

Show all work to receive full credit.

- The region bounded by  $y = \ln x$ ,  $x = e$ , and the  $x$ -axis is rotated about the line  $x = e^3$  to form a solid.
  - Sketch the region, labeling the coordinates of all intersections of the boundary curves.
  - Set up (DO NOT EVALUATE) the integral that would give the volume of the solid using the SHELL METHOD.
  - Set up (DO NOT EVALUATE) the integral that would give the volume using the WASHER METHOD.
- Find the approximation for  $\int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) dx$  with  $n = 4$  by using
  - Left Hand Method
  - Right Hand Method
  - Midpoint Method
  - Trapezoidal Method
  - Simpson's Method
- Suppose the Trapezoidal Method is used to approximate  $\int_1^2 \ln(x) dx$ . Will the answer be an over-estimate or an under-estimate? Explain. (A picture will help).
- Let  $C$  be the curve defined by  $x = \cos(\pi y)$  on the interval  $1/4 \leq y \leq 1/2$ .
  - Sketch  $C$ , labeling its endpoints.
  - Set up (DO NOT EVALUATE) an integral giving the arclength of  $C$ .
  - Set up (DO NOT EVALUATE) an integral giving the area of the surface created by rotating  $C$  around the  $y$ -axis.
- Let  $f(x) = \ln((5-x)^3\sqrt{x+4})$ . Find all values of  $x$  at which  $f'(x) = 0$ .
- Let  $g(x) = (x^2 - 20)e^{2x+3}$ .
  - Find  $g'(x)$  and factor it.
  - On what interval(s) is  $g$  decreasing?
- Compute the following integrals.
  - $\int \frac{\sin(x) \cos(x)}{1 + \cos^2(x)} dx$
  - $\int_0^4 \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(c)  $\int \frac{1}{x \ln(x^3)} dx$

(d)  $\int_4^9 \frac{10\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(e)  $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$

8. Differentiate  $y = (\tan(x))^x$