

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

1. (10 pts) Use the limit definition of the definite integral to evaluate  $\int_{-1}^2 (x^2 + 5x) dx$ . Use a right-endpoint Riemann sum. I don't want you to take it all the way, but I do expect to see the  $\Delta x$ ,  $x_k$ ,  $f(x_k)$  written explicitly. Stop just short of actually passing to the limit.

**Bonus** (5 pts bonus) Pass to the limit in your answer to #1.

2. Find the area of the region bounded by  $y = x^2 - 4x$  and  $y = x$  in two ways.
- (5 pts) Sketch the region.
  - (5 pts) Write the area as an integral with respect to  $x$ . Draw a representative rectangle on the sketch from part a.
  - (5 pts) Evaluate the integral from part b.
  - (5 pts) Sketch the region again.
  - (5 pts) Write the area as the sum of two integrals with respect to  $y$ . Draw representative rectangles. There will be two different regions, so you will need a rectangle for each region.
  - (5 pts) Evaluate the sum of integrals from part e.
  - (5 pts bonus) Compare your results from parts c and f.
  - (5 pts) Suppose we rotated the region about the line  $y = 6$ . 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  $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x + 16$

- (5 pts) Provide a rough sketch of  $f(x)$ .
- (5 pts) Evaluate  $\int_0^4 f(x) dx$ .
- (5 pts) Provide a rough sketch of  $y = |f(x)|$ .
- (5 pts) Evaluate  $\int_0^4 |f(x)| dx$ .

4. Evaluate the indefinite integrals:

a. (5 pts)  $\int (3x+2)^3 dx$

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

c. (5 pts)  $\int \sin^4(x) \cos(x) dx$

d. (5 pts)  $\int \sin(x) \cdot 2^{\cos(x)} dx$

5. Perform the indicated differentiation:

a. (5 pts)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \frac{\cos(2t+1)}{t^2-7} dt$

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

6. The function  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$  is 1-to-1 on the restricted domain  $D = [2, \infty)$ .

a. (10 pts) Find the inverse function  $f^{-1}(x)$ . State its domain and range.

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

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

7. (5 pts each) Find the derivative with respect to  $x$ .

a.  $y = 5 \cdot 7^{x^2+5x}$

b.  $y = \ln \left( \frac{(7x^3 - 8)^5}{\sqrt{2x \sin(x)}} \right)$

c.  $y = \log_7(x^2 - 3x)$

d.  $y = [\tan(x)]^{x^2+4x}$

**Bonus Section** – Answer any two of the following for up to 10 points.

**Bonus 1** (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 2** (5 pts) Use the tangent line to approximate  $\cos(33^\circ)$ .

**Bonus 3** (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 4** (5 pts) Evaluate the integral for #2h. You only get credit if your #2h is correct.