

4. (15 points) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(y+2)(y+3)}{x}$ for y implicitly if $y(1) = 0$. Recall an **implicit solution** does not need y to be isolated on one side of the equation.

5. (10 points) Find the interval of convergence for $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{2^n n^2}$.

6. (10 points) Compute $I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^2(x) \sec^2(x) dx$ using a substitution and changing limits.

7. (15 points) A lamina with constant density is bounded by $x = 4y^2$ and $x = 4$. Sketch a shaded region of the lamina and then find its center of mass.

8. (10 points) Evaluate $S = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (3)^n}{5^n}$ if it converges or prove that it diverges.

9. (10 points) Calculate $I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ using a trigonometric substitution.

10. (15 points) Compute $I = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{1-x} dx$ or prove that it diverges.

11. (10 points) Find the length of the curve parameterized by $x(t) = 2t$, $y(t) = 2 \cosh(t)$ from $t = 0$ to $t = \ln(10)$. Recall $\cosh^2(t) - \sinh^2(t) = 1$.

12. (10 points) Does $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{\sqrt{n^5 + 1}}$ converge or diverge? Defend your answer.

13. (15 points) Find the area in the xy -plane inside the cardioid $r = 1 + \cos(\theta)$ but outside the circle $r = 1$. Sketch and shade the area.

14. Use the points $P = (1, 2, 2)$, $Q = (2, -1, 2)$, and $R = (1, 1, 1)$ to answer the following.

(a) (10 points) Find an equation for the plane in standard form that contains the points P , Q , and R .

(b) (10 points) Find $\overrightarrow{PQ}_{\parallel \overrightarrow{PR}}$, the projection of \overrightarrow{PQ} onto \overrightarrow{PR} .

15. (15 points) Find the first two nonzero terms for the Taylor series of $f(x) = \arctan(x)$ expanded about $x = 0$, and then estimate $I = \int_0^1 \arctan(x^2) dx$ using those nonzero terms and a substitution. Recall that $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ and please observe the input of the arctan in the integrand is x^2 , not x .

16. (10 points) $\vec{u} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{v} = \langle 2, -1, -2 \rangle$. Simplify

$$3\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + \|\vec{v}\| - (\vec{v} + \vec{u}) \cdot \hat{j}$$