

Calc AB/SL2 Unit 7

$$1. \frac{d}{dx} \int_2^{3x} (2t+3) dt = (2(3x)+3)(3) = \boxed{18x+9}$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-2}^{x^4} 3\sqrt{t} dt = 3\sqrt{x^4} \cdot 4x^3 = \boxed{12x^5}$$

$$3. \frac{d}{dx} \int_{2x}^{-1} (t^2+2t) dt = -((2x)^2+2(2x))(2) = \boxed{-8x^2-8x}$$

$$4. \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-5}^{\cos x} 2t^2 dt = \boxed{-2\cos^2 x \sin x}$$

$$5. \frac{d}{dx} \int_2^{x^2+2x} (3t-2) dt = (3(x^2+2x)-2)(2x+2) = (3x^2+6x-2)(2x+2)$$

$$= 6x^3+12x^2-4x+6x^2+12x-4$$

$$= \boxed{6x^3+18x^2+8x-4}$$

$$6. \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\ln x}^2 (e^t+t) dt = -(e^{\ln x} + \ln x) \frac{1}{x} = \boxed{-1 - \frac{\ln x}{x}}$$

$$7. g'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t^3 e^t dt = x^3 e^x \quad \boxed{g'(1) = e}$$

$$g''(x) = [x^3 e^x]' = 3x^2 e^x + x^3 e^x \quad g''(1) = 3e + e = \boxed{4e}$$

$$8. h'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^2 \sqrt{1+t^4} dt = -(\sqrt{1+x^8})(2x) = \boxed{-2x\sqrt{1+x^8}}$$

$$h''(x) = [-2x\sqrt{1+x^8}]' = -2\sqrt{1+x^8} - 2x \left(\frac{8x^7}{2\sqrt{1+x^8}} \right)$$

$$h''(1) = -2\sqrt{2} - 2 \left(\frac{8}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) = -2\sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} = -2\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} = \boxed{-6\sqrt{2}}$$

$$9. a) F(0) = \int_{-6}^0 f(t) dt = \boxed{-2\pi + 2}$$

$$b) F(-\frac{1}{2}) = \int_{-6}^{-\frac{1}{2}} f(t) dt = \boxed{-2\pi + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$c) F'(x) = 2f(2x)$$

$$F'(-2) = 2f(-4) = \boxed{-4}$$

$$d) F'(2.5) = 2f(5) = \boxed{4}$$

$$e) F''(x) = 4f'(2x)$$

$$F''(0) = 4f'(0) = \boxed{4}$$

$$10. a) G(3) = \int_{-2}^3 f(t) dt = -3 - (8 - \pi) = \boxed{\pi - 11}$$

$$b) G(-4) = \int_{-2}^{-4} f(t) dt = \boxed{-6}$$

$$c) G'(x) = f(x) \quad G'(-2) = f(-2) = \boxed{2}$$

$$d) G''(x) = f'(x) \quad G''(-5) = f'(-5) = \boxed{2}$$

$$11. \int x^3 (x^4 + 3)^3 dx$$

$$u = x^4 + 3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4x^3$$

$$x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} du$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int u^3 du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^4}{4} + C = \boxed{\frac{1}{16} (x^4 + 3)^4 + C}$$

$$12. \int x \sqrt[3]{1 + 2x^2} dx$$

$$u = 1 + 2x^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4x$$

$$x dx = \frac{1}{4} du$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt[3]{u} du = \frac{1}{4} \int u^{1/3} du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} u^{4/3} + C = \boxed{\frac{3}{16} (1 + 2x^2)^{4/3} + C}$$

$$13. \int x^3 \sin x^4 dx$$

$$u = x^4$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4x^3$$

$$x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} du$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \sin u du = \boxed{-\frac{1}{4} \cos x^4 + C}$$

$$14. \int \frac{x^3}{(1+x^4)^2} dx$$

$$u = 1+x^4$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4x^3$$

$$x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} du$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = \frac{1}{4} \int u^{-2} du = -\frac{1}{4u} + C = \boxed{-\frac{1}{4+4x^4} + C}$$

$$15. \int 5x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$u = 1-x^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -2x$$

$$x dx = -\frac{1}{2} du$$

$$-\frac{5}{2} \int \sqrt{u} du = -\frac{5}{2} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = -\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \boxed{-\frac{5}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C}$$

$$16. \int u^2 \sqrt{u^3+2} du$$

$$w = u^3+2$$

$$\frac{dw}{du} = 3u^2$$

$$u^2 du = \frac{1}{3} dw$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{w} dw = \frac{1}{3} \int w^{\frac{1}{2}} dw = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} w^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \boxed{\frac{2}{9} (u^3+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C}$$

$$17. \int x \sqrt{2x-1} dx$$

$$u = 2x-1$$

$$x = \frac{u+1}{2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int x \sqrt{u} du &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{u+1}{2}\right) \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{4} \int (u\sqrt{u} + \sqrt{u}) du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int (u^{\frac{3}{2}} + u^{\frac{1}{2}}) du = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{2}{5} u^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + C \\ &= \boxed{\frac{1}{10} (2x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{6} (2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C} \end{aligned}$$

$$18. \int (x+1)\sqrt{2-x} dx \quad u=2-x \quad x=2-u$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -1$$

$$dx = -du$$

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

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

$$= \boxed{-2(2-x)^{3/2} + \frac{2}{5}(2-x)^{5/2} + C}$$

$$19. \int_1^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x-1}} dx \quad u=2x-1 \quad x = \frac{u+1}{2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \frac{u+1}{2\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{1}{4} \int_a^b \left(\sqrt{u} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}\right) du = \frac{1}{4} \int_a^b \left(u^{1/2} + \frac{2}{2\sqrt{u}}\right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + 2\sqrt{u} \right]_a^b = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{2}{3} (2x-1)^{3/2} + 2\sqrt{2x-1} \right]_1^5$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 27 + 2 \cdot 3 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} + 2 \right) \right] = \boxed{\frac{16}{3}}$$

$$20. a) \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2(6-2x) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(3, \frac{1}{4})} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 (6-2(3)) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2y \frac{dy}{dx} (6-2x) + y^2(-2)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{(3, \frac{1}{4})} = 2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)(0)(6-6) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2(-2) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$b) \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2(6-2x)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int (6-2x) dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = 6x - x^2 + C$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = x^2 - 6x + C$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 6x + C}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{9 - 18 + C} \Rightarrow 4 = -9 + C \Rightarrow C = 13$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 6x + 13}}$$

$$21. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3-x}{y}$$

$$a) \int y dy = \int (3-x) dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = 3x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$y^2 = 6x - x^2 + C$$

$$\text{Tangent: } y + 2 = 0(x - x_1)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(x_1, -2)} = 0$$

$$\frac{3 - x_1}{-2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 3}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(3, -2)} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-y - (3-x) \frac{dy}{dx}}{y^2}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{(3, -2)} = \frac{2 - 0}{4} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$$


concave
up

$\therefore f$ has a local
minimum by the
Second Derivative
Test

$$b) y^2 = 6x - x^2 + C$$

$$16 = 6(6) - 36 + C \Rightarrow C = 16$$

$$y = -\sqrt{6x - x^2 + 16}$$

$$22. \frac{dy}{dt} = ky$$

$$1,000,000 = Ce^0$$

$$a) \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int k dt$$

$$y = 1,000,000 e^{kt}$$

$$\ln|y| = kt + C$$

$$500,000 = 1,000,000 e^{6k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{6k}$$

$$|y| = Ce^{kt}$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{2} = 6k \Rightarrow k = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{2}}{6} = -0.1155$$

$$y = Ce^{kt}$$

$$y = 1,000,000 e^{-0.1155t}$$

$$b) \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{y=600,000} = -0.1155(600,000) = -69,300 \text{ gallons/yr}$$

$$c) 1,000,000 e^{-0.1155t} \leq 50,000$$

$$t \geq 25.9 \text{ years}$$

$$23. \frac{dP}{dt} = k(800 - P)$$

$$a) \int \frac{1}{800 - P} dP = \int k dt$$

$$-\ln|800 - P| = kt + C_1$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{800 - P} = kt + C_1$$

$$\frac{1}{800 - P} = Ce^{kt}$$

$$\frac{1}{800 - 500} = Ce^{k(0)}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{300}$$

$$\frac{1}{800 - P} = \frac{1}{300} e^{kt}$$

$$800 - P = \frac{300}{e^{kt}} = 300 e^{-kt}$$

$$P = 800 - 300 e^{-kt}$$

$$24. \frac{dH}{dt} = -k(H-200)$$

$$a) \int \frac{1}{H-200} dH = \int -k dt$$

$$\ln|H-200| = -kt + C_1$$

$$|H-200| = C_2 e^{-kt}$$

$$H-200 = C e^{-kt}$$

$$H(0) = 20^\circ C$$

$$20-200 = C e^{-k(0)}$$

$$C = -180$$

$$H = 200 - 180 e^{-kt}$$

$$b) 120 = 200 - 180 e^{-30k}$$

$$k = 0.02703$$

$$25. T(t) = T_s + (T_0 - T_s) e^{-kt}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - T_s)$$

$$a) \frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - 68^\circ)$$

$$b) \int \frac{1}{T-68} dT = \int -k dt$$

$$\ln|T-68| = -kt + C_1$$

$$T-68 = C e^{-kt}$$

$$T = 68 + C e^{-kt}$$

$$T(0) = 68 + C e^{-k(0)} = 90.3$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 90.3 - 68 = 22.3$$

$$T(1) = 68 + 22.3 e^{-k} = 89$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 0.0601$$

$$T = 68 + 22.3 e^{-0.0601 t}$$

$$98.6 = 68 + 22.3 e^{-0.0601 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -5.265 \text{ hrs}$$

(prior to 9 AM)

$$= 5 \text{ hrs and } 16 \text{ min } < 9 \text{ AM}$$

$$= \boxed{3:44 \text{ AM}}$$

$$26. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{3y^2} ; y(\pi) = 5$$

$$\int 3y^2 dy = \int \cos x dx$$

$$y^3 = \sin x + C$$

$$5^3 = \sin \pi + C \Rightarrow C = 125$$

$$\boxed{y = \sqrt[3]{\sin x + 125}}$$

$$27. \frac{dy}{dt} = 1500 e^{3t/4} ; y(0) = 2000$$

$$\int dy = \int 1500 e^{3/4 t} dt$$

$$y = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) 1500 e^{3/4 t} + C$$

$$2000 = 2000 e^{3/4(0)} + C \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$y = 2000 e^{3/4 t}$$

$$y(4) = 2000 e^3 = \boxed{40171.074}$$

$$28. \frac{dN}{dt} = 2N ; N(0) = 3$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2N} dN = \int dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln |2N| = t + C_1$$

$$\ln |2N| = 2t + C_2$$

$$|2N| = e^{2t + C_2}$$

$$2N = C_3 e^{2t}$$

$$N = C e^{2t}$$

$$3 = C e^0$$

$$N = 3e^{2t}$$

$$1210 = 3e^{2t}$$

$$t = 2.9999$$

$$\boxed{t = 3}$$

29. $\frac{dW}{dt} = kW$; $W(0) = 2$; $W(4) = 3.5$ Find $W(6)$

$$\int \frac{1}{W} dW = \int k dt$$

$$\ln|W| = kt + C_1$$

$$W = Ce^{kt} \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$W = 2e^{kt}$$

$$3.5 = 2e^{4k} \Rightarrow k = 0.1399$$

$$W = 2e^{0.1399t}$$

$$W(6) = \boxed{4.630 \text{ lbs}}$$

30. $\boxed{\frac{ds}{dt} = k \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}s}}$

31. $\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$

$$y = 1500e^{kt}$$

$$6000 = 1500e^{2k} \Rightarrow k = 0.6931$$

$$y = 1500e^{0.6931t}$$

$$y(3) = 11998.302$$

$$\frac{11998}{1500} = \boxed{8}$$