Student Conduct during Examinations

- Each examination candidate must be prepared to produce, upon the request of the invigilator or examiner, his or her UBC card for identification.
- Candidates are not permitted to ask questions of the examiners or invigilators, except in cases of supposed errors or ambiguities in examination questions, illegible or missing material, or the like.
- No candidate shall be permitted to enter the examination room after the expiration of one-half hour from the scheduled starting time, or to leave during the first half hour of the examination. Should the examination run forty-five (45) minutes or less, no candidate shall be permitted to enter the examination room once the examination has begun.
- Candidates must conduct themselves honestly and in accordance with established rules for a given examination, which will be articulated by the examiner or invigilator prior to the examination commencing. Should dishonest behaviour be observed by the examiner(s) or invigilator(s), pleas of accident or forgetfulness shall not be received.
- Candidates suspected of any of the following, or any other similar practices, may be immediately dismissed from the examination by the examiner/invigilator, and may be subject to disciplinary action:
  (a) speaking or communicating with other candidates, unless otherwise authorized;
  (b) purposely exposing written papers to the view of other candidates or imaging devices;
  (c) purposely viewing the written papers of other candidates;
  (d) using or having visible at the place of writing any books, papers or other memory aid devices other than those authorized by the examiner(s); and,
  (e) using or operating electronic devices including but not limited to telephones, calculators, computers, or similar devices other than those authorized by the examiner(s)–(electronic devices other than those authorized by the examiner(s) must be completely powered down if present at the place of writing).
- Candidates must not destroy or damage any examination material, must hand in all examination papers, and must not take any examination material from the examination room without permission of the examiner or invigilator.
- Notwithstanding the above, for any mode of examination that does not fall into the traditional, paper-based method, examination candidates shall adhere to any special rules for conduct as established and articulated by the examiner.
- Candidates must follow any additional examination rules or directions communicated by the examiner(s) or invigilator(s).

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1. (20 marks) All work must be shown for full credit.
(a) (5 marks) Find the derivative \( \frac{dF}{dx} \) of the following function:

\[
F(x) = \int_{\arctan(x)}^{\ln(x)} (t^2 + 1) \, dt.
\]

Do not simplify the answer.

**Solution:** We have that:

\[
F(x) = \int_{0}^{\arctan(x)} (t^2 + 1) \, dt + \int_{0}^{\ln(x)} (t^2 + 1) \, dt = -\int_{0}^{\arctan(x)} (t^2 + 1) \, dt + \int_{0}^{\ln(x)} (t^2 + 1) \, dt.
\]

Using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus Part I and chain rule, we get:

\[
\frac{dF}{dx} = -(\arctan^2(x) + 1) \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + (\ln^2(x) + 1) \frac{1}{x}.
\]

(b) (5 marks) Suppose that we use Simpson’s Rule to approximate \( \int_{-4}^{2} x^5 \, dx \) using \( n = 6 \) equal subintervals. Find an upper bound on the error of that approximation. Do not compute the approximation itself. Simplify the answer.

**Solution:** We have \( a = -4, b = 2, f(x) = x^5 \) and \( n = 6 \). Recall that for Simpson’s Rule, the error is bounded by:

\[
E_6 \leq \frac{K(b - a)(\Delta x)^n}{180}, \quad |f^{(4)}(x)| \leq K, \text{ for all } x \text{ in } [a, b].
\]

We have \( \Delta x = \frac{b - a}{n} = 1 \), and:

\[
f'(x) = 5x^4, \quad f''(x) = 20x^3, \quad f'''(x) = 60x^2, \quad f^{(4)}(x) = 120x.
\]

So, \( |f^{(4)}(x)| = 120|x| \). For all \( x \) in \([-4, 2], -4 \leq x \leq 2 \), so \( 0 \leq |x| \leq 4 \), which means \( 0 \leq 120|x| \leq 480 \). Thus, we may choose \( K = 480 \). Then, an upper bound on the error is:

\[
E_6 \leq \frac{480(6)^1}{180} = 16.
\]
(c) (5 marks) Compute the Left Riemann Sum for the function \( f(x) = \arcsin(\sqrt{3}x) \) on the interval \([-\frac{1}{2}, 1]\) using \( n = 3 \) equal subintervals. Simplify the answer.

**Solution:** We have \( a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 1, n = 3, \) and \( \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = 1/2. \) For Left Riemann Sum, \( x_k^* = x_{k-1} = a + (k-1)\Delta x = -1 + k/2. \) So,

\[
x_1^* = -1/2, \quad x_2^* = 0, \quad x_3^* = 1/2.
\]

The Left Riemann Sum for the function \( f(x) = \arcsin(\sqrt{3}x) \) on the interval \([-\frac{1}{2}, 1]\) using \( n = 3 \) equal subintervals is:

\[
f(x_1^*)\Delta x + f(x_2^*)\Delta x + f(x_3^*)\Delta x = 1/2 \arcsin(-\sqrt{3}/2) + 1/2 \arcsin(0) + 1/2 \arcsin(\sqrt{3}/2)
\]

\[
= -\frac{\pi}{6} + 0 + \frac{\pi}{6} = 0.
\]

(d) (5 marks) Evaluate the following definite integral (if possible):

\[
\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \, dx.
\]

**Solution:** Note that \( \cos(\pi/2) = 0 \) so the integrand \( \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \) is unbounded at \( x = \pi/2 \) and this is an improper integral. We have that:

\[
\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \, dx = \lim_{b \to \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \int_0^b \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \, dx.
\]

For the integral \( \int \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \, dx, \) we use direct substitution with \( u = \cos(x) \) and \( du = -\sin(x) \, dx. \) So,

\[
\int \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \, dx = -\int \frac{1}{u} \, du = -\ln |u| + C = -\ln |\cos(x)| + C.
\]

So,

\[
\lim_{b \to \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \int_0^b \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \, dx = \lim_{b \to \frac{\pi}{2}^-} -\ln |\cos(x)| \bigg|_0^b = \lim_{b \to \frac{\pi}{2}^-} -\ln |\cos(b)| + \ln |\cos(0)|
\]

\[
= \lim_{b \to \frac{\pi}{2}^-} -\ln |\cos(b)|.
\]

As \( b \to \frac{\pi}{2}^- \), \( \cos(b) \to 0^+ \) and \( \ln |\cos(b)| \to -\infty \). So, the limit does not exist and the integral diverges.
2. (10 marks) Evaluate the following indefinite integral:

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 - 3x - 4} \, dx.$$ 

**Solution:** We first do polynomial long division and get:

$$\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 - 3x - 4} = 1 + \frac{3x + 6}{x^2 - 3x - 4}.$$ 

Note that $x^2 - 3x - 4 = (x - 4)(x + 1)$, so we may use partial fraction to decompose further. Let:

$$\frac{3x + 6}{x^2 - 3x - 4} = \frac{A}{x - 4} + \frac{B}{x + 1} = \frac{A(x + 1) + B(x - 4)}{(x - 4)(x + 1)} = \frac{(A + B)x + (A - 4B)}{(x - 4)(x + 1)} \Rightarrow 3x + 6 = (A + B)x + (A - 4B).$$ 

So, $A + B = 3$ and $A - 4B = 6$. From $A + B = 3$, we get $A = 3 - B$, so $6 = A - 4B = 3 - 5B$ yields $B = -3/5$. Thus, $A = 18/5$. So,

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 - 3x - 4} \, dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{18}{5(x - 4)} - \frac{3}{5(x + 1)}\right) \, dx = x + \frac{18}{5} \ln |x - 4| - \frac{3}{5} \ln |x + 1| + C.$$
3. (10 marks) Compute the following indefinite integral:

\[ \int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \, dx. \]

**Solution:** Using trigonometric substitution with \( x = 2 \sin \theta \), and \( dx = 2 \cos \theta \, d\theta \), we get:

\[
\sqrt{4 - x^2} = \sqrt{4 - 4 \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{4 \cos^2 \theta} = 2 \cos \theta,
\]

\[ \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{8 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta} \, (2 \cos \theta \, d\theta) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \, d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int \csc^2 \theta \, d\theta \]

\[ = -\frac{1}{4} \cot \theta + C. \]

Since \( x = 2 \sin \theta \), we get \( \sin \theta = \frac{x}{2} \), which means that in a right-angled triangle, the opposite side of \( \theta \) is \( x \) and the hypotenuse is 2. Using Pythagorean theorem, we get the adjacent side to \( \theta \) is \( \sqrt{4 - x^2} \). So, \( \cot \theta \), which is the ratio of adjacent side over the opposite side, equals to \( \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{x} \). Hence,

\[ \int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \, dx = -\frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{4x} + C. \]
4. (10 marks) Solve the following initial value problem:

\[
\frac{dy}{dt} = y \ln \left( \frac{1}{y} \right), \quad y(1) = e.
\]

You may leave the answer in its implicit form. Simplify the answer.

**Solution:** We have that:

\[
\frac{dy}{dt} = y \ln \left( \frac{1}{y} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y \ln \left( \frac{1}{y} \right)} = dt.
\]

Integrating each side separately with the respective variables, on the right hand side we get \( \int dt = t + C \). For the left hand side, we first use a direct substitution \( u = \frac{1}{y} \), and \( du = -\frac{1}{y^2} \, dy \). Thus, \( dy = -y^2 \, du \) and \( y = \frac{1}{u} \). We get:

\[
\int \frac{dy}{y \ln \left( \frac{1}{y} \right)} = \int -y^2 \, du = \int \frac{1}{u \ln(u)} \, du.
\]

Using another direct substitution with \( x = \ln(u) \) and \( dx = \frac{1}{u} \, du \), we get:

\[
-\int \frac{1}{u \ln(u)} \, du = -\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = -\ln |x| + C = -\ln |\ln(u)| + C.
\]

Thus, \( -\ln \left| \ln \left( \frac{1}{y} \right) \right| = t + C \). Since \( y(1) = e \), we get:

\[
-\ln \left| \ln \left( \frac{1}{e} \right) \right| = 1 + C
\]

\[
-\ln |1 - 1| = 1 + C \Rightarrow 0 = 1 + C \Rightarrow C = -1.
\]

Hence, the solution to the initial value problem is:

\[
-\ln \left| \ln \left( \frac{1}{y} \right) \right| = t - 1.
\]
**Bonus.** (5 marks) Compute the following indefinite integral:

\[
\int \frac{3x^5}{\sqrt{5-x^3}} \, dx.
\]

**Solution:** Let \( u = 5 - x^3 \), then \( du = -3x^2 \). So,

\[
\int \frac{3x^5}{\sqrt{5-x^3}} \, dx = - \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{5-x^3}} (-3x^2 \, dx) = - \int \frac{5-u}{\sqrt{u}} \, du
\]

\[
= \int (-5u^{-1/2} + u^{1/2}) \, du = -10u^{1/2} + \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2} + C
\]

\[
= -10\sqrt{5-x^3} + \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{5-x^3})^3 + C.
\]

The End
MATH 105 101 Midterm 2 Formula Sheet

Half-angle formulas

\[
\cos^2(x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2},
\]
\[
\sin^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}.
\]

Double-angle formulas

\[
\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x),
\]
\[
\sin(2x) = 2 \sin(x) \cos(x).
\]

Simpson’s Rule and error bound

\[
S_n = \frac{\Delta x}{3} \left( f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + \ldots + 4f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n) \right).
\]
\[
E_n \leq \frac{K(b-a)(\Delta x)^n}{180}, \quad |f^{(4)}(x)| \leq K \text{ on } [a,b].
\]

Indefinite integrals

\[
\int \sec(x) \, dx = \ln | \sec(x) + \tan(x) | + C,
\]
\[
\int \csc(x) \, dx = - \ln | \csc(x) + \cot(x) | + C.
\]

Summation identities

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n} k = \frac{n(n + 1)}{2},
\]
\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(n + 1)(2n + 1)}{6},
\]
\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3 = \frac{n^2(n + 1)^2}{4}.
\]