## R. Bruner Math 2020, Fall 2016, Test 3 October 28, 2016

Write clearly, label your answers by problem number, and leave space between problems. You may keep this list of questions.

- 1. (5 each)
  - (a) What is the graph of  $x^2 + 1 = x^2$ ?
  - (b) What is the graph of  $(x + y)^2 = 2x + 2xy 2y$ ?
  - (c) Briefly explain what an integral is and what an antiderivative is.
  - (d) Explain how integrals give antiderivatives (a simple but very important formula will help).
  - (e) Explain how antiderivatives can be used to evaluate integrals. (Again, a simple formula will help.)
- 2. (10) Determine  $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^7}$
- 3. (10) Determine  $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^6}$
- 4. Consider the curve  $x(t) = 1 t^2$ ,  $y(t) = t^3 t$ , for  $-1 \le t \le 1$ .
  - (a) (5) Compute dx/dt and dy/dt.
  - (b) (5) Compute dy/dx.
  - (c) (5) Find those places where the curve is vertical.
  - (d) (5) Find those places where the curve is horizontal.
  - (e) (10) Compute the area inside the loop  $-1 \le t \le 1$ .
  - (f) (5) Write the integral which computes the length of this curve.
- 5. (10) Find the area inside the curve which is given in polar coordinates as  $r = \sin^2 \theta$ .
- 6. (5) Convert from polar to Cartesian coordinates:  $r = \cos \theta$ .
- 7. (5) Convert from Cartesian to polar coordinates:  $x^2 y^2 = 4$ .
- 8. (10) Find the asymptotes of  $x^2 + 10x + y^2 8y = 0$  and roughly sketch the curve.

— Formulas on reverse ——

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x \cos x + C$$
$$\int \sin^4 x \, dx = \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{3}{8}\sin x \cos x - \frac{1}{4}\sin^3 x \cos x + C$$
$$\int \sin^n x \, dx = -\frac{1}{n}\sin^{n-1}x \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n}\int \sin^{n-2}x \, dx + C$$

———— The End ————