

Student Solutions Manual
for
**SINGLE VARIABLE CALCULUS
EARLY TRANSCENDENTALS**
EIGHTH EDITION

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Australia · Brazil · Mexico · Singapore · United Kingdom · United States

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□ PREFACE

This *Student Solutions Manual* contains strategies for solving and solutions to selected exercises in the text *Single Variable Calculus, Early Transcendentals*, Eighth Edition, by James Stewart. It contains solutions to the odd-numbered exercises in each section, the review sections, the True-False Quizzes, and the Problem Solving sections.

This manual is a text supplement and should be read along with the text. You should read all exercise solutions in this manual because many concept explanations are given and then used in subsequent solutions. All concepts necessary to solve a particular problem are not reviewed for every exercise. If you are having difficulty with a previously covered concept, refer back to the section where it was covered for more complete help.

A significant number of today's students are involved in various outside activities, and find it difficult, if not impossible, to attend all class sessions; this manual should help meet the needs of these students. In addition, it is our hope that this manual's solutions will enhance the understanding of all readers of the material and provide insights to solving other exercises.

We use some nonstandard notation in order to save space. If you see a symbol that you don't recognize, refer to the Table of Abbreviations and Symbols on page v.

We appreciate feedback concerning errors, solution correctness or style, and manual style. Any comments may be sent directly to jeff-cole@comcast.net, or in care of the publisher: Cengage Learning, 20 Channel Center Street, Boston MA 02210.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

CD	concave downward
CU	concave upward
D	the domain of f
FDT	First Derivative Test
HA	horizontal asymptote(s)
I	interval of convergence
IP	inflection point(s)
R	radius of convergence
VA	vertical asymptote(s)
<u>CAS</u>	indicates the use of a computer algebra system.
<u>PR</u> \Rightarrow	indicates the use of the Product Rule.
<u>QR</u> \Rightarrow	indicates the use of the Quotient Rule.
<u>CR</u> \Rightarrow	indicates the use of the Chain Rule.
<u>H</u>	indicates the use of l'Hospital's Rule.
<u>\int</u>	indicates the use of Formula j in the Table of Integrals in the back endpapers.
<u>s</u>	indicates the use of the substitution $\{u = \sin x, du = \cos x dx\}$.
<u>c</u>	indicates the use of the substitution $\{u = \cos x, du = -\sin x dx\}$.

□ CONTENTS

□ DIAGNOSTIC TESTS 1

1 □ FUNCTIONS AND MODELS 9

- 1.1 Four Ways to Represent a Function 9
- 1.2 Mathematical Models: A Catalog of Essential Functions 14
- 1.3 New Functions from Old Functions 18
- 1.4 Exponential Functions 25
- 1.5 Inverse Functions and Logarithms 28
- Review 33

Principles of Problem Solving 37

2 □ LIMITS AND DERIVATIVES 41

- 2.1 The Tangent and Velocity Problems 41
- 2.2 The Limit of a Function 43
- 2.3 Calculating Limits Using the Limit Laws 48
- 2.4 The Precise Definition of a Limit 53
- 2.5 Continuity 57
- 2.6 Limits at Infinity; Horizontal Asymptotes 62
- 2.7 Derivatives and Rates of Change 69
- 2.8 The Derivative as a Function 76
- Review 83

Problems Plus 89

3 □ DIFFERENTIATION RULES 91

- 3.1 Derivatives of Polynomials and Exponential Functions 91
- 3.2 The Product and Quotient Rules 96
- 3.3 Derivatives of Trigonometric Functions 101
- 3.4 The Chain Rule 104
- 3.5 Implicit Differentiation 111

3.6	Derivatives of Logarithmic Functions	118
3.7	Rates of Change in the Natural and Social Sciences	121
3.8	Exponential Growth and Decay	126
3.9	Related Rates	128
3.10	Linear Approximations and Differentials	133
3.11	Hyperbolic Functions	136
	Review	140

Problems Plus 149

4 □ APPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENTIATION 157

4.1	Maximum and Minimum Values	157
4.2	The Mean Value Theorem	163
4.3	How Derivatives Affect the Shape of a Graph	166
4.4	Indeterminate Forms and l'Hospital's Rule	178
4.5	Summary of Curve Sketching	184
4.6	Graphing with Calculus <i>and</i> Calculators	196
4.7	Optimization Problems	207
4.8	Newton's Method	219
4.9	Antiderivatives	224
	Review	229

Problems Plus 241

5 □ INTEGRALS 247

5.1	Areas and Distances	247
5.2	The Definite Integral	253
5.3	The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus	258
5.4	Indefinite Integrals and the Net Change Theorem	264
5.5	The Substitution Rule	267
	Review	272

Problems Plus 277

6 □ APPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATION 281

6.1	Areas Between Curves	281
6.2	Volumes	289
6.3	Volumes by Cylindrical Shells	297

6.4	Work	302
6.5	Average Value of a Function	305
	Review	306

Problems Plus 311

7 □ TECHNIQUES OF INTEGRATION 315

7.1	Integration by Parts	315
7.2	Trigonometric Integrals	321
7.3	Trigonometric Substitution	324
7.4	Integration of Rational Functions by Partial Fractions	330
7.5	Strategy for Integration	338
7.6	Integration Using Tables and Computer Algebra Systems	345
7.7	Approximate Integration	348
7.8	Improper Integrals	356
	Review	363

Problems Plus 371

8 □ FURTHER APPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATION 375

8.1	Arc Length	375
8.2	Area of a Surface of Revolution	379
8.3	Applications to Physics and Engineering	384
8.4	Applications to Economics and Biology	391
8.5	Probability	393
	Review	396

Problems Plus 399

9 □ DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS 403

9.1	Modeling with Differential Equations	403
9.2	Direction Fields and Euler's Method	405
9.3	Separable Equations	409
9.4	Models for Population Growth	415
9.5	Linear Equations	419
9.6	Predator-Prey Systems	423
	Review	425

Problems Plus 429

10 **PARAMETRIC EQUATIONS AND POLAR COORDINATES 433**

10.1	Curves Defined by Parametric Equations	433
10.2	Calculus with Parametric Curves	439
10.3	Polar Coordinates	446
10.4	Areas and Lengths in Polar Coordinates	452
10.5	Conic Sections	458
10.6	Conic Sections in Polar Coordinates	463
	Review	467

Problems Plus 473

11 **INFINITE SEQUENCES AND SERIES 475**

11.1	Sequences	475
11.2	Series	482
11.3	The Integral Test and Estimates of Sums	490
11.4	The Comparison Tests	494
11.5	Alternating Series	497
11.6	Absolute Convergence and the Ratio and Root Tests	499
11.7	Strategy for Testing Series	503
11.8	Power Series	505
11.9	Representations of Functions as Power Series	509
11.10	Taylor and Maclaurin Series	514
11.11	Applications of Taylor Polynomials	523
	Review	529

Problems Plus 537

APPENDIXES 543

A	Numbers, Inequalities, and Absolute Values	543
B	Coordinate Geometry and Lines	545
C	Graphs of Second-Degree Equations	548
D	Trigonometry	550
E	Sigma Notation	554
G	The Logarithm Defined as an Integral	556
H	Complex Numbers	557

□ DIAGNOSTIC TESTS

Test A Algebra

1. (a) $(-3)^4 = (-3)(-3)(-3)(-3) = 81$

(b) $-3^4 = -(3)(3)(3)(3) = -81$

(c) $3^{-4} = \frac{1}{3^4} = \frac{1}{81}$

(d) $\frac{5^{23}}{5^{21}} = 5^{23-21} = 5^2 = 25$

(e) $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$

(f) $16^{-3/4} = \frac{1}{16^{3/4}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt[4]{16})^3} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$

2. (a) Note that $\sqrt{200} = \sqrt{100 \cdot 2} = 10\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{32} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 2} = 4\sqrt{2}$. Thus $\sqrt{200} - \sqrt{32} = 10\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$.

(b) $(3a^3b^3)(4ab^2)^2 = 3a^3b^3 16a^2b^4 = 48a^5b^7$

(c) $\left(\frac{3x^{3/2}y^3}{x^2y^{-1/2}}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{x^2y^{-1/2}}{3x^{3/2}y^3}\right)^2 = \frac{(x^2y^{-1/2})^2}{(3x^{3/2}y^3)^2} = \frac{x^4y^{-1}}{9x^3y^6} = \frac{x^4}{9x^3y^6y} = \frac{x}{9y^7}$

3. (a) $3(x+6) + 4(2x-5) = 3x + 18 + 8x - 20 = 11x - 2$

(b) $(x+3)(4x-5) = 4x^2 - 5x + 12x - 15 = 4x^2 + 7x - 15$

(c) $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}) = (\sqrt{a})^2 - \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} - (\sqrt{b})^2 = a - b$

Or: Use the formula for the difference of two squares to see that $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}) = (\sqrt{a})^2 - (\sqrt{b})^2 = a - b$.

(d) $(2x+3)^2 = (2x+3)(2x+3) = 4x^2 + 6x + 6x + 9 = 4x^2 + 12x + 9$.

Note: A quicker way to expand this binomial is to use the formula $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ with $a = 2x$ and $b = 3$:

$$(2x+3)^2 = (2x)^2 + 2(2x)(3) + 3^2 = 4x^2 + 12x + 9$$

(e) See Reference Page 1 for the binomial formula $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$. Using it, we get

$$(x+2)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2(2) + 3x(2^2) + 2^3 = x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8.$$

4. (a) Using the difference of two squares formula, $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$, we have

$$4x^2 - 25 = (2x)^2 - 5^2 = (2x+5)(2x-5).$$

(b) Factoring by trial and error, we get $2x^2 + 5x - 12 = (2x-3)(x+4)$.

(c) Using factoring by grouping and the difference of two squares formula, we have

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 12 = x^2(x-3) - 4(x-3) = (x^2-4)(x-3) = (x-2)(x+2)(x-3).$$

(d) $x^4 + 27x = x(x^3 + 27) = x(x+3)(x^2 - 3x + 9)$

This last expression was obtained using the sum of two cubes formula, $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ with $a = x$ and $b = 3$. [See Reference Page 1 in the textbook.]

(e) The smallest exponent on x is $-\frac{1}{2}$, so we will factor out $x^{-1/2}$.

$$3x^{3/2} - 9x^{1/2} + 6x^{-1/2} = 3x^{-1/2}(x^2 - 3x + 2) = 3x^{-1/2}(x-1)(x-2)$$

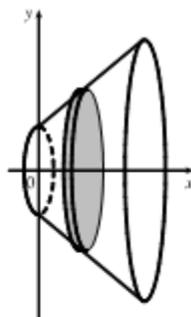
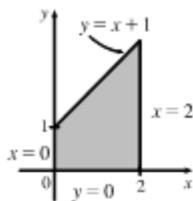
(f) $x^3y - 4xy = xy(x^2 - 4) = xy(x-2)(x+2)$

6.2 Volumes

1. A cross-section is a disk with radius $x + 1$, so its area is

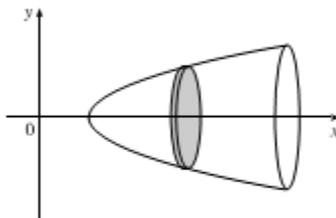
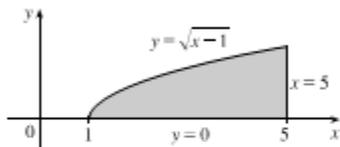
$$A(x) = \pi(x + 1)^2 = \pi(x^2 + 2x + 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^2 A(x) dx = \int_0^2 \pi(x^2 + 2x + 1) dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + x \right]_0^2 \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{8}{3} + 4 + 2 \right) = \frac{26\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$



3. A cross-section is a disk with radius $\sqrt{x - 1}$, so its area is $A(x) = \pi(\sqrt{x - 1})^2 = \pi(x - 1)$.

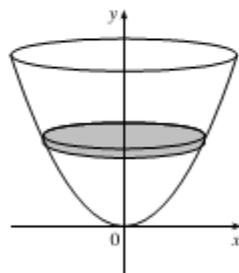
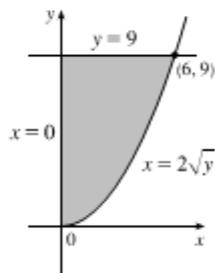
$$V = \int_1^5 A(x) dx = \int_1^5 \pi(x - 1) dx = \pi \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \right]_1^5 = \pi \left[\left(\frac{25}{2} - 5 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \right] = 8\pi$$



5. A cross-section is a disk with radius $2\sqrt{y}$, so its

area is $A(y) = \pi(2\sqrt{y})^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^9 A(y) dy = \int_0^9 \pi(2\sqrt{y})^2 dy = 4\pi \int_0^9 y dy \\ &= 4\pi \left[\frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_0^9 = 2\pi(81) = 162\pi \end{aligned}$$

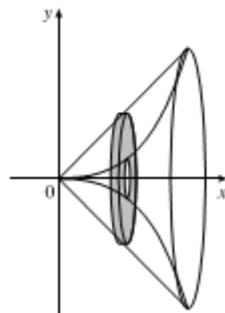
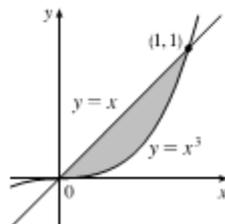


7. A cross-section is a washer (annulus) with inner

radius x^3 and outer radius x , so its area is

$$A(x) = \pi(x)^2 - \pi(x^3)^2 = \pi(x^2 - x^6).$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 A(x) dx = \int_0^1 \pi(x^2 - x^6) dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 \right]_0^1 = \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{4}{21}\pi \end{aligned}$$



85. Suppose on the contrary that $\sum(a_n + b_n)$ converges. Then $\sum(a_n + b_n)$ and $\sum a_n$ are convergent series. So by Theorem 8(iii), $\sum[(a_n + b_n) - a_n]$ would also be convergent. But $\sum[(a_n + b_n) - a_n] = \sum b_n$, a contradiction, since $\sum b_n$ is given to be divergent.
87. The partial sums $\{s_n\}$ form an increasing sequence, since $s_n - s_{n-1} = a_n > 0$ for all n . Also, the sequence $\{s_n\}$ is bounded since $s_n \leq 1000$ for all n . So by the Monotonic Sequence Theorem, the sequence of partial sums converges, that is, the series $\sum a_n$ is convergent.

89. (a) At the first step, only the interval $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ (length $\frac{1}{3}$) is removed. At the second step, we remove the intervals $(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9})$ and $(\frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9})$, which have a total length of $2 \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^2$. At the third step, we remove 2^2 intervals, each of length $(\frac{1}{3})^3$. In general, at the n th step we remove 2^{n-1} intervals, each of length $(\frac{1}{3})^n$, for a length of $2^{n-1} \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^n = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{2}{3})^{n-1}$. Thus, the total length of all removed intervals is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3}(\frac{2}{3})^{n-1} = \frac{1/3}{1-2/3} = 1$ [geometric series with $a = \frac{1}{3}$ and $r = \frac{2}{3}$]. Notice that at the n th step, the leftmost interval that is removed is $(\frac{1}{3})^n, (\frac{2}{3})^n$, so we never remove 0, and 0 is in the Cantor set. Also, the rightmost interval removed is $(1 - (\frac{2}{3})^n, 1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n)$, so 1 is never removed. Some other numbers in the Cantor set are $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{7}{9},$ and $\frac{8}{9}$.

- (b) The area removed at the first step is $\frac{1}{9}$; at the second step, $8 \cdot (\frac{1}{9})^2$; at the third step, $(8)^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{9})^3$. In general, the area removed at the n th step is $(8)^{n-1}(\frac{1}{9})^n = \frac{1}{9}(\frac{8}{9})^{n-1}$, so the total area of all removed squares is

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{1/9}{1-8/9} = 1.$$

91. (a) For $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$, $s_1 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $s_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \frac{5}{6}$, $s_3 = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = \frac{23}{24}$, $s_4 = \frac{23}{24} + \frac{4}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} = \frac{119}{120}$. The denominators are $(n+1)!$, so a guess would be $s_n = \frac{(n+1)! - 1}{(n+1)!}$.

- (b) For $n = 1$, $s_1 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2! - 1}{2!}$, so the formula holds for $n = 1$. Assume $s_k = \frac{(k+1)! - 1}{(k+1)!}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} s_{k+1} &= \frac{(k+1)! - 1}{(k+1)!} + \frac{k+1}{(k+2)!} = \frac{(k+1)! - 1}{(k+1)!} + \frac{k+1}{(k+1)!(k+2)} = \frac{(k+2)! - (k+2) + k+1}{(k+2)!} \\ &= \frac{(k+2)! - 1}{(k+2)!} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the formula is true for $n = k + 1$. So by induction, the guess is correct.

- (c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)! - 1}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}\right] = 1$ and so $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = 1$.