42. Method I: By the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

 $g'(x) = (5 + 4x - x^2)(2^{-x}) = -(x - 5)(x + 1)(2^{-x})$ On the interval (3,5), g' > 0 so g is increasing (3,5) on, so I is true. On the interval (5,7), g' < 0 so g is decreasing on (5,7), so II is false. Use a graphing calculator to find $g(7) = \int_{3}^{7} (5 + 4t - t^2)(2^{-t}) dt = 0.562$, so III is false.

<u>Method II</u>: Graph the integrand $(5 + 4x - x^2)(2^{-x})$ in a suitable window such as [3,7] by [-1,2] (See figure). This is the derivative of g and from the graph it is clear that the derivative is positive on (3,5) indicating g is increasing, so I is true.



The derivative is negative on (5,7) indicating that g is decreasing, so II is false.

g(7) is the net area between the axis and the graph. Since there is more area above the axis than below, g(7) > 0 and III is false.

The correct choice is (A).

43. Using the disk method, the volume is

$$\pi k^2 \int_0^5 (x-5)^4 dx = 2500\pi$$

Integrating and solving for k,

$$\pi k^2 \frac{(x-5)^5}{5} \Big|_0^5 = 2500\pi$$
$$\pi k^2 (5^4) = 2500\pi$$
$$k^2 = 4 \text{ or } k = 2$$

The correct choice is (E).

44. *a* is a constant equal to f(2) which is negative, as seen on the graph.

b will correspond to f'(2) = 0, since at x = 2, *f* has a relative minimum. *c* corresponds to $\frac{f''(2)}{2!}$ which is greater than 0, since f(x) is concave upward at x = 2. <u>Alternate Solution</u>: The Taylor polynomial is a parabola whose vertex is at the point (2,a) which is also the relative minimum point of the function graphed. Therefore a < 0, b = 0. Since the curve is concave upward at this point, the parabola must open upward, therefore c > 0.

The correct choice is (A).

45. Euler's Method, the tangent line approximation, calculates the approximate value of y as

$$y \approx f(x) + f'(3) \Delta x = -2 + \left(-\frac{3^2}{-2}(-0.3)\right) = -2 - 1.35 = -3.35$$

The correct choice is (E).