

25 points possible. A graphing or scientific calculator is allowed. No aids are permitted. Show all work and use proper notation for full credit.

1. [9 points] Compute the following definite integrals.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } \int_{-2}^2 (4-x^2) dx &= \left(4x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) \Big|_{-2}^2 = \left(8 - \frac{8}{3}\right) - \left(-8 + \frac{8}{3}\right) = \\ &= 16 - \frac{16}{3} = \boxed{\frac{32}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(t) dt &= -\cos(t) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos(0) = \\ &= \boxed{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } \int_1^6 \frac{2+x^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^6 (2x^{-1/2} + x^{3/2}) dx = \left[2 \frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} + \frac{x^{5/2}}{5/2}\right] \Big|_1^6 = \\ &= \boxed{\left(4\sqrt{6} + \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{6^5}\right) - \left(4 + \frac{2}{5}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

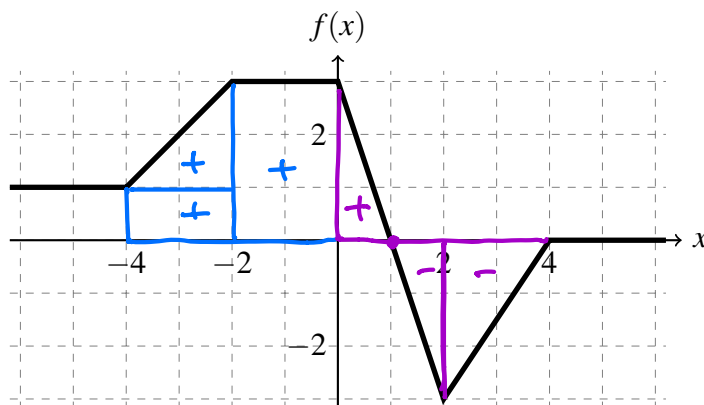
2. [2 points] Compute the derivative of the following function:

$$f(x) = \int_0^{2x} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt.$$

By the FTC part 1:

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

3. [6 points] The graph of f is shown. Evaluate each integral by interpreting it in terms of areas.



$$\text{a. } \int_{-4}^0 f(x) dx = 6 + 2 + 2 = \boxed{10}$$

$$\text{b. } \int_0^4 f(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = \boxed{-3}$$

$$\text{c. } \int_4^{-2} f(x) dx = -\int_{-2}^4 f(x) dx = 6 - 3 = \boxed{3}$$

4. [8 points] Assuming $\int_1^5 f(x) dx = 3$, $\int_5^7 f(x) dx = -2$ and $\int_1^5 g(x) dx = 4$, compute the following.

$$\text{a. } \int_1^5 2f(x) dx = 2 \int_1^5 f(x) dx = 2 \cdot 3 = \boxed{6}$$

$$\text{b. } \int_5^5 f(x) dx = \boxed{0}$$

$$\text{c. } \int_1^7 f(x) dx = \int_1^5 f(x) dx + \int_5^7 f(x) dx = 3 - 2 = \boxed{1}$$

$$\text{d. } \int_1^5 [f(x) - 2g(x)] dx = \int_1^5 f(x) dx - 2 \int_1^5 g(x) dx = 3 - 2 \cdot 4 = \boxed{-5}$$