

Work carefully and neatly. You must show all relevant work! You may receive no credit if there is insufficient work. Graphing calculators are not allowed!

- [3] 1. Find the length of the arc of the curve  $y = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{\ln x}{4}$ ,  $2 \leq x \leq 4$ . (Just set up and simplify. Do not perform the integral.)

$$\int_2^4 \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \quad y' = \frac{2x}{2} - \frac{1}{4x} = x - \frac{1}{4x}$$

$$\int_2^4 \sqrt{1+(x-\frac{1}{4x})^2} dx = \int_2^4 \sqrt{1+(x^2-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{16x^2})} dx = \int_2^4 \sqrt{x^2+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{16x^2}} dx$$

- [4] 2. A bacteria culture grows with constant growth rate. The count was 500 after 2 hours and 25,000 after 6 hours.

- (a) What is the growth rate of the bacteria?

$$\begin{aligned} P &= Ce^{kt} \\ 500 &= Ce^{2k} \\ 25,000 &= Ce^{6k} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} P &= Ce^{kt} \\ 500 &= Ce^{2k} \\ 25,000 &= Ce^{6k} \end{aligned}} \right\} \quad \text{so } \frac{25,000}{500} = \frac{Ce^{6k}}{Ce^{2k}} = e^{4k}$$

What is the doubling time?

- (b) What was the initial population?

$$500 = Ce^{\frac{1}{4} \ln 50}$$

$$t = \frac{70}{(\frac{1}{4} \ln 50) 100} =$$

$$\frac{.7}{\frac{5}{2} \ln 50} =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{14}{5 \ln 50} \text{ hours}}$$

- [3] 3. Eliminate the parameter to find a Cartesian equation of the curve:  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin^2 t$ .

$$x^2 + y = 1$$

$$y = 1 - x^2$$