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- Virginia Tech Mathematics Contest. Sat., Oct. 25. **Sign-up deadline: Oct. 1.**
 - Putnam Mathematical Competition. Sat., Dec. 6. **Sign-up deadline: Oct. 8.**

Website: www.math.lsu.edu/~mahlburg/teaching/2014-Putnam.html

Problem Solving Seminar - Fall 2014

Oct. 1

1. Calculate the following antiderivatives (indefinite integrals):

(a) $\int \cos(2x) dx,$

(b) $\int \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx,$

(c) $\int (x^4 + x^2) \sqrt{x^2 + 2} dx,$

Hint: Write $x^4 + x^2 = x(x^3 + x)$ and pull the x inside the square root.

2. (a) Evaluate $\int_{-1}^1 x e^{x^2} dx.$

Hint: You do not need an antiderivative!

(b) Evaluate $\int_0^1 2x e^{x^2} dx.$

(c) [Gelca-Andreescu 444]
 $\int (1 + 2x^2) e^{x^2} dx.$

3. (a) Evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{2} + \sqrt{2x} dx.$$

- (b) If $b > 0$, evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^b \frac{x^2}{b} + \sqrt{bx} dx.$$

- (c) Let $f(x) := \frac{x^2}{b}$. If $x \geq 0$, what is the inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$? (Recall that this function satisfies $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$).

- (d) Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \sin(x^2) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} x\right)} dx.$$

Hint: Show that the integral is of the form $\int_0^b (f(x) + f^{-1}(x)) dx$ and draw a picture.

4. (a) Find the general solution $f(x)$ to the differential equation $f' + f = e^{-x}$.

Hint: Multiply by the integration factor e^x .

- (b) [VTRMC 2007 #3] Solve the initial value problem $\frac{dy}{dx} = y \ln y + ye^x$, $y(0) = 1$ (i.e., find y as a function of x).

5. Let $f(x) := x - \frac{1}{2}$.

(a) Show that $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$.

(b) Find a value of $0 < \alpha < 1$ such that

$$\left| \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{8}.$$

6. [Putnam 2007 B2] Suppose that $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has a continuous derivative and that $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$. Prove that for every $\alpha \in (0, 1)$,

$$\left| \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f'(x)|.$$

Challenge.

1. Suppose that $k \geq 1$ is a fixed integer. For any integer $n \geq 1$, let

$$H_k(n) := \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{kn}.$$

(a) Show that $\frac{k-1}{k} \leq H_k(n) \leq k$ for all n .

(b) Calculate the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} H_k(n)$.