

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

1. Ch 4 (5 pts) Use the limit definition of the definite integral to evaluate $\int_{-1}^2 (x^2 - 3x) dx$. For simplicity, use the limit of the right-endpoint Riemann sum. On the final, I'll be looking for the correct Riemann Sum. Evaluating it will be bonus.

2. We find the area of the region bounded by $y = \sqrt{x+2}$, $y = x - 2$, and $x = 0$ in two ways.
 - a. Ch 3 (5 pts) Sketch the region.
 - b. Ch 4 (5 pts) Write the area as an integral with respect to x . Draw a representative rectangle on the sketch from part a.
 - c. Ch 4 (5 pts) Evaluate the integral from part b.
 - d. Ch 3 (5 pts) Sketch the region again.
 - e. Ch 4 (5 pts) Write the area as an integral with respect to y . Draw a representative rectangle on the sketch from part d.
 - f. Ch 4 (5 pts) Evaluate the integral from part e.
 - g. Ch 4 (5 pts bonus) Compare your results from parts c and f.
 - h. Ch 5 (5 pts) Suppose we rotated the region about the line $x = -1$. Sketch the graph, and write the integral representing the volume of the solid of revolution obtained. Show a representative disc or washer.

3. We explore absolute value. Let $f(x) = 2\sin(x) - 1$
 - a. Ch 3 (5 pts) Sketch a complete graph of $f(x)$ on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.
 - b. Ch 4 (5 pts) Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx$.
 - c. Ch 4 (5 pts) Sketch a complete graph of $g(x) = |2\cos(x) - 1| = |f(x)|$ on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.
 - d. Ch 4 (5 pts) Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} g(x) dx$.

4. Evaluate the indefinite integrals:

a. Ch 4 (5 pts) $\int (2x-3)^4 dx$

b. Ch 4 (5 pts) $\int (2x-3)^4 x^2 dx$

c. Ch 4 (5 pts) $\int \sec^4(x)\tan(x)dx$

d. Ch 6 & Ch 4 (5 pts) $\int \sin(x) \cdot e^{\cos(x)} dx$

5. Ch 4 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) $\int_0^{3600} r(t) dt$

6. Perform the indicated differentiation:

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

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

7. The function $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 11$ is 1-to-1 on the restricted domain $D = \left[\frac{5}{2}, \infty \right)$.

a. Ch 6 (5 pts) Find the inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$. State its domain and range.

b. Ch 6 (5 pts) Find $(f^{-1})'(5)$, directly, by differentiating your answer for part a.

c. Ch 6 (5 pts) Find $(f^{-1})'(5)$ by applying a theorem regarding derivatives of inverse functions.

8. (5 pts each) Find the derivative with respect to x .

a. Ch 6 (5 pts) $y = 7 \cdot 3^{\cos(x)}$

b. Ch 6 (5 pts) $y = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 5x}}{\sin^3(x)}\right)$

c. Ch 6 (5 pts) $y = \log_5(x^2 - 3x)$

d. Ch 6 (5 pts) $y = [\cos(x)]^{x^2 - 3x}$

9. Ch 6 (5 pts) The half-life of Millsium is 80 years. How old is a Mills skeleton from a burial mound if there is 12% of its natural radioactive Millsium remaining?