

Exercises Set 3

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Abstract

Only the questions with a * are compulsory (but do all of them!).

1 Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

Statement Let f be a continuous real-valued function defined on a closed interval $[a, b]$. Let F be the function defined, for all $x \in [a, b]$, by $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$.

Then F is uniformly continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on the open interval (a, b) , and $F'(x) = f(x)$ for all $x \in (a, b)$ so F is an anti-derivative of f .

Generalization / Corollary Let $f(x)$ be a continuous function on the closed interval $[a, b]$, and let $F(x)$ be an anti-derivative of $f(x)$. Prove that

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

Application Evaluate the following definite integral using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(x) dx$$

Evaluate the following definite integral using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus:

$$\int_1^4 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

2 Integration techniques

Substitution Exercise 1: Evaluate the following integral using the method of substitution:

$$\int e^{2x} \cos(2x) dx$$

Hint: Let $u = e^{2x}$ and then find du to perform the substitution.

Exercise 2: Evaluate the following integral using the method of substitution:

$$\int \frac{2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

Hint: Let $u = x^2 + 1$ and then find du to perform the substitution.

Exercise 3: Evaluate the following integral using the method of substitution:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

Hint: Let $u = 1 - x^2$ and then find du to perform the substitution.

Integration by Parts