

# Math 1B Section 107 Quiz #4

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. (3 pts) Let's say I believe that  $y$  is a function of  $x$ , and I do an experiment and get the following values of  $x$  and  $y$ :

| $x$ | $y(x)$ | $y''(x)$ |
|-----|--------|----------|
| 0   | 0      | —        |
| 1   | 0      | 1        |
| 2   | 1      | 0        |
| 3   | 2      | 1        |
| 4   | 4      | —        |

For the particular measurement I'm making, I want to estimate  $\int_0^4 y(x)dx$ . If I use the trapezoid approximation with  $n = 4$ , I get

$$\int_0^4 y(x)dx \approx 5.$$

How good of an estimate is this? I.e. what is the expected error? You can't evaluate the second derivative  $y''(x)$  exactly, but you can estimate it: if  $y(x-1) = a$ ,  $y(x) = b$ , and  $y(x+1) = c$ , then  $y''(x) \approx a - 2b + c$ . So estimate  $y''(1)$ ,  $y''(2)$ , and  $y''(3)$ , and use these to estimate the error  $E_4^T$ .

$$E_n^T \lesssim \frac{K(b-a)^3}{12n^2} \quad 1 \text{ pt}$$

$$K \gtrsim \max |y''(x)| = 1 \quad 1 \text{ pt}$$

$$E_4^T \lesssim \frac{1 \times 4^3}{12 \times 4^2} = \boxed{1/3} \quad 1 \text{ pt}$$

Determine whether the following definite integrals are convergent or divergent. Evaluate each convergent integral.

2. (3 pts)  $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x}}$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^{3/2}}$$

$$p = 3/2 \geq 1$$

1 pt

So integral diverges by the  $p$ -Test.

2 pt

3. (4 pts)  $\int_1^\infty \frac{x-2}{x^3+3x^2+2x} dx$

$$\frac{x-2}{x^3+3x^2+2x} \leq \frac{x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2}, \text{ which converges by } p\text{-Test.}$$

So integral converges by Comparison Test.

2 pt

$$\frac{x-2}{x^3+3x^2+2x} = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{-2}{x+2}$$

1 pt

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{(x-2) dx}{x^3+3x^2+2x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{(x-2) dx}{x^3+3x^2+2x}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-\ln(x) + 3\ln(x+1) - 2\ln(x+2)]_1^t$$

.5 pt

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{(x+1)^3}{x(x+2)^2} \right) \right]_1^t$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{(t+1)^3}{t(t+2)^2} \right) - \ln \left( \frac{(1+1)^3}{1(1+2)^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \ln(1) - \ln \left( \frac{2^3}{3^2} \right) = \boxed{\ln(9/8)}$$

.5 pt