

Chapter 7 Calculus Practice Exam

1. Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate $\int e^{x^2+\sin(x)} dx$

A. $\int_0^x (t^2 + \sin t) dt + C$

B. $\int_x^0 e^{t^2+\sin(t)} dt + C$

C. $(2x + \cos x)e^{x^2+\sin(x)} + C$

D. $\int_0^x e^{t^2+\sin(t)} dt + C$

E. $\int_0^x (2t + \cos t)e^{t^2+\sin(t)} dt + C$

1. _____

2. Evaluate $\int e^{3x} - 4 \cos x dx$

2. _____

3. Solve the initial value problem.

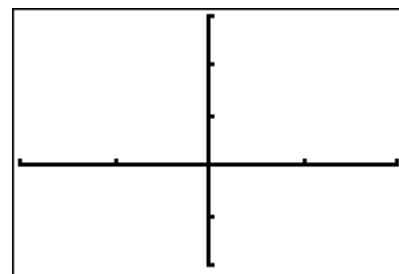
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5x^2 - 7, y(0) = 1$$

3. _____

4. Construct a slope field for the differential equation through the twelve lattice points shown in the graph.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y$$

4.



[-2,2] by [-2,3]

5. Use substitution to evaluate $\int \frac{(\ln x)^5 dx}{x}$

5. _____

6. Evaluate the definite integral by making a u-substitution and integrating from u(a) to u(b)

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^{\sin x} \cos x) dx.$$

6. _____

7. Use separation of variables to solve the initial value problem.

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

7. _____

8. Use integration by parts to evaluate $\int \cos^{-1} 2x dx$

8. _____

9. Evaluate $\int (4x^2 - 3x)e^x dx$

9. _____

10. Evaluate $\int 2 \cos(\ln t) dt$ by using a substitution **prior** to integration by parts.

10. _____

11. Find the solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$, k is a constant, that satisfies the given conditions. $k = 1.5$, $y(0) = 100$. Show your work.

11. _____

12. Find the partial fraction decomposition.

$$\frac{2x+16}{x^2+x-6}$$

12. _____

13. Evaluate the integral.

$$\int \frac{2x+16}{x^2+x-6} dx$$

13. _____

14. A population of wild horses is represented by the logistic differential equation $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.08P - 0.00004P^2$, where t is measured in years.

- a.) Find k and the carrying capacity for the population.
 b.) The initial population is $P(0) = 10$ horses. Find a formula for the population in terms of t .
 c.) When is the size of the population growing the fastest?

- 14a. $k =$ _____
 carrying capacity = _____
 14b. _____
 14c. _____

15. Suppose Euler's method, with increment dx , is used to numerically solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ with initial condition (x_0, y_0) lies on the solution curve. Let (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) , and so on denote the points generated by Euler's method, and let $y = y(x)$ denote the exact solution to the initial value problem. Which of the following must be true?

- I. $y_3 = y(x_3)$
 II. $y_2 = y_1 + f(x_1, y_1) dx$
 III. $x_3 = x_0 + 3dx$

- A. II only B. I and II C. I and III
 D. II and III E. I, II, and III

15. _____

16. Use Euler's method to numerically solve the initial value problem $y' = e^x - 10y$, $y(2) = 3.5$. Using $dx = 0.1$ find $y(2.3)$. Show all steps leading to your answer and round y -values to the nearest 0.001.

16. _____