

Calculus II

Fun Problems

A solution must be your own original work. You may discuss your solutions with your instructor.

1. Prove that $4 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{239} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$.
2. Notice that $(\sqrt{2})^2 = 2$ and $(\sqrt{2})^4 = 4$. Prove analytically that $(\sqrt{2})^x \neq x$ for any other real x value.
3. Which one is larger e^π or π^e ? You must prove your answer analytically!
4. Suppose f is a 1-1 continuous function with $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$ and $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3}$. Find the value of the integral $\int_0^1 f^{-1}(x) dx$.
5. Suppose f'' is a continuous function on $[0, 1]$ and $f(1) = f'(1) = 0$. Show that $\int_0^1 x^2 f''(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$.
6. Prove that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + (\tan x)^a} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ for any real number a different from zero.
7. Suppose f is an even continuous function. Show that if $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-t}^t f(x) dx = L$, then $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = L$.
8. Suppose $l : \mathfrak{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$ is a function with $l(0) = 0$, $l'(x)$ continuous and $l'(x) \geq 1$ for all $x \geq 0$. Prove that l is an arclength function. That is, $l(x)$ is the arclength of a curve $y = f(t)$ from $t = 0$ to $t = x$.
9. If the wheel whose boundary is the circle $x = \cos t$, $y = 1 + \sin t$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, is rolled along the x -axis, its top touches the line $y = 2$ continuously. Find a wheel whose boundary is not a circle which will do the same. Prove your answer!
10. A ball is released from a height of 10 feet and bounces. Each bounce is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the height of the bounce before. This ball will bounce infinitely many times. Show that this ball will stop bouncing in a finite amount of time, or after about 11 seconds.
11. Show that it is possible to stack identical wooden building blocks in a staircase fashion so that the top block completely extends beyond the endpoint of the bottom block.