

ARMWOOD

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Calculus Bowl FAMAT Regional March 5, 1994

1. $S \sin u = -\cos u$ $S \cos u = \sin u$ $S \sin u = \cos u$ $S \cos u = \sin u$
 Since each time $u = 2x$ the tenth is $\sin(2x)$

2. $A = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 (x^2 - 4x + 5) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 5x \right]_0^4 = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{64}{3} - 32 + 20 \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{10}{3} \right] = \frac{5}{6}$
 B $\frac{5(4) - 5(0)}{4} = 2x - 4$ $\frac{5 \cdot 5}{4} = 2x - 4$ $2x = 4$ $x = 2$ C $2x - 4 = 0$ $x = 2$ D max at $x = 0$ or $x = 4$

3. $\int_0^9 \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \ln 9 - \ln 1 = 2 \ln 3$ $\int_0^k \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \ln(k+1) - \ln 1 = \ln(k+1)$
 $\ln(k+1) = 6 \ln 9$ $\ln(k+1) = \ln 3^6$ $k+1 = 3^6$ $k = 728$ $\frac{140}{3}$

4. $f'(x) = \frac{e^x x^2 - 2x e^x}{x^3} = \frac{e^x(x^2 - 2x)}{x^3}$ min occurs at $x = 2, y = \frac{e^2}{4}$ $\left(2, \frac{e^2}{4}\right)$

5. $\ln y = \ln e^x \sin x = \sin x \ln e^x = x \sin x$ $y' = [x \cos x + \sin x] y$ $\left[\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right] e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

6. $x(t) = \sin t + t + 1$ $v(t) = \cos t$ $v(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$
 $x(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} + 1 = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{7}{6}$ $a(\frac{\pi}{6}) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\cos t = -1$ $t = \pi$
 $x(0) = 1$ $x(\pi) = \pi + 1$ $x(2\pi) = 2\pi + 1$ $\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2\pi$ $\frac{13\pi}{6} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{13\pi + 9}{6}$

7. $4x + y = 96$ $V = x^2(96 - 4x)$ $V'(x) = 192x - 4x^2$
 $y = 96 - 4x$ $V = 96x^2 - 4x^3$ $12x(16 - x)$ $256(32) = 8192$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{7x^2} - \frac{\cos x}{7x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{14x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{14} = \frac{1}{14}$

9. $S(S(x)) = [S(x)]^5 + [S(x)]^4 + [S(x)]^3 + [S(x)]^2 + S(x) + 1$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} [S(S(x))] = [5[S(x)]^4 S'(x) + 4[S(x)]^3 S'(x) + 3[S(x)]^2 S'(x) + 2[S(x)] S'(x) + S'(x)]$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = S'(x) [5[S(x)]^4 + 4[S(x)]^3 + 3[S(x)]^2 + 2[S(x)] + 1]$ $S(0) = 1$ $S'(0) = 1$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 [5 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 1] (0.1) = 15(0.1) = 1.5$

10. $10x + 2x^2 y' + 4xy + 2y y' = 0$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{10 + 8y}{2y + 8}$ $\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{10 + 8y}{2y + 8} dx$ $\ln|y| = \sin x$ $\ln|y| = \sin x$ $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 at $x = 2$ $20 + 8y + y^2 = 8$ $y^2 + 8y + 12 = 0$ $(y+6)(y+2) = 0$ $y = -6$ or $y = -2$

11. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x dx$ $\ln|y| = \sin x + C$ $C = 0$ $-1 = \sin x$ $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

12. $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{3 dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$ $3 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = 3 \left[\arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 $u = 4 - x^2$ $du = -2x dx$ $-\frac{1}{2} \int_4^3 u^{-1/2} du = -\left[\sqrt{u} \right]_4^3 = -(\sqrt{3} - 2) = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ $\frac{2 - \sqrt{3} + \pi}{2}$ or $\frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3} + \pi}{2}$

13. $2\pi \int_0^3 (\sqrt{25-x^2})^2 dx - (9)^2 = 2\pi \int_0^3 (16-x^2) dx = 2\pi \left[16x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^3 = 2\pi \left(48 - \frac{27}{3} \right) = 2\pi \left(\frac{128}{3} \right) = \frac{256\pi}{3}$

14. $2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cos x dx$ $u = x$ $dv = \cos x$ $du = dx$ $v = \sin x$ $2\pi \left[\frac{1}{4} - \pi \right]$ or $-\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi^2 + 4\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}$

15. ~~scribbled out~~
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = ky$ $\frac{dy}{y} = k dt$ $\ln|y| = kt + C$ $t = 0, y = 10$ $t = 20, y = 6$ $t = ?$ $y = 4$
 $\ln y = kt + \ln 10$ $\ln 6 = 20k + \ln 10$ $\ln 4 = kt + \ln 10$ $\frac{\ln 6 - \ln 10}{20} = k$

$\ln y = \frac{\ln(16)}{20} t + \ln 10$ $\ln 4 = \frac{\ln(16)}{20} t + \ln 10$ $\ln(1.4) = \frac{\ln(16)}{20} t$ $t = \frac{20 \ln(1.4)}{\ln(16)} \approx 36 \text{ minutes}$