

MAT 137Y: Calculus with proofs
Assignment 7

Due on Thursday, February 25 by 11:59pm via Crowdmark

Instructions:

- You will need to submit your solutions electronically via Crowdmark. See [MAT137 Crowdmark help page for instructions](#). Make sure you understand how to submit and that you try the system ahead of time. If you leave it for the last minute and you run into technical problems, you will be late. There are no extensions for any reason.
- You may submit individually or as a team of two students. See the link above for more details.
- You will need to submit your answer to each question separately.
- This problem set is about Units 9 and 10.

1. For every natural number n , we define the function F_n by the equation

$$F_n(x) = \int_0^x t^n e^t dt. \quad (1)$$

- (a) Use integration by parts to write F_n in terms of F_{n-1} for $n \geq 1$.
- (b) Prove the following theorem by induction, using your result from Question 1a:

Theorem. For every natural number n there exists a polynomial P_n and a real number λ_n such that

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad F_n(x) = e^x P_n(x) + \lambda_n$$

- (c) Find (and prove) an explicit formula for λ_n , as defined in Question 1b.

Hint: First find λ_0 by direct calculation. Then use the previous questions.

2. Use substitutions to write the following integrals in terms of the functions F_n (as defined by Equation (1)):

(a) $\int_1^x t^p e^{at} dt$

(c) $\int_1^x t^p (\ln t)^q dt, \quad \text{for } x > 0$

(b) $\int x^{2p+1} e^{-x^2} dx$

(d) $\int (\sin^p x) (\cos^3 x) e^{\sin x} dx$

where $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \neq 0$.

3. Before you attempt this question, work on the Practice Problems for Unit 10 (specifically the sections on Mass Density and Center of Mass). Otherwise the question won't make sense.

Every time we have two point masses in a closed space, they generate something called “macguffin”. If we have a mass m_1 at point P_1 and a mass m_2 at point P_2 , then they generate a macguffin with value G given by

$$G = m_1 m_2 z^2$$

where z is the distance between P_1 and P_2 .

If we have more than two masses, every pair of masses generates a macguffin. For example, if we have three masses (call them 1, 2, and 3) at three different points, then the total macguffin generated by them is the sum of

- the macguffin generated by masses 1 and 2,
 - the macguffin generated by masses 1 and 3,
 - the macguffin generated by masses 2 and 3.
- (a) Assume we have N masses on N different positions on the x -axis: a mass m_1 at x_1 , a mass m_2 at x_2 , ..., a mass m_N at x_N . Obtain a formula for the total macguffin generated by the masses using sigma notation.
- (b) Assume that instead of a collection of point masses we have continuous masses (which is more realistic). Specifically, we have a bar on the x -axis, from $x = a$ to $x = b$, whose mass density at the point x is given by $\mu(x)$. Assume μ is a continuous function. Obtain a formula for the total macguffin generated by the bar using integrals.