

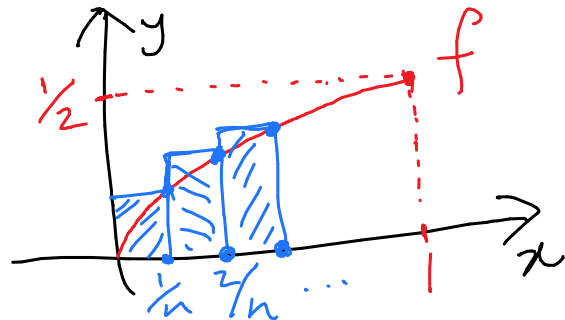
TAKEHOME FINAL (sample)

Solutions to Problem 4.

$$(a) \quad a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2 + k^2} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k/n}{1 + (k/n)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n f(k/n) \cdot \frac{1}{n},$$

where $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$,



so a_n is a Riemann sum for $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$, thus

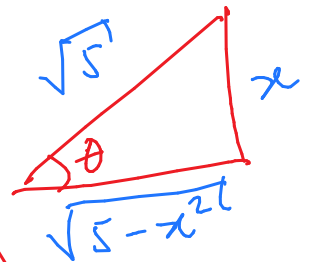
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$\neq \ln 2$, so the statement is FALSE.

(b) TRUE: We can use trigonometric substitution:

$$x = \sqrt{5} \sin \theta \quad \text{for } \theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right],$$

$$dx = \sqrt{5} \cos \theta d\theta, \quad 5 - x^2 = 5 \cos^2 \theta.$$



$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(5-x^2)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{(\sqrt{5} \sin \theta)^2 \sqrt{5} \cos \theta d\theta}{(\sqrt{5} \cos^2 \theta)^3}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{5}^3 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{\sqrt{5}^3 \cos^3 \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{(1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cos \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} d\theta$$

$\cos \theta > 0$

$$= \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - \int d\theta = \tan \theta - \theta + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} - \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C, \quad \text{so}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 dx}{(5-x^2)^{3/2}} = \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} - \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \right] \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} - \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \right] - 0 \approx 0.037 \leq \frac{1}{8}$$

Remark: There is an easier way to justify that (b) is true. Can you figure it out?

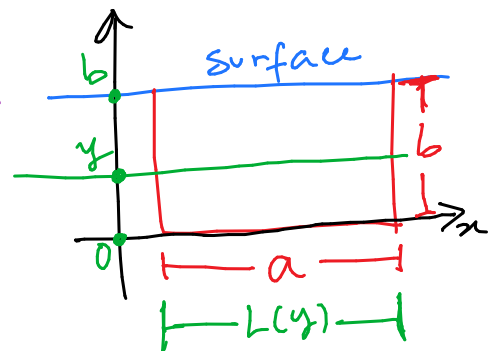


(c) TRUE: • The Area of the plate is ab .

- The pressure at level y is $p(y) = wy$,
so the average of the pressure is

$$\bar{av}(p) = \frac{1}{b-0} \int_0^b p(y) dy = \frac{1}{b} \int_0^b wy dy$$

$$= \frac{w}{b} \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^b = \frac{w}{b} \cdot \frac{b^2}{2} = \frac{wb}{2}$$



- Finally, the force exerted by the fluid is

$$F = \int_0^b w \cdot \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \text{strip} \\ \text{depth} \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cdot L(y) dy = \int_0^a w \cdot y \cdot a dy$$

$$= wa \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^b = wa \frac{b^2}{2} = \left(\frac{wb}{2} \right) \cdot (ab)$$

$$= \bar{av}(p) \times (\text{Area of plate}),$$

as claimed.

