

You know the drill. And remember to circle final answers.

1. (20 pts) Use the limit definition of the definite integral to evaluate  $\int_0^4 (x^2 + 3x) dx$ .

2. (10 pts) Show that  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{y}) dy$  by evaluating each, separately.

3. (10 pts) Evaluate the definite integral:  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |2\sin(x) - 1| dx$ .

4. Evaluate the indefinite integrals:

a. (10 pts)  $\int (3x+1)^4 dx$

b. (10 pts)  $\int (3x+1)^4 x^2 dx$

c. (10 pts)  $\int \sec^4(x) \tan(x) dx$

5. (10 pts) Evaluate the definite integral  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^4(x) \tan(x) dx$

6. Suppose I'm pacing back and forth, thinking my usual deep thoughts, and my rate of speed is given by  $r(t)$ , in feet per second. Tell me what the following integrals represent:

a. (5 pts)  $\int_0^{3600} |r(t)| dt$

b. (5 pts)  $\int_0^{3600} r(t) dt$

7. Perform the indicated differentiation:

a. (5 pts)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \frac{\sin(3t)}{t^2 + 4} dt$

b. (5 pts)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{\cos(x)} \frac{\sin(3t)}{t^2 + 4} dt$

See back page for bonus!

**Bonus Section**

**Bonus 1** (5 pts) What would the  $x_k$  be in #1, if we were integrating over  $[2,4]$ , instead of  $[0,4]$ ?

**Bonus 2** (5 pts) Explain, with the help of some pictures, what's going on with the two integrals in #3.

**Bonus 3** (5 pts) Evaluate the definite integral  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} |\csc \theta \cot \theta| d\theta$

**Bonus 4** (5 pts) Find an upper and lower bound for  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x) dx$ , without evaluating the integral itself.

**Bonus 5** (5 pts) Confirm that the hypotheses of the Mean Value Theorem hold for  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$  on  $[0,3]$ , and find the  $c$  that is promised in the conclusion of the theorem.

**Bonus 6** (5 pts) Compute the derivative of  $f(x) = \sqrt{3x}$  by the limit definition.

**Bonus 7** (5 pts) Use the tangent line to approximate  $\cos(33^\circ)$ .

**Bonus 8** (5 pts) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $x^2 - 3xy + y^2 = 1$ . Then find an equation of the tangent line to the curve at  $(1,3)$ .

**Bonus 9** (5 pts) Explain, using the diagram, below, how Newton's Method takes us from our first guess,  $x_1$ , to our second guess,  $x_2$ . Then write the general recursion for Newton's Method.

