Math 1a Homework Solutions
Section 5.4

4. (a) $g(-3) = \int_{-3}^{-3} f(t)\,dt = 0$, $g(3) = \int_{-3}^{3} f(t)\,dt = \int_{-3}^{0} f(t)\,dt + \int_{0}^{3} f(t)\,dt = 0$ by symmetry, since the area above the x-axis is the same as the area below the axis.

(b) From the graph, it appears that to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$,

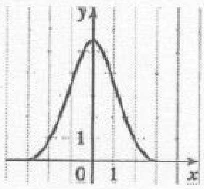
$g(-2) = \int_{-3}^{-2} f(t)\,dt \approx 1$, $g(-1) = \int_{-3}^{-1} f(t)\,dt \approx 3\frac{1}{2}$, and

$g(0) = \int_{-3}^{0} f(t)\,dt \approx 5\frac{1}{2}$.

(c) g is increasing on $(-3, 0)$ because as x increases from -3 to 0, we keep adding more area.

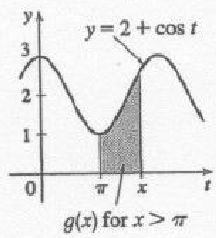
(d) g has a maximum value when we start subtracting area; that is, at $x = 0$.

(e)



(f) The graph of $g'(x)$ is the same as that of $f(x)$, as indicated by FTC1.

6.



$g(x)$ for $x > \pi$

(a) By FTC1, $g(x) = \int_{\pi}^{x} (2 + \cos t)dt \;\Rightarrow$

$g'(x) = f(x) = 2 + \cos x$.

(b) By FTC2, $g(x) = \int_{\pi}^{x} (2 + \cos t)dt = [2t + \sin t]_{\pi}^{x}$

$= (2x + \sin x) - (2\pi + 0) = 2x + \sin x - 2\pi \;\Rightarrow$

$g'(x) = 2 + \cos x$.

12. Let $u = x^2$. Then $\dfrac{du}{dx} = 2x$. Also, $\dfrac{dh}{dx} = \dfrac{dh}{du}\dfrac{du}{dx}$, so

$$h'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1 + r^3}\,dr = \frac{d}{du}\int_0^{u} \sqrt{1 + r^3}\,dr \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + u^3}(2x) = 2x\sqrt{1 + (x^2)^3} = 2x\sqrt{1 + x^6}.$$

18. For the curve to be concave upward, we must have $y'' > 0$. $y = \displaystyle\int_0^x \frac{1}{1 + t + t^2}\,dt \;\Rightarrow\; y' = \frac{1}{1 + x + x^2} \;\Rightarrow$

$y'' = \dfrac{-(1 + 2x)}{(1 + x + x^2)^2}$. For this expression to be positive, we must have $(1 + 2x) < 0$, since $\left(1 + x + x^2\right)^2 > 0$ for all x. $(1 + 2x) < 0 \;\Leftrightarrow\; x < -\frac{1}{2}$. Thus, the curve is concave upward on $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$.

20. (a) By FTC1, $g'(x) = f(x)$. So $g'(x) = f(x) = 0$ at $x = 2, 4, 6, 8$, and 10. g has local maxima at $x = 2$ and 6 (since $f = g'$ changes from positive to negative there) and local minima at $x = 4$ and 8. There is no local maximum or minimum at $x = 10$, since f is not defined for $x > 10$.

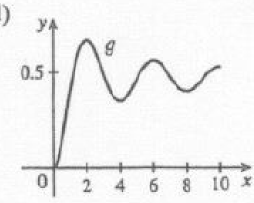
(b) We can see from the graph that $\left|\int_0^2 f\,dt\right| > \left|\int_2^4 f\,dt\right| > \left|\int_4^6 f\,dt\right| > \left|\int_6^8 f\,dt\right| > \left|\int_8^{10} f\,dt\right|$.

So $g(2) = \left|\int_0^2 f\,dt\right|$, $g(6) = \int_0^6 f\,dt = g(2) - \left|\int_2^4 f\,dt\right| + \left|\int_4^6 f\,dt\right|$, and

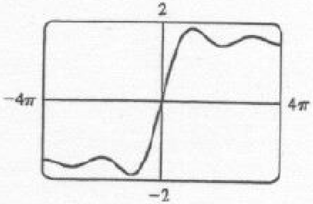
$g(10) = \int_0^{10} f\,dt = g(6) - \left|\int_6^8 f\,dt\right| + \left|\int_8^{10} f\,dt\right|$. Thus, $g(2) > g(6) > g(10)$, and so the absolute maximum of $g(x)$ occurs at $x = 2$.

(c) g is concave downward on those intervals where $g'' < 0$. But $g'(x) = f(x)$, so $g''(x) = f'(x)$, which is negative on $(1, 3)$, $(5, 7)$ and $(9, 10)$. So g is concave downward on these intervals.

(d)



22. (a) In Maple, we should start by setting `si:=int(sin(t)/t,t=0..x);`. In Mathematica, the command is `si=Integrate[Sin[t]/t,{t,0,x}]`. Note that both systems recognize this function; Maple calls it `Si(x)` and Mathematica calls it `SinIntegral[x]`. In Maple, the command to generate the graph is `plot(si,x=-4*Pi..4*Pi);`. In Mathematica, it is `Plot[si,{x,-4*Pi,4*Pi}]`. In Derive, we load the utility file `EXP_INT` and plot `SI(x)`.



(b) $\mathrm{Si}(x)$ has local maximum values where $\mathrm{Si}'(x)$ changes from positive to negative, passing through 0. From the Fundamental Theorem we know that $\mathrm{Si}'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t}\,dt = \frac{\sin x}{x}$, so we must have $\sin x = 0$ for a maximum, and for $x > 0$ we must have $x = (2n-1)\pi$, n any positive integer, for Si' to be changing from positive to negative at x. For $x < 0$, we must have $x = 2n\pi$, n any positive integer, for a maximum, since the denominator of $\mathrm{Si}'(x)$ is negative for $x < 0$. Thus, the local maxima occur at $x = \pi, -2\pi, 3\pi, -4\pi, 5\pi, -6\pi, \ldots$.

(c) To find the first inflection point, we solve $\mathrm{Si}''(x) = \frac{\cos x}{x} - \frac{\sin x}{x^2} = 0$. We can see from the graph that the first inflection point lies somewhere between $x = 3$ and $x = 5$. Using a root finder gives the value $x \approx 4.4934$. To find the y-coordinate of the inflection point, we evaluate $\mathrm{Si}(4.4934) \approx 1.6556$. So the coordinates of the first inflection point to the right of the origin are about $(4.4934, 1.6556)$. Alternatively, we could graph $S''(x)$ and estimate the first positive x-value at which it changes sign.

(d) It seems from the graph that the function has horizontal asymptotes at $y \approx 1.5$, with $\lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \mathrm{Si}(x) \approx \pm 1.5$ respectively. Using the limit command, we get $\lim_{x\to\infty} \mathrm{Si}(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$. Since $\mathrm{Si}(x)$ is an odd function, $\lim_{x\to-\infty} \mathrm{Si}(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$. So $\mathrm{Si}(x)$ has the horizontal asymptotes $y = \pm\frac{\pi}{2}$.

(e) We use the `fsolve` command in Maple (or `FindRoot` in Mathematica) to find that the solution is $x \approx 1.1$. Or, as in Exercise 21(c), we graph $y = \mathrm{Si}(x)$ and $y = 1$ on the same screen to see where they intersect.

26. (a) $C(t) = \frac{1}{t}\int_0^t [f(s) + g(s)]\,ds$. Using FTC1 and the Product Rule, we have

$C'(t) = \frac{1}{t}[f(t) + g(t)] - \frac{1}{t^2}\int_0^t [f(s) + g(s)]\,ds$. Set $C'(t) = 0$:

$\frac{1}{t}[f(t) + g(t)] - \frac{1}{t^2}\int_0^t [f(s) + g(s)]\,ds = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; [f(t) + g(t)] - \frac{1}{t}\int_0^t [f(s) + g(s)]\,ds = 0 \;\Rightarrow$
$[f(t) + g(t)] - C(t) = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; C(t) = f(t) + g(t)$.

(b) For $0 \le t \le 30$, we have $D(t) = \int_0^t \left(\frac{V}{15} - \frac{V}{450}s\right) ds = \left[\frac{V}{15}s - \frac{V}{900}s^2\right]_0^t = \frac{V}{15}t - \frac{V}{900}t^2$.

So $D(t) = V \;\Rightarrow\; \frac{V}{15}t - \frac{V}{900}t^2 = V \;\Rightarrow\; 60t - t^2 = 900 \;\Rightarrow\; t^2 - 60t + 900 = 0 \;\Rightarrow$
$(t - 30)^2 = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; t = 30$. So the length of time T is 30 months.

(c) $C(t) = \frac{1}{t}\int_0^t \left(\frac{V}{15} - \frac{V}{450}s + \frac{V}{12{,}900}s^2\right) ds = \frac{1}{t}\left[\frac{V}{15}s - \frac{V}{900}s^2 + \frac{V}{38{,}700}s^3\right]_0^t$

$= \frac{1}{t}\left(\frac{V}{15}t - \frac{V}{900}t^2 + \frac{V}{38{,}700}t^3\right) = \frac{V}{15} - \frac{V}{900}t + \frac{V}{38{,}700}t^2 \;\Rightarrow$

$C'(t) = -\frac{V}{900} + \frac{V}{19{,}350}t = 0$ when $\frac{1}{19{,}350}t = \frac{1}{900} \;\Rightarrow\; t = 21.5$.

$C(21.5) = \frac{V}{15} - \frac{V}{900}(21.5) + \frac{V}{38{,}700}(21.5)^2 \approx 0.05472V$, $C(0) = \frac{V}{15} \approx 0.06667V$, and

$C(30) = \frac{V}{15} - \frac{V}{900}(30) + \frac{V}{38{,}700}(30)^2 \approx 0.05659V$, so the absolute minimum is $C(21.5) \approx 0.05472V$.

(d) As in part (c), we have $C(t) = \frac{V}{15} - \frac{V}{900}t + \frac{V}{38{,}700}t^2$, so $C(t) = f(t) + g(t)$

$\Leftrightarrow\; \frac{V}{15} - \frac{V}{900}t + \frac{V}{38{,}700}t^2 = \frac{V}{15} - \frac{V}{450}t + \frac{V}{12{,}900}t^2 \;\Leftrightarrow$

$t^2\left(\frac{1}{12{,}900} - \frac{1}{38{,}700}\right) = t\left(\frac{1}{450} - \frac{1}{900}\right) \;\Leftrightarrow$

$t = \frac{1/900}{2/38{,}700} = \frac{43}{2} = 21.5$. This is the value of t that we obtained as the critical number of C in part (c), so we have verified the result of (a) in this case.