

## Section 6.1

8) a)  $(0, 2)$  and  $(4, 6)$ , because its velocity is negative on those intervals

b)  $\int_2^6 v(t) dt$ , which is  $14 - 10$  or  $\underline{4}$

c)  $\int_0^6 |v(t)| dt$ , which is  $20 + 14 + 10$  or  $\underline{44}$  [Ambiguous, could be  $\int_0^6 v(t) dt = 6$ ]

d)  $\int_0^8 v(t) dt$ , which is  $-20 + 14 - 10 + 6$  or  $\underline{-10}$

e) It has moved backwards, in the negative direction, by 10 units.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{30} \quad v(t) &= v(0) + \int_0^t a(x) dx = 60 + \int_0^t e^{-x} dx = 60 \\ &= 60 + (-e^{-x} \Big|_0^t) = 60 + (-e^{-t} + e^0) \\ &= 60 - e^{-t} + 1 \\ &= \underline{\underline{61 - e^{-t}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s(t) &= s(0) + \int_0^t v(x) dx = 40 + \int_0^t (61 - e^{-x}) dx \\ &= 40 + (61x + e^{-x} \Big|_0^t) = 40 + 61t + e^{-t} - e^0 \\ &= \underline{\underline{39 + 61t + e^{-t}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{34} \quad v(t) = v(0) + \int_0^t a(x) dx = 0 + \int_0^t \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$

Find  $\int \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$ . Let  $w = x^2+1$   
 $dw = 2x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int w^{-2} dw \\ &= -w^{-1} + C = \frac{-1}{x^2+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } v(t) = \int_0^t \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{-1}{x^2+1} \Big|_0^t = \frac{-1}{t^2+1} - (-1) = \underline{\underline{1 - \frac{1}{t^2+1}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a(t) &= a(0) + \int_0^t v(x) dx = 0 + \int_0^t \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) dx \\ &= x - \tan^{-1}(x) \Big|_0^t = (t - \tan^{-1}(t)) - (0 - 0) \\ &= \underline{\underline{t - \tan^{-1}(t)}} \end{aligned}$$

- 40 Given  $P(0) = 55$  and  $P'(t) = 20 - \frac{t}{5}$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 200$ .  
 a) Find  $P(6)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} P(6) &= P(0) + \int_0^6 P'(x) dx \\ &= 55 + \int_0^6 20 - \frac{1}{5}x dx \\ &= 55 + \left( 20x - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^6 \right) \\ &= 55 + \left( 20 \cdot 6 - \frac{1}{10} \cdot 6^2 - 0 \right) \\ &= 55 + 120 - 3.6 = \underline{\underline{171.4}} \end{aligned}$$

b)  $P(t) = P(0) + \int_0^t P'(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 55 + \int_0^t 20 - \frac{1}{5}x dx \\ &= 55 + \left( 20x - \frac{1}{10}x^2 \Big|_0^t \right) \\ &= \underline{\underline{55 + 20t - \frac{1}{10}t^2}} \end{aligned}$$

- 60  $Q(0) = 0$  and  $Q'(t) = 3\sqrt{t}$ , [water flows into a 2000-liter Tank.]

- a) Quantity of water in 1<sup>st</sup> hour (that is after 60 minutes)

$$\begin{aligned} Q(60) &= Q(0) + \int_0^{60} Q'(t) dt = 0 + \int_0^{60} 3\sqrt{t} dt \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{t^{3/2}}{3/2} \Big|_0^{60} = 2t^{3/2} \Big|_0^{60} = \underline{\underline{2 \cdot 60^{3/2} \text{ liters}} \frac{1}{\text{hour}}} \end{aligned}$$

b)  $Q(t) = Q(0) + \int_0^t Q'(x) dx = \int_0^t 3x^{1/2} dx = 2x^{3/2} \Big|_0^t = \underline{\underline{2t^{3/2}}}$

- c) The Tank is full when

$Q(t) = 2000$ , so solve

$$2t^{3/2} = 2000$$

$$t^{3/2} = 1000$$

$$t = 1000^{2/3} = \left( \sqrt[3]{1000} \right)^2$$

$$= 10^2 = \underline{\underline{100 \text{ minutes}}}$$

