

TAKE HOME CLASS QUIZ: TURN IN NOVEMBER 30: INTEGRATION

MATH 152, SECTION 55 (VIPUL NAIK)

Your name (print clearly in capital letters): \_\_\_\_\_

**THIS IS A TAKE HOME QUIZ.**

**FEEL FREE TO DISCUSS ALL QUESTIONS, BUT ATTEMPT THEM YOURSELF FIRST.**

(1) What is the limit  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [(\int_0^x \sin^2 \theta d\theta) / x]$ ? *Last year: 13/16 correct*

- (A)  $1/2$
- (B)  $1$
- (C)  $1/\pi$
- (D)  $2/\pi$
- (E)  $1/(2\pi)$

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Consider the substitution  $u = -1/x$  for the integral  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$ . What is the **new integral**? *Last year: 8/16 correct*

- (A)  $\int \frac{du}{u(u^2+1)}$
- (B)  $\int \frac{du}{u^2+1}$
- (C)  $\int \frac{udu}{u^2+1}$
- (D)  $\int \frac{u^2 du}{u^2+1}$
- (E)  $\int \frac{u^2 du}{(u^2+1)^2}$

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

(3) *Hard:* What is the **value** of  $c \in (0, \infty)$  such that  $\int_0^c \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_c^a \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$ ? *Last year: 8/16 correct*

- (A)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- (C)  $1$
- (D)  $\sqrt{2}$
- (E)  $\sqrt{3}$

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Suppose  $f$  is a continuous nonconstant even function on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Which of the following is **true**? *Last year: 4/16 correct*

- (A) Every antiderivative of  $f$  is an even function.
- (B)  $f$  has exactly one antiderivative that is an even function.
- (C) Every antiderivative of  $f$  is an odd function.

- (D)  $f$  has exactly one antiderivative that is an odd function.
- (E) None of the antiderivatives of  $f$  is either an even or an odd function.

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- (5) Suppose  $f$  is a continuous nonconstant odd function on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Which of the following is **true**? *Last year: 13/16 correct*
- (A) Every antiderivative of  $f$  is an even function.
  - (B)  $f$  has exactly one antiderivative that is an even function.
  - (C) Every antiderivative of  $f$  is an odd function.
  - (D)  $f$  has exactly one antiderivative that is an odd function.
  - (E) None of the antiderivatives of  $f$  is either an even or an odd function.

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- (6) Suppose  $f$  is a continuous nonconstant periodic function on  $\mathbb{R}$  with period  $h$ . Which of the following is **true**? *Last year: 5/16 correct*
- (A) Every antiderivative of  $f$  is a periodic function with period  $h$ , regardless of the choice of  $f$ .
  - (B) For some choices of  $f$ , every antiderivative of  $f$  is a periodic function; for all others,  $f$  has no periodic antiderivative.
  - (C)  $f$  has exactly one periodic antiderivative for every choice of  $f$ .
  - (D) For some choices of  $f$ ,  $f$  has exactly one periodic antiderivative; for all others,  $f$  has no periodic antiderivative.
  - (E) Regardless of the choice of  $f$ , no antiderivative of  $f$  can be periodic.

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- (7) Consider a continuous increasing function  $f$  defined on the nonnegative real numbers. Define  $m_f(a)$ , for  $a > 0$ , as the unique value  $c \in [0, a]$  such that  $f(c)$  is the mean value of  $f$  on the interval  $[0, a]$ . If  $f(x) := x^n$ ,  $n$  an integer greater than 1, what kind of function is  $m_f$  (your answer should be valid for all  $n$ )? *Last year: 1/16 correct*
- (A)  $m_f(a)$  is a constant  $\lambda$  dependent on  $n$  but independent of  $a$ .
  - (B) It is a function of the form  $m_f(a) = \lambda a$ , where  $\lambda$  is a constant depending on  $n$ .
  - (C) It is a function of the form  $m_f(a) = \lambda a^{n-1}$ , where  $\lambda$  is a constant depending on  $n$ .
  - (D) It is a function of the form  $m_f(a) = \lambda a^n$ , where  $\lambda$  is a constant depending on  $n$ .
  - (E) It is a function of the form  $m_f(a) = \lambda a^{n+1}$ , where  $\lambda$  is a constant depending on  $n$ .

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_