

5. Which integral gives the volume of an object defined by rotating the area between $y = x$ and $y = x^2$ about $y = -1$?

- a) $\int_0^1 \pi(x^2 - x^4) dx$ b) $\int_0^1 \pi(x^4 - x^2) dx$ c) $\int_0^1 \pi((x+1)^2 - (x^2+1)^2) dx$
 d) $\int_0^1 \pi((x^2+1)^2 - (x+1)^2) dx$ e) $\int_0^1 \pi((x-1)^2 - (x^2-1)^2) dx$ f) $\int_0^1 \pi((x^2-1)^2 - (x-1)^2) dx$

6. Which integral could represent the volume of the solid defined by rotating the area between the curves $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = 0$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$ about the y -axis?

- a) $\int_0^1 2\pi x^2 \sqrt{x} dx$ b) $\int_0^1 2\pi x \sqrt{x} dx$ c) $\int_0^1 \pi x dx$
 d) $\int_0^1 \pi x^2 dx$ e) $\int_0^1 2\pi(x-1)\sqrt{x} dx$ f) $\int_0^1 \pi(\sqrt{x}-1)^2 dx$

7. Find $\int_0^1 \sin^{-1}(x) dx$

- a) 1 b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ c) $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$
 d) $\frac{\pi}{2} + 1$ e) $1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$ f) None of these

8. What is $\int \sec^3 x dx$?

- a) $\frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$ b) $\frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$
 c) $\frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x - \frac{3}{4} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$ d) $3 \sec^3 x \tan x + C$
 e) $3 \sec^2 x \tan x + C$ f) None of these

9. Which substitution will allow you to find the following integral?

$$\int \frac{1}{(4+9x^2)^3} dx$$

- a) $x = \frac{2}{3} \sin \theta$ b) $x = \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta$ c) $x = \frac{2}{3} \tan \theta$
 d) $x = \frac{3}{2} \tan \theta$ e) $x = \frac{2}{3} \sec \theta$ f) $x = \frac{3}{2} \sec \theta$
 g) None of these

END OF PART A