

**Math 126: Calculus II**  
**Exam II** November 14, 2002

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_

There are 6 problems on 7 pages (including the cover page) worth a total of 90 points. You start with 10 points. Unless otherwise indicated, each part of a problem is worth the same number of points.

You may use a calculator if you wish.

To receive partial credit on a problem, you must *show your work* including *all important steps*. No credit will be given for an answer if no work is shown.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

+ 10

Total \_\_\_\_\_

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1. (15 points) Let  $C$  be the curve  $y = \cos x$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

(a) Set up, but do not evaluate, a definite integral for the arc length of  $C$ .

(b) Set up, but do not evaluate, a definite integral for the area of the surface of revolution obtained by rotating  $C$  about the  $x$ -axis.

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2. (10 points) Solve the initial value problem

$$x^2y' + 4xy + 1 = 0, \quad y(1) = 0.$$

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3. (20 points)

(a) Determine whether the **sequence**

$$a_n = \frac{\ln(n+3)}{(n+3)}$$

converges or diverges. If it converges, find the limit.

(b) Determine whether the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(n+3)}{(n+3)^2}$$

is convergent or divergent.

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4. (20 points)

(a) Find  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{8^{n-1}}{3^{2n}}$ .

(b) Determine whether the series

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{4^n}$  is convergent or divergent.

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5. (15 points) Determine whether the series

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{n}$$

is absolutely convergent, conditionally convergent or divergent.

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6. (10 points) Determine whether

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{2 + \cos x}{x} dx$$

is convergent or divergent.