## WEEK in REVIEW 6

Sections 9.3, 9.4, 10.1

- 1. Find the length of the curve  $x = \cos^3 t$ ,  $y = \sin^3 t$ ,  $0 \le t \le \pi/2$ .
- 2. Find the length of the curve  $x = \frac{1}{4} \ln y \frac{1}{2}y^2$  from y = 1 to y = e.
- 3. A wire hanging between two poles (at x = -10 and x = 10) takes the shape of a catenary with equation

$$y = 2(e^{x/4} + e^{-x/4})$$

Find the length of the wire.

- 4. The curve  $y = x^2$ ,  $0 \le x \le 1$ , is rotated about the y-axis. Find the area of the resulting surface.
- 5. The curve  $x = 1 \cos(2t)$ ,  $y = 2t + \sin(2t)$ ,  $0 \le t \le \pi/4$  is rotated about the x-axis. Find the area of the resulting surface.
- 6. Set up (but don't evaluate) the integral that gives the surface area obtaine by rotating the curve

$$x = \sin(\pi y^2/8), \quad 1 \le y \le 2,$$

- (a) about the x-axis
- (b) about the y-axis
- 7. The curve  $x = \sin(at), y = \cos(at), 0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2a}$  is rotated about the x-axis (here a is an arbitrary positive constant). Find the area of the resulting surface.
- 8. Define the *n*-th term of the sequence  $\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, \ldots\right\}$  and find its limit.
- 9. Determine if the given sequence converges or diverges. If it converges, find the limit.

(a) 
$$a_n = \frac{3n^5 - 12n^3 + 2012}{2012 - 12n^4 - 4n^4 - 9n^5}$$
  
(b)  $b_n = \frac{3n^5 - 12n^3 + 2012}{2012 - 12n^4 - 4n^4 - 9n^5 + 11n^6}$   
(c)  $c_n = \frac{12n^7 + 2012}{2012 - 12n^4 - 4n^5 - 9n^6}$ 

10. Determine if the sequence with the given general term  $(n \ge 1)$  converges or diverges. If it converges, find the limit.

(a) 
$$a_n = \ln(n^2 + 3) - \ln(7n^2 - 5)$$
  
(b)  $z_n = \frac{1}{n^4} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n^5}\right)$   
(c)  $y_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3}$   
(d)  $x_n = \frac{(-1)^n n}{3n + 33}$ 

- 11. Assuming that the sequence defined recursively by  $a_n = 1$ ,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( a_n + \frac{9}{a_n} \right)$  is convergent, find its limit.
- 12. Determine whether the given sequence is increasing or decreasing.
  - (a)  $\{\arctan(n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ (b)  $\{n-2^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$