ASSIGNMENT 27

1. (a) $f(x) = \arctan x \quad \ldots \quad f(0) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad \cdots \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = (-1)(1+x^2)^{-2}(2x) = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad \cdots \quad f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{-2(1+x^2)^2 - 2x \cdot 2(1+x^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^4} \quad \cdots \quad f'''(0) = -2$$

So $T_3(x) = \underbrace{f(0)}_{0} + \underbrace{f'(0)}_{1}x + \frac{\overbrace{f''(0)}^{0}}{2}x^2 + \frac{\overbrace{f'''(0)}^{-2}}{6}x^3$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3}$$

(b) $\int_0^1 \arctan x \, dx \approx \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) dx$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{12}\right)\Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12} \approx 0.417$$

2. We use $e^x \approx 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}$

$$\int_{0.1}^{1} \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx \approx \int_{0.1}^{1} \frac{1 + x + x^2/2}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0.1}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{x} + \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2}x\right)\Big|_{0.1}^{1}$$

$$= \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(-10 + \ln 0.1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.1\right)$$

$$= -0.5 + 10 - \ln 0.1 - 0.05 = 11.75$$

3. (a) $T_3(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}$

so $e^{-x^2/2} \approx T_3\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{(-x^2/2)^2}{2} + \frac{(-x^2/2)^3}{6}$

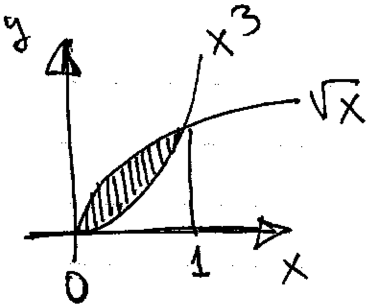
$$= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{x^6}{48}$$

(b) $\int_0^1 e^{-x^2/2}\,dx \approx \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{x^6}{48}\right) dx$

$$= \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{40} - \frac{x^7}{336}\right)\Big|_0^1$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{336} \approx \underline{0.855}$$

4. (a)



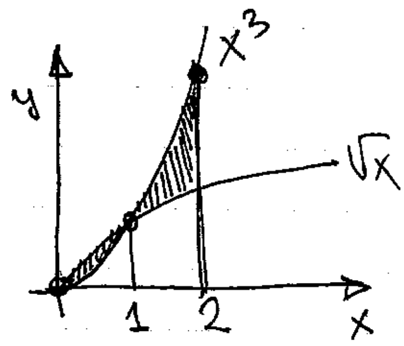
$$A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^3)\,dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3/2} x^{3/2} - \frac{x^4}{4}\Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - \frac{x^4}{4}\Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{12}}}$$

(b)



$$A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^3)\,dx + \int_1^2 (x^3 - \sqrt{x})\,dx$$

from (a) $\rightarrow = \frac{5}{12} + \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2}{3}\underbrace{x^{3/2}}_{\sqrt{x^3}}\right)\Big|_1^2$

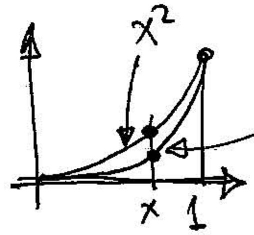
$$= \frac{5}{12} + \left(4 - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{8}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{12} + \frac{53}{12} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{8} = \frac{58}{12} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{8} \approx \underline{\underline{2.95}}$$

5. (a) $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{1-0}\int_0^1 x^2\,dx = \frac{x^3}{3}\Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$

(b) $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{1-0}\int_0^1 x^3\,dx = \frac{x^4}{4}\Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$ $\qquad \frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{4}$

(c)

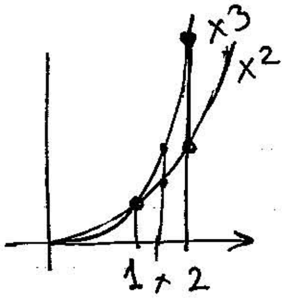


values of x^2 are larger than corresponding values of x^3
$\Rightarrow$ average of x^2 > average of x^3

6. (a) $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{2-1}\int_1^2 x^2\,dx = \frac{x^3}{3}\Big|_1^2 = \frac{7}{3}$

(b) $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{2-1}\int_1^2 x^3\,dx = \frac{x^4}{4}\Big|_1^2 = \frac{15}{4}$ $\qquad \frac{15}{4} > \frac{7}{3}$

(c)



the values of x^3 are larger than the values of x^2
$\Rightarrow$ average of x^3 > average of x^2

7. (a) $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+2x)^{3/2}}\,dx = \lim_{T\to\infty}\int_0^T (1+2x)^{-3/2}\,dx$

$= \lim_{T\to\infty}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x}}\right)\Big|_0^T$

$= \lim_{T\to\infty}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2T}}\right) - (-1)$

$= -\frac{1}{\infty} + 1 = \underline{\underline{1}}$

$\int (1+2x)^{-3/2}\,dx$

$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = 1+2x \\ du/dx = 2 \rightarrow dx = du/2 \end{array}\right]$

$= \int u^{-3/2}\frac{du}{2} = \frac{u^{-1/2}}{-1/2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}$

$= -u^{-1/2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}$

$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x}}$

(b) $\int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2}\,dx = \lim_{T\to\infty} \int_{10}^{T} x^{-2}\,dx$

$= \lim_{T\to\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)\Big|_{10}^{T} = \lim_{T\to\infty} \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{T}\right)}_{0} - \left(-\frac{1}{10}\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{10}}}$

(c) $\int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-0.5x}\,dx = \lim_{T\to\infty} \int_{1}^{T} e^{-0.5x}\,dx$

$= \lim_{T\to\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{-0.5}}_{=-2} e^{-0.5x}\Big|_{1}^{T}$

$= \lim_{T\to\infty} \left(-2e^{-0.5T}\right) - \left(-2e^{-0.5}\right)$

$= -2\underbrace{e^{-\infty}}_{0} + 2e^{-0.5} \approx \underline{\underline{1.21}}$

8. (a) $\text{avg density} = \frac{\text{total number}}{\underbrace{\text{total distance}}_{100\,\text{km}}} = \frac{2720}{100} = 27.2$ monkeys/km

from (b)

part (b): $\text{total number} = \int_0^{100} 0.003x(248-x)\,dx$

$= 0.003 \int_0^{100} (248x - x^2)\,dx$

$= 0.003 \cdot \left(248\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right)\Big|_0^{100}$

$= 0.003 \cdot \left(248 \cdot 5000 - \frac{1000000}{3}\right) = 2720$ monkeys