

1. Compute $\int_2^4 t^3 dt$.

$$\int_2^4 t^3 dt = \left. \frac{t^4}{4} \right|_2^4 = \frac{4^4}{4} - \frac{2^4}{4} = 4^3 - 4 = 60$$

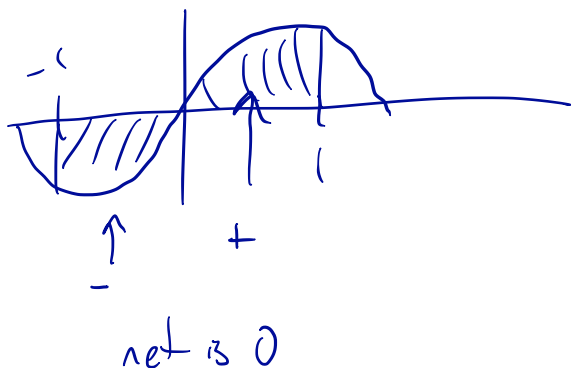
2. Compute $\int_2^4 e^{-t} dt$.

$$\int_2^4 e^{-t} dt = \left. -e^{-t} \right|_2^4 = -e^{-4} - (-e^{-2}) = e^{-2} - e^{-4}$$

3. Compute $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+s^2} ds$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+s^2} ds = \arctan(s) \Big|_0^1 = \arctan(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

4. Compute $\int_{-1}^1 \sin(x) dx$. Then give a geometric answer to justify your result.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \sin(x) dx &= \left. -\cos(x) \right|_{-1}^1 \\ &= -\cos(1) - (-\cos(-1)) \\ &= -\cos(1) + \cos(-1) \\ &= -\cos(1) + \cos(1) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

5. Compute $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(5x) dx$. You'll need to play around to find an antiderivative.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(5x) dx &= \left. \frac{1}{5} \sin(5x) \right|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{5} \left[\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right) - \sin(0) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{5} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

6. Compute $\int_1^2 \frac{t^3 - 3t^2}{t^4} dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \frac{t^3 - 3t^2}{t^4} dt &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{3}{t^2} \right) dt = \left. \ln(t) + \frac{3}{t} \right|_1^2 \\ &= \ln(2) - \ln(1) + \frac{3}{2} - 3 \\ &= \ln(2) - \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

7. Can the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus help you compute $\int_0^{\pi} \tan(x) dx$?

No. The integrand is not continuous on $[0, \pi]$

8. ~~Can the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus help you compute $\int_0^{\pi} \tan(x) dx$?~~

Compute $\frac{d}{dx} \arctan(x^3)$.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \arctan(x^3) = \frac{1}{1 + (x^3)^2} \cdot 3x^2$$

9. Compute

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_5^x \tan(\sqrt{s}) \, ds$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_5^x \tan(\sqrt{s}) \, ds = \tan(\sqrt{x})$$

10. Compute

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_5^{x^3} \tan(\sqrt{s}) \, ds.$$

Hint: Let $H(x) = \int_5^x \tan(\sqrt{s}) \, ds$. You're interested in $H(x^3)$. Apply the Chain Rule!

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_5^{x^3} \tan(\sqrt{s}) \, ds = \tan(\sqrt{x^3}) \cdot 3x^2$$

11. Challenge! Compute

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} \sqrt{s^2+1} \, ds.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_x^{x+1} \sqrt{s^2+1} \, ds &= \int_0^{x+1} \sqrt{s^2+1} \, ds + \int_x^0 \sqrt{s^2+1} \, ds \\ &= \int_0^{x+1} \sqrt{s^2+1} \, ds - \int_0^x \sqrt{s^2+1} \, ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} \sqrt{s^2+1} \, ds = \sqrt{(x+1)^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2+1}$$