 9z^2$ .

Note that:  $f'(0) = 1 > 0$ , so  $z_1 = 0$  is UNSTABLE.

Note that:  $f'(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{-2}{3} < 0$ , so  $z_2 = \frac{1}{3}$  is STABLE.

Note that:  $f'(1) = 2 > 0$ , so  $z_3 = 1$  is UNSTABLE.

(c) Here is the phase line diagram:



[You lose marks if you draw arrows to the left of zero. How could you have negative zombies?!? Also remember that the units are in thousands.]

(d) Since 2 is in between the first two equilibrium points ( $z_1$  being unstable and  $z_2$  being stable), a solution starting at 2 converges to the stable equilibrium.

**Question 7.** [4 points] Determine the average value of  $f(x) = \ln(2x)$  over the range  $1 \leq x \leq 3$ .

SOLUTION: By its formula, the average value is  $A = \frac{1}{3-1} \int_1^3 \ln(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 1 \times \ln(2x) dx$ .

Use Integration by Parts:  $u'(x) = 1$ , and  $v(x) = \ln(2x)$  imply that  $u(x) = x$  and  $v'(x) = \frac{2}{2x} = \frac{1}{x}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus } A &= \frac{1}{2} \{x \ln(2x)|_1^3 - \int_1^3 x \frac{1}{x} dx\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{3 \ln(6) - \ln(2) - \int_1^3 1 dx\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{3 \ln(6) - \ln(2) - x|_1^3\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{3 \ln(6) - \ln(2) - 3 + 1\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{3 \ln(6) - \ln(2) - 2\} \approx 1.34. \end{aligned}$$

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