

Nr. 1

$$a) \int_1^3 \left( \frac{3}{4}x^3 + 1 \right) dx = \left[ \frac{3}{12}x^4 + x \right]_1^3 = \left[ \frac{1}{4}x^4 + x \right]_1^3$$

$$A_0 = \left( \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3^4 + 3 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^4 + 1 \right) = 8,5$$

$$b) \int_{-2}^1 (-x^2 - 2x + 4) dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 4x \right]_{-2}^1$$

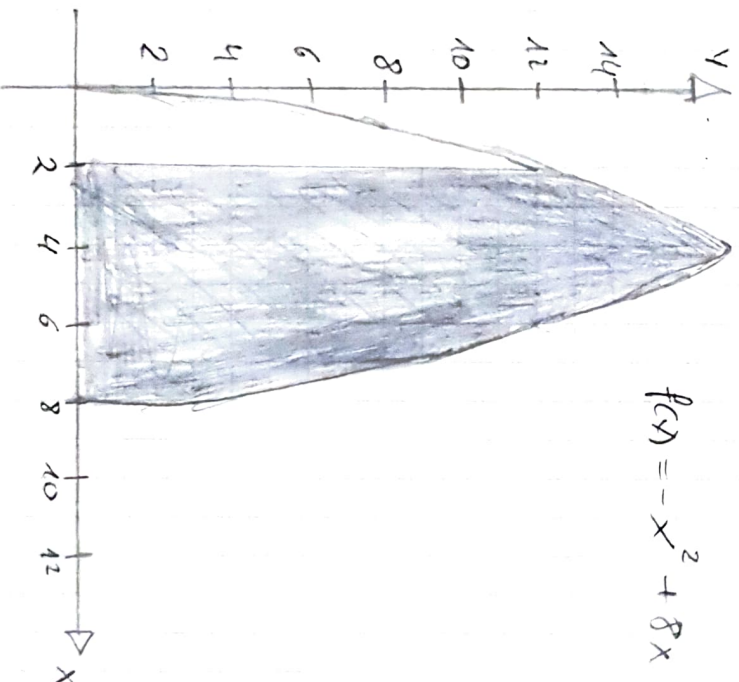
$$A_0 = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 - 1^2 + 4 \cdot 1 - \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cdot (-2)^3 - (-2)^2 + 4 \cdot (-2) \right) = 12$$

$$c) \int_{-2}^2 (-x^4 + 3x^2 + 4) dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{5}x^5 + x^3 + 4x \right]_{-2}^2$$

$$A_0 = \left( -\frac{1}{5} \cdot 2^5 + 2^3 + 4 \cdot 2 \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{5} \cdot (-2)^5 + (-2)^3 + 4 \cdot (-2) \right) = 19,2$$

Nr. 2

$$f(x) = -x^2 + 8x$$



$$\int_2^8 (-x^2 + 8x) dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 4x^2 \right]_2^8$$

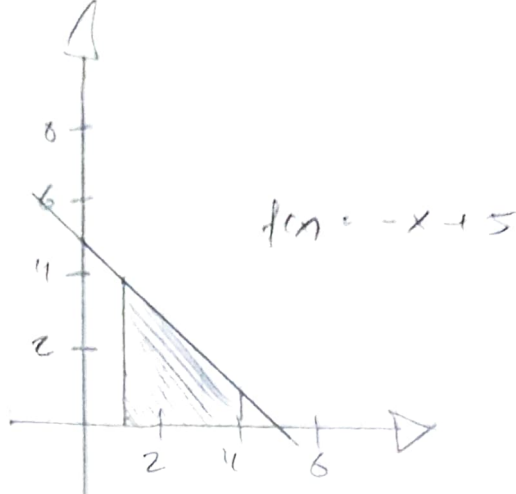
$$A_0 = \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8^3 + 4 \cdot 8^2 \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^3 + 4 \cdot 2^2 \right)$$

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 512 + 4 \cdot 64 \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8 + 4 \cdot 4 \right)$$

$$= 85,3 - 13,3 = \underline{\underline{72}}$$

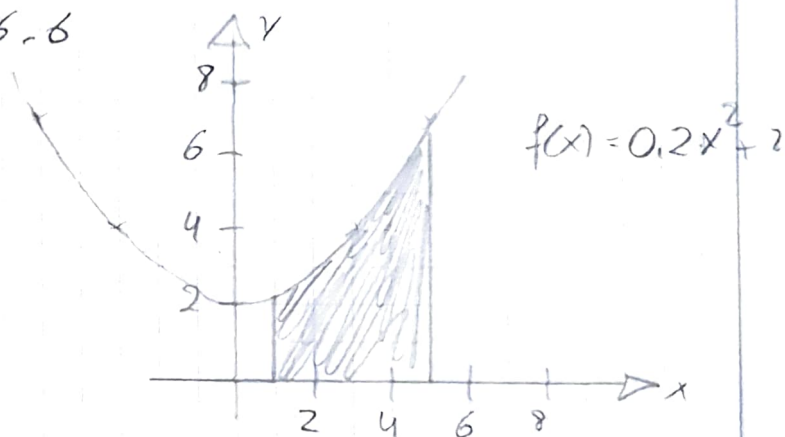
N. 3

a)  $A = \frac{4 \cdot 4}{2} = 8$



b)  $\int_1^5 0,2x^2 + 2 dx = \left[ \frac{0,2}{3} x^3 + 2x \right]_1^5$

$A_0 = \frac{0,2}{3} \cdot 5^3 + 2 \cdot 5 - \frac{0,2}{3} \cdot 1^3 + 2 \cdot 1$   
 $= 16,6$



c)  $\int_1^5 x^3 + 1 dx = \left[ \frac{1}{4} x^4 + x \right]_1^5$

$A_0 = \left( \frac{1}{4} \cdot 5^4 + 5 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^4 + 1 \right)$   
 $= 160$

