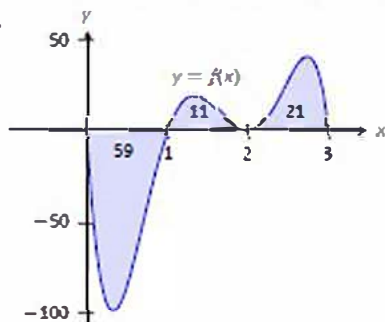


In Exercises 11 – 14, a graph of a function $f(x)$ is given; the numbers inside the shaded regions give the area of that region. Evaluate the definite integrals using this area information.

11.



(a) $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$

(c) $\int_0^3 f(x) dx$

(b) $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$

(d) $\int_1^2 -3f(x) dx$

In Exercises 9 – 27, evaluate the given indefinite integral.

16. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

20. $\int 5e^{\theta} d\theta$

26. $\int e^{\pi} dx$

In Exercises 29 – 39, find $f(x)$ described by the given initial value problem.

29. $f'(x) = \sin x$ and $f(0) = 2$

In Exercises 55 – 58, find $F'(x)$.

$$55. F(x) = \int_2^{x^3+x} \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$56. F(x) = \int_{x^3}^0 t^3 dt$$

5.3, pg. 234 # 6, 26

In Exercises 5 – 12, write out each term of the summation and compute the sum.

$$6. \sum_{i=-1}^3 (4i - 2)$$

Theorem 5.3.1 states

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i + \sum_{i=k+1}^n a_i, \text{ so}$$

$$\sum_{i=k+1}^n a_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - \sum_{i=1}^k a_i.$$

Use this fact, along with other parts of Theorem 5.3.1, to evaluate the summations given in Exercises 25 – 28.

$$26. \sum_{i=16}^{25} i^3$$

5.4, pg. 246 # 6, 20, 22, 29, 42, 55, 56 In Exercises 5 – 28, evaluate the definite integral.

6. $\int_0^4 (x - 1)^2 dx$

20. $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^3} dx$

22. $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$

29. Explain why:

(a) $\int_{-1}^1 x^n dx = 0$, when n is a positive, odd integer

(b) $\int_{-1}^1 x^n dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^n dx$ when n is a positive, even integer.

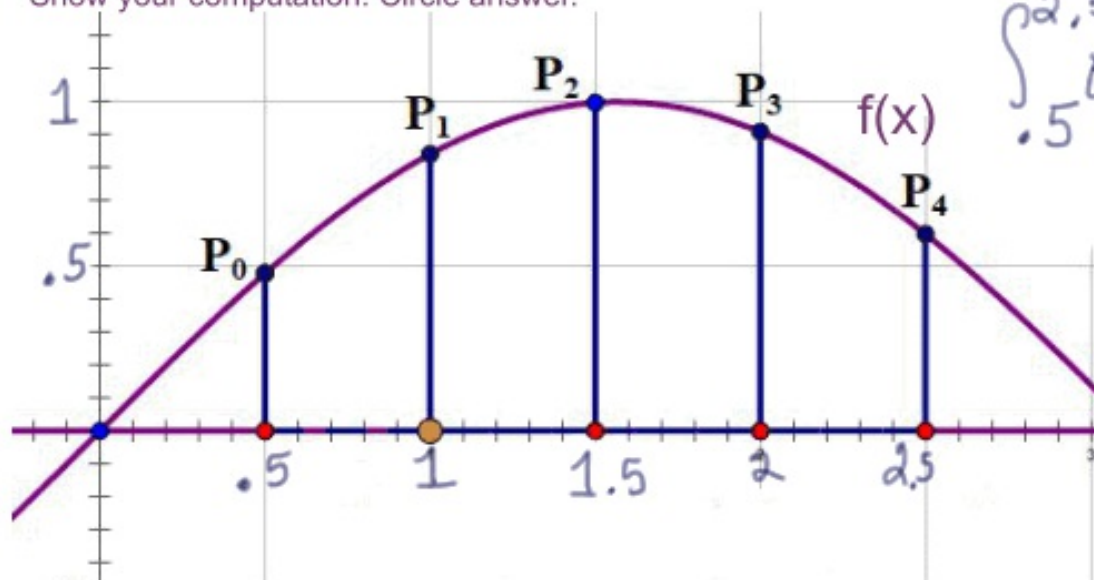
In Exercises 41 – 46, a velocity function of an object moving along a straight line is given. Find the displacement of the object over the given time interval.

42. $v(t) = -32t + 200$ ft/s on $[0, 10]$

280 In Exercises 15 – 24, use Substitution to evaluate the indefinite integral

16. $\int \cos^3(x) \sin(x) dx$

Extra. Approximate using a Reimann boxes/Reimann Sums method as shown in class notes. Show your computation. Circle answer.



$$P_0: (0.5, 0.5)$$

$$P_1: (1.0, 0.8)$$

$$P_2: (1.5, 1.0)$$

$$P_3: (2.0, 0.9)$$

$$P_4: (2.5, 0.6)$$

7.1, pg 360 24. In Exercises 21 – 26, find the area of the enclosed region in two ways:

1. by treating the boundaries as functions of x , and
2. by treating the boundaries as functions of y .

