

## First Test : Solutions

1) Point  $Q = (x, y, z)$  can be reached without work if

$$2(x+1) + 3(y-2) + 4z = 0.$$

that is  $2x + 3y + 4z = 4.$

The set of all such points is the plane consisting of all points of the form

$$(0, 0, 1) + \lambda(1, 0, -\frac{1}{2}) + \mu(0, 1, -\frac{3}{4})$$

$$\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\lambda, \mu, 1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda - \frac{3}{4}\mu) \\ &\lambda(1, 0, -\frac{1}{2}) + \mu(0, 1, -\frac{3}{4}) \\ &+ (0, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

2) Need to determine  $T$  such that

$$\int_0^T 300 e^{-0.1t} dt = 2000$$

$$-\frac{300}{0.1} e^{-0.1t} \Big|_0^T = 2000$$

$$-3 e^{-0.1t} \Big|_0^T = 2$$

$$-3 e^{-0.1T} + 3 = 2$$

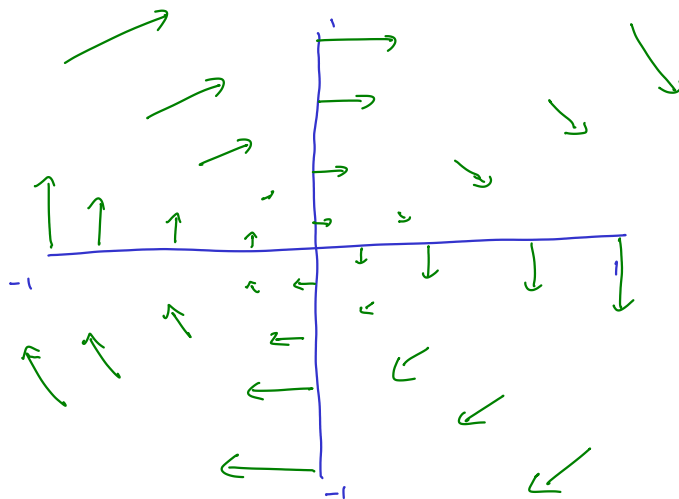
$$3 e^{-0.1T} = 1$$

$$e^{-0.1T} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-0.1T = \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$T = 10 \ln(3) \text{ months}$$

3)



$$4) \quad I = \int_5 \frac{5}{(x^2 - 4x + 7)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int_3^2 \frac{5}{((x-2)^2 + 3)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 \frac{5}{(3 \tan^2 u + 3)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sqrt{3} \sec^2 u du$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 \cos u du = \frac{5}{3} \sin u \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 = 0 - \frac{5}{6} = -\frac{5}{6}$$



$$x-2 = \sqrt{3} \tan u$$

$$dx = \sqrt{3} \sec^2 u du$$

$$x=2, \quad 0 = \sqrt{3} \tan u, \quad u = \tan^{-1} 0 = 0$$

$$x=3, \quad 1 = \sqrt{3} \tan u, \quad u = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$5) \quad \int \frac{1}{3+4 \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{3+4 \left( \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} \right)} \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{du}{7-u^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \ln \left| \frac{u+\sqrt{7}}{u-\sqrt{7}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{7}}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - \sqrt{7}} \right| + C$$

So we can take  $w = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{7}}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - \sqrt{7}} \right|$  say.

$$u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2-u^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{1}{a-u} + \frac{1}{a+u} \right)$$