

Yes, calculator.

Let f be the function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x+1} & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 5-x & \text{for } 3 < x \leq 5. \end{cases}$$

(a) Is f continuous at $x = 3$? Explain why or why not.

(b) Find the average value of $f(x)$ on the closed interval $0 \leq x \leq 5$.

(c) Suppose the function g is defined by

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} k\sqrt{x+1} & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ mx + 2 & \text{for } 3 < x \leq 5, \end{cases}$$

where k and m are constants. If g is differentiable at $x = 3$, what are the values of k and m ?

$$a) f(3) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{4} & = 2 \\ 5-3 & = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 2$$

since $f(3) = 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$ then f is cont. at 3

$$b) \text{ Ave} = \frac{1}{5-0} \int_0^5 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{5} \left(\int_0^3 f(x) dx + \int_3^5 f(x) dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\left(\frac{14}{3} + 2 \right) + 3 \right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$c) \begin{cases} k\sqrt{x+1} = mx + 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}k(x+1)^{-1/2} = m \end{cases}$$

$$\text{at } x=3: \begin{cases} K\sqrt{4} = 3m + 2 \rightarrow 2K = 3m + 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}K\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = m \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4}K\right) = m \end{cases} \rightarrow 2K = \frac{3}{4}K + 2$$

$$1.25K = 2 \rightarrow K = 1.6$$

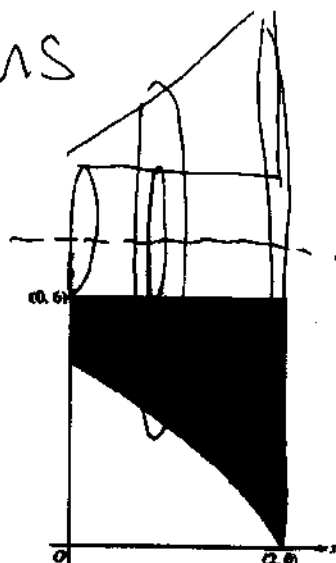
$$m = .4$$

Volume and Area AP Problems – Mixed Practice
AP Calculus

Answers

Name:

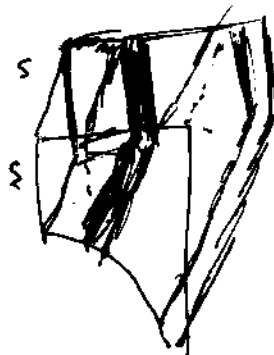
- 1) In the figure above, R is the shaded region in the first quadrant bounded by the graph of $y = 4 \ln(3-x)$, the horizontal line $y = 6$, and the vertical line $x = 2$.
- Find the area of R .
 - Find the volume of the solid generated when R is revolved about the horizontal line $y = 8$.
 - The region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the x -axis is a square. Find the volume of the solid.



$$a) A = \int_0^2 (6 - 4 \ln(3-x)) dx = 6.817$$

$$b) V = \pi \int_0^2 ((8 - 4 \ln(3-x))^2 - (8-6)^2) dx = 168.180$$

$$c) V = \int_0^2 (6 - 4 \ln(3-x))^2 dx = 26.267$$



Area of each square = $(\text{side})^2$