## Mathematics 103 — section 203 — Spring 2000 Fifth homework — due Friday, February 25

Exercise 1. Evaluate the following integrals. You must show all your work to get credit.

(a) 
$$\int \frac{1}{1-y} dy$$
  
(b)  $\int_{0}^{T} te^{-2t} dt$   
(c)  $\int \frac{2}{4+x^{2}} dx$   
(d)  $\int_{2}^{p} \frac{1}{1-y^{2}} dy$   
(e)  $\int_{1}^{p} \frac{1}{2+2y+y^{2}} dy$   
(f)  $\int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$   
(g)  $\int_{1}^{S} \frac{k_{1}}{k_{2}-n} dn$  (k<sub>2</sub> outside the range [1, S])

Exercise 2. Find the average value of the function

$$f(x) = \sin(\pi x/2)$$

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over the interval [0, 2].

**Exercise 3.** The intensity of light cast by a streetlamp at a distance x (in meters) along the street from the base of the lamp is found to be approximately  $I(x) = 20^2 - x^2$  in arbitrary units for -20 < x < 20. (a) Find the average intensity of the light over the interval -5 < x < 5. (b) Find the average intensity over -7 < x < 7. (c) Find the value of b such that the average intensity over [-b, b] is  $I_{av} = 10$ .

**Exercise 4.** In November 1999, the rain in Vancouver fell at the rate  $R(t) = 4((1 + t \sin(\pi t/30)))$  where t is time in days and R(t) is in cm/day. Find the total amount of rain that fell and the average rate of rainfall over the first 10 days of the month ( $0 \le t \le 10$ ) and over the whole month (0 < t < 30).

**Exercise 5.** Consider a distribution function y = f(x) > 0 defined on some interval [a, b]. The **median** of f is defined to be a value of the independent variable, x, say x = m which splits the area under f(x) into two equal portions, i.e. such that

$$\int_{a}^{m} f(x) \, dx = \int_{m}^{b} f(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx$$

Use this definition to find the median of the following functions on the indicated interval.

- (a)  $f(x) = 1 x^2$ ,  $(-1 \le x \le 1)$ (b) f(x) = |1 - x|,  $(-1 \le x \le 1)$ (c) f(x) = 5 - x,  $(0 \le x \le 5)$
- (d)  $f(x) = \sin(2x), \quad (0 \le x \le \pi/4)$

[Remark: it will help to sketch the given function and interval and use considerations of symmetry for some of these examples.]