

1. Suppose that  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous and  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $k$  are constants and  $k \neq 0$ . Use integration by substitution to verify the following:

$$\int_a^b x f(c - kx^2) dx = \frac{1}{2k} \int_{c-kb^2}^{c-ka^2} f(x) dx$$

2. Without doing any antidifferentiation, explain why the following inequalities hold:

$$\frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}} \leq \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \tan x dx \leq \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

3. Suppose that  $f$  is an odd function and  $g$  is an even function such that  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 3$  and  $\int_0^2 g(x) dx = -3$ . Use this information to evaluate the following:

$$\int_{-2}^2 (2 - g(x))(f(x) + \sin x + 1) dx$$

4. Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be the curve given by that part of the hyperbola  $xy = 1$  in the first quadrant that joins the points  $(\frac{1}{100}, 100)$  and  $(100, \frac{1}{100})$ . Show that the length of  $\mathcal{C}$  is given by the following definite integral (but do not try to evaluate it):

$$\int_{1/100}^{100} \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{x^2} dx$$

5. Use the disc method to calculate exactly the volume of the solid obtained by rotating about the  $y$ -axis the region of the plane bounded by  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 8$ , and  $y = x^3$ .
6. Use the cylindrical shell method to confirm your answer to the previous question.

7. Evaluate the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^5 \theta \cos^5 \theta \, d\theta$$

8. Consider the function  $F(x)$  where  $x > 0$  and

$$F(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{\sqrt{x}} \cos(t^3) \, dt .$$

Find a simplified expression for the derivative  $F'(x)$ .

9. Let  $f$  be a function such that, for  $x > 0$ ,

$$\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x} = \int_0^{x^2} f(t) \, dt .$$

Evaluate  $f(25)$  exactly.

10. Using an appropriate Riemann sum approximation to an appropriate definite integral, explain why the following inequality is true:

$$1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{999} \geq \frac{\ln 1001}{2}$$