

Department of Mathematics and Statistics  
 AMAT 219 - QUIZ 2 - Thursday, February 9, 2006

U of C ID #

45 Minutes, Open Book, NO Calculators  
 To obtain credit you need to show your work. Work should be neat and organized.

1. Find  $\int \frac{x^2 - 3x - 3}{x^3 + x^2 - 2} dx$

$x = 1$  is a root of  $x^3 + x^2 - 2$ , so

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x - 3}{x^3 + x^2 - 2} = \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2+2x+2}, \text{ Solve}$$

$$- \ln|x-1| + \ln|(x+1)^2+1) - \arctan(x+1) + k.$$

for  $a = -1$ ,  $b = 2$ ,  $c = 1$  and integral

$$= \int -\frac{1}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+2x+2} dx = -\ln|x-1| + \int \frac{2x+2}{(x+1)^2+1} dx - \int \frac{1 dx}{(x+1)^2+1}$$

2. Find  $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2-1}} dx$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^a \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2-1}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^-} \left. \frac{3}{4} (x^2-1)^{2/3} \right|_0^a$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4}$$

converges to  $-\frac{3}{4}$ .

3. Find  $\int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^a \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(x) \Big|_{-1}^a$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(a) - \arctan(-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

converges to  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ .

$$4. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 e^{-|x|} dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-|x|} dx$$

converges to 2

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 e^x dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{-a}^0 e^{-u} du + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -e^{-x} \right]_0^b = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^a e^{-u} du + 1$$

( $u = -x$  here).

$$= 2.$$

5. What is the least value of  $n$  that guarantees  $M_n$  is within  $10^{-3}$  of  $\ln(2) = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$ .

max value of  $|f''(x)| = \frac{2}{x^2}$  on  $[1, 2]$  is 2 (with  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ).

$$n = 10$$

Error estimate for  $M_n$  is  $\frac{2(2-1)^3}{24n^2} = \frac{1}{12n^2}$

need  $n$  with  $\frac{1}{12n^2} < 10^{-3}$ , so  $\frac{1000}{12} \leq n^2$ ;

$$83.\bar{3} \leq n^2, \quad n = 10$$

Surname	Given Names	Lab #	Mark (20)

I agree that this paper may be placed at the front of the classroom for pick-up.

Please Initial Yes \_\_\_\_\_ or No \_\_\_\_\_