

## Sample Problems

Compute the arc length of the graph of the given function on the interval given.

1.  $f(x) = 2(x-1)^{3/2}$  on  $[1, 5]$

3.  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2x}$  on  $[1, 3]$

2.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}(x^2+1)^{3/2}$  on  $[1, 4]$

4.  $f(x) = \ln(\cos x)$  on  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$

## Practice Problems

Compute the arc length of the graph of the given function on the interval given.

1.  $f(x) = \cosh x$  on  $[0, 1]$

3.  $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{8} \ln x$  on  $[1, 2]$

2.  $f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$  on  $[-2, 2]$

4.  $f(x) = x^{3/2}$  on  $[0, 1]$

## Answers - Sample Problems

1.)  $\frac{2}{27}(37\sqrt{37}-1)$     2.) 45    3.)  $\frac{14}{3}$     4.)  $\ln(1+\sqrt{2})$

## Answers - Practice Problems

1.)  $\frac{e}{2} - \frac{1}{2e}$     2.)  $2\pi$     3.)  $3 + \frac{1}{8} \ln 2$     4.)  $\frac{13\sqrt{13}-8}{27}$

## Sample Problems - Solutions

Compute the arc length of the graph of the given function on the interval given.

1.  $f(x) = 2(x-1)^{3/2}$  on  $[1, 5]$

Solution:

$$f'(x) = 2 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) (x-1)^{1/2} = 3\sqrt{x-1}$$

$$[f'(x)]^2 = 9(x-1) = 9x - 9$$

$$L = \int_1^5 \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx = \int_1^5 \sqrt{1 + 9x - 9} dx = \int_1^5 (9x - 8)^{1/2} dx = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) (9x - 8)^{3/2} \Big|_1^5$$

$$= \frac{2}{27} \left( (9 \cdot 5 - 8)^{3/2} - (9 \cdot 1 - 8)^{3/2} \right) = \frac{2}{27} (37^{3/2} - 1^{3/2}) = \boxed{\frac{2}{27} (37\sqrt{37} - 1)}$$

2.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}$  on  $[1, 4]$

Solution:

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) (x^2 + 1)^{1/2} (2x) = 2x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$[f'(x)]^2 + 1 = 4x^2(x^2 + 1) + 1 = 4x^4 + 4x^2 + 1$$

$$\sqrt{[f'(x)]^2 + 1} = \sqrt{4x^4 + 4x^2 + 1} = \sqrt{(2x^2 + 1)^2} = 2x^2 + 1$$

$$L = \int_1^4 \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx = \int_1^4 2x^2 + 1 dx = \frac{2x^3}{3} + x \Big|_1^4 = \left(\frac{2 \cdot 4^3}{3} + 4\right) - \left(\frac{2 \cdot 1^3}{3} + 1\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{128}{3} + 4\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} + 1\right) = \frac{126}{3} + 3 = \boxed{45}$$

3.  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2x}$  on  $[1, 3]$

Solution:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{6} - \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$[f'(x)]^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{4} \left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} - 2\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{4} \left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} - 2\right) + \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} + 2\right) = \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \int_1^3 \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \, dx = \int_1^3 \sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right]^2} \, dx = \int_1^3 \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{1}{1}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(9 - \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right)\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{26}{3} - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{28}{3}\right) = \boxed{\frac{14}{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

4.  $f(x) = \ln(\cos x)$  on  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \ln(\cos x) \\
f'(x) &= \frac{1}{\cos x} (-\sin x) = -\tan x \\
[f'(x)]^2 + 1 &= \tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\sec^2 x} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec x \, dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\pi/4} \\
&= \ln \left| \sec \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \right| - \ln |\sec 0 + \tan 0| = \ln \left| \sqrt{2} + 1 \right| - \ln |1 + 0| = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \ln 1 \\
&= \boxed{\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)}
\end{aligned}$$