

1. 10 pts. Use geometry, and not Riemann sums, to evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_0^4 \sqrt{8x - x^2} dx.$$

(Hint: try completing the square.)

2. 10 pts. each Evaluate each definite integral using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

(a) $\int_1^4 \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(b) $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \csc^2 \theta d\theta$

3. 10 pts. Find the derivative: $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^0 \frac{t}{\sin^3 t + 9} dt.$

4. 10 pts. each Use a change of variables (substitution) to find the following.

(a) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} dx$

(b) $\int \sin x \sec^8 x dx$

(c) $\int_0^2 x^3 \sqrt{16-x^4} dx$

5. 10 pts. Find the area of the region enclosed by the curves $y = 3x - x^2$, $y = x$, and $x = 3$.

6. 10 pts. Use the General Slicing Method to find the volume of the solid whose base is the triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, and $(0, 3)$, and whose cross sections perpendicular to the base and parallel to the y -axis are semicircles.

7. 10 pts. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving about the x -axis the region bounded by the curves $y = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$, $y = 0$, $x = 2$, and $x = 4$.

8. 10 pts. Use cylindrical shells to find the volume of the solid generated when the region bounded by the curves $y = \cos(x^2)$, $x = 0$, $x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}$, and $y = 0$ is revolved about the y -axis.