

Q If resistor R

$$P = \frac{E^2 R}{(R+r)^2}$$

If E and r are fixed but R varies what is the maximum value of the power

$$P = \frac{E^2 R}{(R+r)^2}$$

$$P = E^2 R (R+r)^{-2} \text{ but } r \text{ is fixed}$$

$$P'(R) = E^2 (-2(R+r)^{-3}) \times 1$$

$$P'(R) = \frac{-2E^2}{(R+r)^3}$$

$$(R+r)(R+r) = (R^2 + 2Rr + r^2)(R+r)$$

$$= R^3 + 2R^2r + Rr^2 + R^2r + 2Rr^2 + r^3$$

$$= R^3 + 3R^2r + 3Rr^2 + r^3$$

$$\text{maximum power} = \frac{-2E^2}{R^3 + 3R^2r + 3Rr^2 + r^3}$$

$$R^3 + 3R^2r + 3Rr^2 + r^3$$

(8) Evaluate the definite integral

$$(a) \int_0^8 \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2}w \right) dw$$

$$= \int_0^8 \frac{1}{8} dw + \int_0^8 \frac{1}{2} w dw$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{8} w \right]_0^8 + \left[\frac{1}{4} w^2 \right]_0^8$$

$$= [1 - 0] + [16 - 0]$$

$$= 17.$$

$$(b) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\pi/2} \csc t \cot t \, dt$$

$$= \csc(t) \cot(t) = \frac{1}{\sin(t)} \cdot \frac{\cos t}{\sin t}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\pi/2} \cos t \cdot \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} \cdot$$

$$= -\csc(t) + C$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \csc(t)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} -\csc(t) = -2$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \pi/2} -\csc(t) = 1$$

$$F(b) - F(a)$$

$$= -1 - (-2) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e) \quad & \int_0^1 (5x - 5^x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 5x dx - \int_0^1 5^x dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{5x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{5^{\frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} 5^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]_0^1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} - [5^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1]$$

$$\frac{5}{2} - (\sqrt{5} - 1)$$

$$\frac{5}{2} - (2.24 - 1)$$

$$\frac{5}{2} - 1.24$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1.26}}$$

⑨ Evaluate indefinite integral

$$(a) \int x^2 \sqrt{x^3+1} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = x^3 + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3x^2, \quad du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$x^2 dx = \frac{du}{3}$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x^3+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int u^{1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} u^{3/2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{9} (x^3+1)^{3/2} + C}}$$

(b)

$$\int \sin x \sin(\cos x) dx$$

$$\text{let } u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\sin x dx$$

$$-du = \sin x dx$$

$$= -\int \sin(u) du$$

$$= \int -\sin(u) du$$

$$= \cos(u) + C \quad \text{but } u = \cos x$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\cos(\cos x) + C}}$$