

Math 212 GH Quiz 4B

February 19, 2020

6 + 2 Bonus points possible!

Name: ANSWERS

Instructions: No calculators. Use your own scrap paper and write your answers in the space provided.

1. Simplify or perform the long division: $\frac{x^3 + 4}{x + 1} = \underline{x^2 - x + 1 + \frac{3}{x+1}}$

2. Write down the partial fraction decomposition of the following. Do NOT solve for the arbitrary constants:

(a) $\frac{2x^2 - 7}{x(x-1)^2(x^3+4)} = \underline{\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Dx^2+Ex+F}{x^3+4}}$

(b) $\frac{4 - 3x^2}{(x^2 + 7x + 6)(x + 1)} = \underline{\frac{A}{x+6} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2}}$

(c) $\frac{7}{x^4 - x} = \underline{\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1}}$

3. Integrate the following:

(a) $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \underline{\frac{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}{3} - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C}$ (b) $\int \sqrt{\cos 2x + 1} \sin x dx = \underline{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin^2 x + C}$

OR
 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos^2 x + C$
 OR

Bonus:

1. In approximating the integral $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ with n subintervals, define what Δx is. $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cos 2x + C$

$\Delta x = \underline{\frac{b-a}{n}}$

2. Name three numerical integration rules used to approximate definite integrals:

Left hand rule, Righthand rule, Midpoint rule,

Trapezoid rule, Simpson's rule (Any three).