

- 4.1 - Areas and Distances
- 4.2 - The Definite Integral
- 4.3 - The Fundamental Theorem(s) of Calculus
- 4.4 - Indefinite Integrals and Net Change Theorem
- 4.5 - u-Substitution and Net Change Thm

1. Suppose $f(x)$ is a continuous, nonnegative function on the closed interval $[0, 5]$. Let $m = \min_{x \in [0, 5]} \{f(x)\}$ and $M = \max_{x \in [0, 5]} \{f(x)\}$.

a. (5 pts) Give an upper and lower estimate for $\int_0^5 f(x) dx$.

- b. (5 pts) Draw a sketch describing this situation.

2. (5 pts) Calculate the definite integral $\int_{-2}^4 (3x^2 + 2x - 5) dx$ by the limit definition of the definite integral.

3. (5 pts) Use the 2nd Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate $\int_{-1}^4 \left(x^2 - \pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}x\right) \right) dx$.

4. Use the 1st Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate each of the following derivatives:

a. (5 pts) $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_0^x \left(t^2 - \pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) \right) dt \right]$

b. (5 pts) $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{3x} + \sin(x)} \left(t^2 - \pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) \right) dt \right]$

5. Evaluate the following definite and indefinite integrals

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

b. (5 pts) $\int_{-3}^3 \frac{\sin(x)}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 1} dx$

c. (5 pts) $\int_{-3}^3 x \sqrt{x+4} dx$

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

6. (**Bonus** 5 pts) Evaluate $\int_{-5}^5 (x+7)\sqrt{25-x^2} dx$ by splitting it into 2 integrals and interpreting one of the integrals as an area.