## Exam 1

Calculus IIIA, Dave Bayer, February 15, 2001

Name:
ID: $\qquad$ School: $\qquad$

| $[\mathbf{1}](6 \mathrm{pts})$ | $[\mathbf{2}](6 \mathrm{pts})$ | $[\mathbf{3}](6 \mathrm{pts})$ | $[\mathbf{4}](6 \mathrm{pts})$ | $[\mathbf{5}](6 \mathrm{pts})$ | TOTAL |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Please work only one problem per page, starting with the pages provided, and number all continuations clearly. Only work which can be found in this way will be graded.

Please do not use calculators or decimal notation.
[1] Find the area under the parametrized curve

$$
x=e^{t}, \quad y=e^{2 t}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \ln (2)
$$

Problem:
[2] Find the area of one petal of the polar curve

$$
r=\cos (2 \theta) .
$$

Problem:
[3] Find the surface area generating by rotating around the $x$-axis the parametrized curve

$$
x=\cos (t), \quad y=\sin (t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi
$$

Problem:
[4] Find the arc length of the parametrized curve

$$
x=t \cos (t), \quad y=t \sin (t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2 \pi .
$$

Simplify the integral as far as possible, but do not solve it. Instead, guess its value.

Problem:
[5] Find the arc length of the polar curve

$$
r=\theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2 \pi .
$$

Simplify the integral as far as possible, but do not solve it. Instead, guess its value.

Problem:

