

# Exercises Set: Calculus

DSBA Mathematics Refresher 2025

## 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  $[0, x]$ . Let  $F$  be the function defined, for all  $t \in [0, x]$ , by  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ .

Then  $F$  is uniformly continuous on  $[0, x]$  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  $[a, b] \ni 0$ , and let  $F$  be an anti-derivative of  $f$ . 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

### Reminder

$$\int f(u) du = \int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx \quad \text{or} \quad \int f(u) du = \int f(x) \cdot \frac{du}{dx} dx$$
$$\int uv' = uv - \int vu'$$

### Substitution / Change of Variable

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

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

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

**Exercise 2: (\*)** Evaluate the following integral using the method of substitution:

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

*Hint:* Let  $x = \sin(u)$  and then find  $du$  to perform the substitution.

**Exercise 3:** Evaluate the following integral using a trigonometric substitution:

$$\int \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx$$

*Hint:* Use the substitution  $u = x/2$  to simplify the integral.

### Integration by Parts

**Exercise A:** Compute the following integral using integration by parts:

$$\int x \ln(x) dx$$

**Exercise B:** Find the value of the integral using integration by parts:

$$\int x^2 e^x dx$$

**Exercise C: (\*)** Compute the following integral using integration by parts:

$$\int x \cos(x) dx$$

**Exercise D:** Evaluate the following integral using the method of substitution:

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

### Further integration techniques

**Exercise  $\alpha$ :** Decomposing the fraction of the following expression:

$$\frac{3x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}$$

Calculate

$$\int \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1} dx$$

*Hint:* Factor the numerator and denominator.

**Exercise  $\beta$ : (\*)** Evaluate the following improper integral by decomposition:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

*Hint:* Evaluate the improper integral by considering the limits is  $a$ , and let  $a$  approach infinity.

**Exercise  $\gamma$ :** Approximate the value of the integral

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

using the Trapezoidal Rule with  $n = 3$  sub-intervals.

**Exercise  $\delta$ :** Estimate the value of the integral

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

using Simpson's Rule with  $n = 2$  sub-intervals.

## 3 Applications

### Areas between curves

Determine the area of the region enclosed by the curves  $y = \sin(x)$  and  $y = -\sin(x)$  over the interval  $[0, \pi]$ .

*Hint:* Begin by finding the points of intersection between the two curves within the given interval. Then, set up the integral to calculate the area between the curves.

**Volume of a solid of revolution (\*)** (Disk Method)

Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by  $y = x^2$  and the  $y$ -axis, over the interval  $y \in [0, 1]$ , about the  $y$ -axis using the disk method.

*Hint:* Determine the limits of integration, the radius of the disks, and set up the integral to find the volume.

**Arc length of curves**

Find the arc length of the curve defined by  $y = x\sqrt{x}$  over the interval  $[1, 4]$ .

*Hint:* Use the formula for arc length  $\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$  to calculate the arc length of the curve.

**Surface area of a solid of revolution**

Find the surface area of the solid generated by revolving the curve  $y = x^2$  over the interval  $y \in [0, 1]$  about the  $y$ -axis.

*Hint:* Determine the limits of integration, the radius of the disks, and set up the integral to find the volume.