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KOÇ UNIVERSITY  
MATH 102 - CALCULUS  
Final            May 28, 2009

**Duration of Exam: 120 minutes**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** No calculators may be used on the test. No books, no notes, and talking allowed. You must always **explain your answers** and **show your work** to receive **full credit**. Use the back of these pages if necessary. **Print (use CAPITAL LETTERS) and sign your name, and indicate your section below.**

Surname, Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Section (Check One):

- Section 1: Aybike Özer M-W (15:30)            \_\_\_\_\_  
Section 2: Burak Özbağcı M-W (14:00)        \_\_\_\_\_  
Section 3: E. Şule Yazıcı Tu-Th(11:00)        \_\_\_\_\_  
Section 4: E. Şule Yazıcı Tu-Th(14:00)        \_\_\_\_\_  
Section 5: Sinan Ünver M-W(11:00)            \_\_\_\_\_

PROBLEM	POINTS	SCORE
1	25	
2	5	
3	10	
4	15	
5	10	
6	25	
7	10	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Problem 1.** (25 points) Calculate the following integrals

(a)  $\int \frac{3x + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx =$

(b)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx =$

(c)  $\int \frac{x + 3}{(x + 1)(x + 2)} dx =$

(d)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x dx =$

$$(e) \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx =$$

**Problem 2.** (5 points) Calculate  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^2 te^{t^3} dt$

**Problem 3.** (10 pts) Calculate the following limit using the L'hospital rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \cos 2x} =$$

**Problem 4.** (15 pts) If  $1200\text{cm}^2$  of material is available to make a box with a square base and an open top, find the largest possible volume of the box.

**Problem 5.** (10 pts) Find the domain and sketch the graph of the function  $f(x) = \log(x+2)$ .

**Problem 6.**

(a) (10 points) Find the volume of the solid obtained by revolving the region bounded by the curve  $y = \sqrt[4]{x}$  and the lines  $y = 0$  and  $x = 4$  about the  $x$ -axis.

(b) (15 points) Find  $c$  if the area of the region enclosed by  $y = x^2 - c^2$  and  $y = c^2 - x^2$  is  $576 \text{ cm}^2$

**Problem 7.** (10 pts) Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve  $\frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{18} = 1$  at the point  $(-2, -3)$ .