



Calculus II (Maths 201–NYB)

Warm-up review:

- (a) $-\frac{1}{3} \csc^3 x + 2 \csc x + \sin x + C$ (b) $-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{3}{4} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| + C$
 (c) $-\frac{3}{2} (\cot x)^{2/3} - \frac{3}{8} (\cot x)^{8/3} + C$ (d) $\frac{x}{8} - \frac{1}{8} \sin x + C$
 (e) $\frac{2}{3} \ln|x| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-3| + C$ (f) $\frac{1}{18} \frac{x}{x^2+9} + \frac{1}{54} \arctan(\frac{x}{3}) + C$
 (g) $\frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x) + C$ (h) $\frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + \frac{1}{6} \tan^6 x + C = \frac{1}{6} \sec^6 x - \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x + C$
 (i) $\ln|\arcsin(x)| + C$ (j) $x^2 + 2x + \frac{53}{7} \ln|x-3| + \frac{3}{7} \ln|2x+1| + C$
 (k) $\frac{1}{4} e^{2x} (2x^2 - 2x + 1) + C$ (l) $\frac{1}{x} + \ln|x| + 2 \arctan(x) + C$
 (m) $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4+\pi}{4\sqrt{2}}$ (n) $\frac{x}{2} (\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)) + C$ (o) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{8}{9\sqrt{3}}$

1. Improper integrals:

- (a) diverges (b) $\frac{3}{2}(2^{2/3} - 1)$ (c) $2/e$
 (d) diverges (e) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

2. Limits:

- (a) $1/2$ (b) 0 (c) $1/2$
 (d) e (e) e^3 (f) $e^{-1/2}$

3. Areas:

- (a) $25/2$ (b) 4

4. Volumes: (a) $13\pi/30$ (b) $41\pi/105$ 5. Volume: $2\pi(10 - \pi)$

6. Arclengths:

- (a) $1261/240$ (b) $10/3$

7. Differential equations:

- (a) $y = c\sqrt{1-x}/\sqrt{1+x}$ (b) $y = ce^x/(1+ce^x)$ (c) $y = \arcsin(c + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1))$

8. Initial value problems:

- (a) $y = 2/(2 - x^2)$ (b) $y = \ln(\frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + \frac{1}{3})$

9. Viral problem: 4 days

Key steps in the solution: First, the equation: $\frac{dp}{dt} = kp(1-p)$, $p(0) = 0.2 = \frac{1}{5}$, $p(2) = 0.5 = \frac{1}{2}$.The solution (to start with): $p = \frac{1}{1 + 4e^{-kt}}$ Find k using $p(2) = \frac{1}{2}$: $k = \ln 2$.So (since $e^{\ln(2^{-t})} = 2^{-t}$), $p = \frac{1}{1 + 4 \cdot 2^{-t}}$.Finally, solve $p(t) = .8$ to get $t = 4$.