

3. Find the length of the curve $x(t) = 3t - t^3$, $y(t) = 3t^2$, $0 \leq t \leq 2$.

$$L = \int_0^2 \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt$$

$$x'(t) = 3 - 3t^2$$

$$y'(t) = 6t$$

$$= \int_0^2 \sqrt{(3-3t^2)^2 + 36t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^2 \sqrt{9 - 18t^2 + 9t^4 + 36t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^2 \sqrt{9 + 18t^2 + 9t^4} dt$$

$$= \int_0^2 \sqrt{(3+3t^2)^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^2 (3+3t^2) dt$$

$$= \left(3t + \frac{3t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^2$$

$$= 6 + 8$$

$$= \boxed{14}$$

4. Find the area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $y = x^3$, $0 \leq x \leq 2$ about the x -axis.

$$S_x = 2\pi \int_0^2 y(x) \sqrt{1 + [y'(x)]^2} dx$$

$$y'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^2 x^3 \sqrt{1 + 9x^4} dx$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = 1 + 9x^4 \\ du = 36x^3 dx \\ x=0 \rightarrow u=1 \\ x=2 \rightarrow u = 1 + 9(16) \\ \quad \quad = 145 \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{36} \int_1^{145} \sqrt{u} du$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{18} \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_1^{145}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{27} \left((145)^{3/2} - 1 \right)}$$

5. Find the area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $x = \sqrt{2y - y^2}$, $0 \leq y \leq 1$ about the y -axis.

$$S_y = 2\pi \int_0^1 x(y) \sqrt{1 + (x'(y))^2} dy$$

$$x'(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2y-y^2}} (2-2y) = \frac{1-y}{\sqrt{2y-y^2}}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{2y-y^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{(1-y)^2}{2y-y^2}} dy$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{2y-y^2} \sqrt{\frac{2y-y^2 + 1-2y+y^2}{2y-y^2}} dy$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{2y-y^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2y-y^2}} dy$$

$$= \boxed{2\pi}$$

6. Find the following limits

$$(a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\ln n} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{L'H.R.}}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}$$

$$= \infty$$

$$(b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 2n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 + 1} + 2n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - 2 \right)}{\sqrt[3]{n^6 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^6} \right)} + 2n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6} + 2n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n^2}{n^2 + 2n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n^2}{3n^2}$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$(c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1-n}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \boxed{0}$$

7. Find the sum of the series

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n+1}}{3^{3n-1}} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^{2n}}{\frac{1}{3} 3^{3n}} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 6 \left(\frac{2^2}{3^3} \right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 6 \left(\frac{4}{27} \right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 6 \left(\frac{4}{27} \right) \left(\frac{4}{27} \right)^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{6 \frac{4}{27}}{1 - \frac{4}{27}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{24}{27}}{\frac{23}{27}} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{24}{23}} \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-4}$ Partial fractions:

$$\frac{1}{n^2-4} = \frac{1}{(n-2)(n+2)} = \frac{A}{n-2} + \frac{B}{n+2}$$
$$= \frac{A(n+2) + B(n-2)}{(n-2)(n+2)}$$

$$1 = A(n+2) + B(n-2)$$

$$n=-2: 1 = -4B \rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$n=2: 1 = 4A \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2-4} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right)$$

Partial sums:

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = a_3$$

$$a_3 + a_4 = S_4 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} \right)$$

$$S_5 = a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} \right)$$

$$S_6 = a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$S_7 = a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 + a_7 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \cancel{\frac{1}{5}} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \left(\cancel{\frac{1}{8}} - \frac{1}{9} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9} \right)$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right)$$

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{24 + 12 + 8 + 6}{24}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{50}{24}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{25}{48}}$$