

**Instructions:** Your homework is in two parts, which you should turn in separately. This is **not** the same as the week 8 course packet homework. There are too many differences to list them all here; just print out this and use it instead of the course packet homework.

**Due Wednesday, November 22, in lecture.**

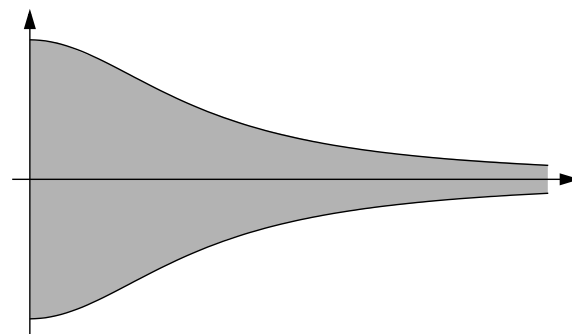
**Week 8 Homework Problems, part A**

- 1 Stewart, section 8.1: #1, 2, 9, 15, 23 (omit calculator part), 30
- 2 Stewart, section 8.3: #23, 25, 29, 32

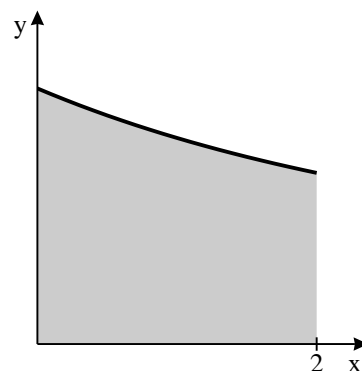
**Week 8 Homework Problems, part B**

- 3 Let  $k$  be greater than 1.
  - a) Write a definite integral for the arclength of  $y = x^k$  from  $x = 0$  to  $x = b$ . Do not try to solve the integral.
  - b) One case when this integral can be easily evaluated is when  $k = \frac{3}{2}$ . In that case use a substitution to evaluate the integral and find a formula for the arclength in terms of  $b$ .
  - c) Use an inverse trig substitution to find a formula for the arclength in the case when  $k = 2$ .
  - d) Use Simpson's Rule with 6 sub-intervals to estimate the arclength in the case when  $k = 3$  and  $b = 1$ .

4 Consider a uniform flat plate bounded by the graph of  $y = 1/(1 + x^2)$ , the graph of  $y = -1/(1 + x^2)$  and the  $y$ -axis. Show that the plate has finite mass, but does not have center of mass at a finite distance. (This means that you could lift up the plate, but you could not balance it!)



5 Find the  $x$ -coordinate of the center of mass of the uniform flat plate bounded by the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes, the line  $x = 2$  and the curve  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 13}}$ .



6 The formula for the arc length of a curve given parametrically by  $(x(t), y(t))$ , for  $a \leq t \leq b$ , is

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt.$$

A path of a point on the edge of a rolling circle of radius  $R$  is a *cycloid*, given by

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= R(t - \sin t) \\y(t) &= R(1 - \cos t)\end{aligned}$$

where  $t$  is the angle the circle has rotated.

Find the length of one “arch” of this cycloid, that is, find the distance traveled by a small stone stuck in the tread of a tire of radius  $R$  during one revolution of the rolling tire.

