

1. Text: **James Stewart**, Calculus, Early Transcendentals, 8th Edition, Cengage learning.
2. Math 1042 ADDITIONAL Homework Problems

7.3: 1, 2, 3, 7 (in problem 7 take a=16), 8, 9, 13, 14

7.4: 1, 3, 4a, 9, 15, 19, 22, 23

7.8: 1, 2 (in problem 1 and 2 also present each improper integral as a limit of a proper integral), 5, 11, 14, 29, 35, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52

Review Chapter 7: 11, 33, 71

11.1: 26, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 38, 40, 47, 50, 51, 55, 56

11.2: 3, 4, 22, 23, 24, 26, 31, 33, 34, 39, 46, 47, 57, 59

11.3: 3, 4, 7, 15, 17

11.4: 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23; **A11:** 5abd

11.5: 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14

11.6: 3, 4, 5, 6

Review Chapter 11: 6, 8, 14, 15, 29

1. Following integrals can be used without work.

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C, \quad \int \tan x dx = \ln |\sec x| + C, \quad \int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

2. Following limits can be used without proof.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^c} = 0 \quad \text{if } c > 0; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^c}{e^n} = 0, \quad \text{for } c > 0; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^n}{n!} = 0, \quad \text{for any real number } b;$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{1/n} = 1; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{b}{n}\right)^n = e^b \quad \text{for any real number } b.$$

3. You must know the following trigonometric identities.

$$\tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta - 1, \quad \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta - 1,$$

SSC (Students Success Center) Review Workshop for Test 2:

Saturday, November 9, 2-4pm at Charles Library 340

Review Session for Test 2 will be run by Professor Sivek

on Monday, November 11, 4pm-6:30pm in SERC 116