INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Do not open the exam booklet until you are instructed to do so.
2. Before you open the booklet fill in the information below and use a #2 pencil to fill in the required information on the scantron.
3. MARK YOUR TEST NUMBER ON YOUR SCANTRON
4. Once you are allowed to open the exam, make sure you have a complete test. There are 7 different test pages (including this cover page).
5. Do any necessary work for each problem on the space provided or on the back of the pages of this test booklet. Circle your answers on this test booklet.
6. The exam has 11 problems and each one is worth 9 points and everyone gets one point. The maximum possible score is 100 points. No partial credit.
7. Do not leave the exam room during the first 20 minutes of the exam.
8. If you do not finish your exam in the first 40 minutes, you must wait until the end of the exam period to leave the room.
9. After you have finished the exam, hand in your scantron and your test booklet to your recitation instructor.

DON'T BE A CHEATER:
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2. Do not look at the exam or scantron of another student.
3. Do not allow other students to look at your exam or your scantron.
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5. Do not consult notes or books.
6. Do not handle phones or cameras, calculators or any electronic device until after you have finished your exam, given it to your instructor and left the room.
7. After time is called, the students have to put down all writing instruments and remain in their seats, while the TAs collect the scantrons and the exams.
8. Anyone who violates these instructions will have committed an act of academic dishonesty. Penalties for academic dishonesty include an F in the course. All cases of academic dishonesty will be reported to the Office of the Dean of Students.

I have read and understand the above statements regarding academic dishonesty:

STUDENT NAME: ____________________________________________________________

STUDENT SIGNATURE: ____________________________________________________

STUDENT ID NUMBER: ____________________________________________________

SECTION NUMBER AND RECITATION INSTRUCTOR: ___________________________
1. Let \( \vec{u} \) and \( \vec{v} \) be vectors such that \( |\vec{u}| = 5 \), \( |\vec{v}| = 10 \) and the dot product \( \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 35 \). Which of the alternatives gives the closest approximation for the angle between the vectors \( \vec{u} \) and \( \vec{v} \)? You may need to use that \( \sqrt{2} = 1.41... \) and \( \sqrt{3} = 1.73... \)

A. 0
B. \( \frac{\pi}{4} \)
C. \( \frac{\pi}{3} \)
D. \( \frac{\pi}{6} \)
E. \( \frac{\pi}{2} \)

2. Find the center and the radius of the sphere \( 6x^2 + 6y^2 + 6z^2 - 24x - 12y + 36z = 0 \).

A. Center \((1, -2, -3)\) and radius 2
B. Center \((2, 1, 3)\) and radius \(\sqrt{14}\)
C. Center \((2, 1, -3)\) and radius \(\sqrt{14}\)
D. Center \((-2, -1, 3)\) and radius \(\sqrt{14}\)
E. Center \((2, -1, 3)\) and radius 3
3. Find the maximum volume of the parallelepiped formed by the vectors \( \vec{u} = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle \) \( \vec{v} = \langle 1, 4, 5 \rangle \) and \( \vec{w} = \langle 1, a, 2 \rangle \), for \( a \) in the interval \([-1, 1]\).

   A. 2  
   B. 4  
   C. 5  
   D. 7  
   E. 8

4. The sides of a triangle are given by the vectors \( \vec{u} = \langle -1, 2, 1 \rangle \), \( \vec{v} = \langle 1, 4, 3 \rangle \) and \( \vec{u} - \vec{v} \). Find the area of the triangle.

   A. \( \sqrt{13} \)  
   B. \( \sqrt{38} \)  
   C. \( \frac{\sqrt{54}}{2} \)  
   D. \( \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \)  
   E. \( \sqrt{14} \)
5. Find the area of the region enclosed by the curves $y = x^3$ and $y = -x^3$, $y = 1$ and $y = -1$.

A. 3
B. $\frac{2}{3}$
C. $\frac{5}{3}$
D. 2
E. $\frac{8}{3}$

6. Find the area of the region enclosed by the curves $x = 1 + y^2$ and $x = 2$.

A. 3
B. $\frac{2}{3}$
C. $\frac{4}{3}$
D. 4
E. $\frac{5}{3}$
7. Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by \(x = y^2, x = 2 - y^2\) about \(x = 2\).

A. \(4\pi\)
B. \(\frac{8}{3}\pi\)
C. \(\frac{16}{3}\pi\)
D. \(\frac{20}{3}\pi\)
E. \(10\pi\)

8. Evaluate the integral \(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x^2 \cos(2x) dx\).

A. \(\frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{1}{8}\)
B. \(\frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{1}{4}\)
C. \(\frac{\pi^2}{32} + \frac{1}{4}\)
D. \(\frac{\pi^2}{32} - 1\)
E. \(\frac{\pi^2}{32} - 2\)
9. Find the volume of the solid generated by rotating the region bounded by \( x = 2y^2, x = 1 + y^2 \) about \( y = 1 \).

   A. \( \frac{8}{3}\pi \)
   B. \( \frac{4}{3}\pi \)
   C. \( \frac{2}{3}\pi \)
   D. \( \frac{5}{3}\pi \)
   E. \( 2\pi \)

10. An aquarium has the shape of a box with all sides perpendicular to each other. Its sides measure 10 m long, 2 m wide, and 1 m deep and the aquarium is full of water. Find the work in Joules needed to pump all the water out of the aquarium. (Use the fact that the density of water is 1000 kg/m\(^3\) and denote the acceleration of gravity by \( g \).)

   A. 10000\(g\)
   B. 1000\(g\)
   C. 500\(g\)
   D. 2500\(g\)
   E. 5000\(g\)
11. Evaluate the integral  \( \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^5(x) \sec^4(x) \, dx \).

A. \( \frac{7}{24} \)

B. \( \frac{15}{4} \)

C. \( \frac{21}{5} \)

D. \( \frac{15}{24} \)

E. \( \frac{17}{8} \)
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SECTION NUMBER AND RECITATION INSTRUCTOR: ____________________________
1. Let \( \mathbf{u} \) and \( \mathbf{v} \) be vectors such that \( |\mathbf{u}| = 5 \), \( |\mathbf{v}| = 10 \) and the dot product \( \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 40 \). Which of the alternatives gives the closest approximation for the angle between the vectors \( \mathbf{u} \) and \( \mathbf{v} \)? You may need to use that \( \sqrt{2} = 1.41\ldots \) and \( \sqrt{3} = 1.73\ldots \)

A. 0
B. \( \frac{\pi}{4} \)
C. \( \frac{\pi}{3} \)
D. \( \frac{\pi}{6} \)
E. \( \frac{\pi}{2} \)

2. Find the center and the radius of the sphere \( 5x^2 + 5y^2 + 5z^2 - 20x - 10y + 20z = 0 \).

A. Center \((1, -2, -3)\) and radius 2
B. Center \((2, 1, 3)\) and radius \(\sqrt{14}\)
C. Center \((2, 1, -3)\) and radius 2
D. Center \((-2, 1, -2)\) and radius 3
E. Center \((2, 1, -2)\) and radius 3
3. Find the maximum volume of the parallelepiped formed by the vectors \( \vec{u} = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle \) \( \vec{v} = \langle 1, 4, 5 \rangle \) and \( \vec{w} = \langle 1, 2, a \rangle \), for \( a \) in the interval \([-1, 1]\).

A. 2  
B. 4  
C. 5  
D. 7  
E. 8

4. The sides of a triangle are given by the vectors \( \vec{u} = \langle -1, 2, 1 \rangle \), \( \vec{v} = \langle 1, 4, 1 \rangle \) and \( \vec{u} - \vec{v} \). Find the area of the triangle.

A. \( \sqrt{11} \)  
B. \( \sqrt{38} \)  
C. \( \frac{\sqrt{54}}{2} \)  
D. \( \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \)  
E. \( \sqrt{14} \)
5. Find the area of the region enclosed by the curves $y = 2x^3$ and $y = -2x^3$, $y = 2$ and $y = -2$.

A. 3
B. $\frac{2}{3}$
C. $\frac{5}{3}$
D. 2
E. 6

6. Find the area of the region enclosed by the curves $x = 1 + y^2$ and $x = 5$.

A. 3
B. $\frac{2}{3}$
C. $\frac{4}{3}$
D. 4
E. $\frac{32}{3}$
7. Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $x = 2y^2, x = 4 - 2y^2$ about $x = 4$.
   
   A. $\frac{32}{3}\pi$
   
   B. $\frac{16}{3}\pi$
   
   C. $\frac{28}{3}\pi$
   
   D. $\frac{58}{3}\pi$
   
   E. $\frac{64}{3}\pi$

8. Evaluate the integral $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x^2 \sin(2x) \, dx$.
   
   A. $\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$
   
   B. $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$
   
   C. $\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2}$
   
   D. $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2}$
   
   E. $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{3}{2}$
9. Find the volume of the solid generated by rotating the region bounded by \(x = 2y^2, x = 1 + y^2\) about \(y = 2\).

   A. \(\frac{4\pi}{3}\)
   
   B. \(\frac{16\pi}{3}\)
   
   C. \(\frac{2\pi}{3}\)
   
   D. \(\frac{5\pi}{3}\)
   
   E. \(2\pi\)

10. An aquarium has the shape of a box with all sides perpendicular to each other. Its sides measure 2 m long, 5 m wide, and 1 m deep and the aquarium is full of water. Find the work in Joules needed to pump all the water out of the aquarium. (Use the fact that the density of water is 1000 kg/m\(^3\) and denote the acceleration of gravity by \(g\)).

   A. 10000\(g\)
   
   B. 1000\(g\)
   
   C. 5000\(g\)
   
   D. 2500\(g\)
   
   E. 500\(g\)
11. Evaluate the integral \( \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^7(x) \sec^4(x) \, dx \).

A. \( \frac{8}{45} \)
B. \( \frac{9}{40} \)
C. \( \frac{9}{44} \)
D. \( \frac{7}{54} \)
E. \( \frac{17}{36} \)