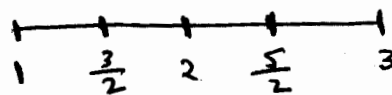


King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Math & stat. Departement
Quiz (1)

Name	KEY	ID	SEC	Sr
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Q1) Find the Riemann sum for $f(x) = \frac{15}{x}$, $1 \leq x \leq 3$ with four subintervals and right endpoints as sample points.

$$n = 4, \quad \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{3-1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$R_4 = \frac{1}{2} \left[f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + f(2) + f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) + f(3) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[10 + \frac{15}{2} + 6 + 5 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{57}{2} \right] = \frac{57}{4}$$

Q2) Evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{4i}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n} \right)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{4i}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1$$

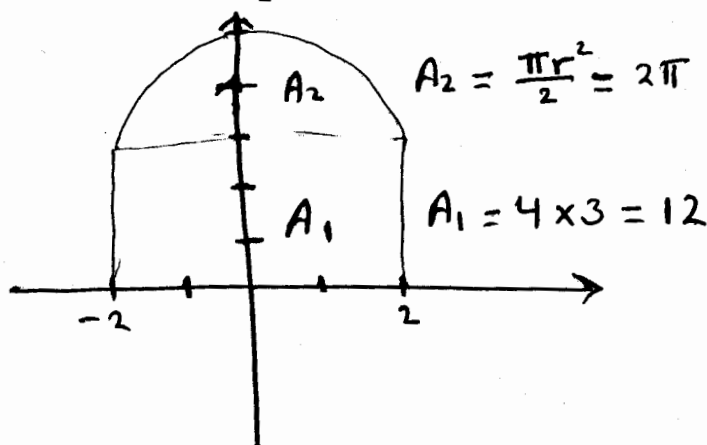
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4(n)(n+1)}{2n^2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n}{n}$$

$$= 2 + 3 = 5$$

Q3) By interpreting the integral as an area, find the value of $\int_{-2}^2 (3 + \sqrt{4-x^2}) dx$

$$\int_{-2}^2 (3 + \sqrt{4-x^2}) dx$$

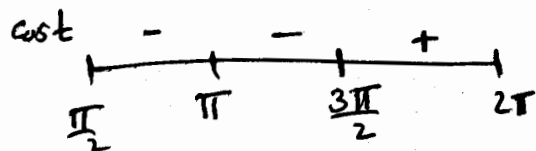
$$= A_1 + A_2 = 12 + 2\pi$$



Q4) A particle moves along a line so that its velocity at time t is $v(t) = \cos t$ (in meter per second). Find the total distance traveled by the particle during the time period

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq 2\pi.$$

$$\text{distance} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} |\cos t| dt$$



$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} -\cos t dt + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \cos t dt = -\sin t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} + \sin t \Big|_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} = (1+1) + (0+1) = 3$$

Q5) Evaluate the indefinite integral $\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$

$$\text{let } u = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx \text{ and } x^2 = u - 1$$

$$\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x) x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (u-1) \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \int (u^{\frac{3}{2}} - u^{\frac{1}{2}}) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{5} u^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + C = \frac{1}{5} (x^2+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} (x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

Q6) If $G(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{\cos(3x)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t^2}} dt$, then find $G'(\frac{\pi}{2})$

$$G'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4(\cos^2 3x)}} \cdot (-3 \sin 3x) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4\sin^2 x}} \cdot \cos x$$

$$G'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 3 - 0$$

$$= 3$$