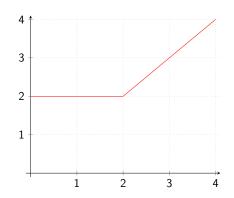
$$\int_2^{10} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln(5).$$

$$\int_0^\pi \sin(2x)\,dx=0.$$

- 3. What is $\int_{-1}^{1} |2x^3| dx$?
- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) None of the above

The function f(x) = |x| has an antiderivative.

5. The graph of a function *f* is depicted to the right.



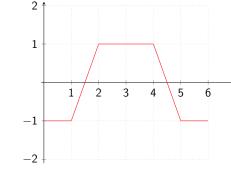
True or False?

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 2\\ 2x + \frac{(x-2)^2}{2} & \text{if } 2 < x \le 4 \end{cases}$$

6. The graph of a function *f* is depicted to the right, and

$$A(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

For which x does A(x) = 0?



(A)
$$x = 1$$

(B)
$$x = 2$$

(C)
$$x = 3$$

(D) None of the above

7. The graph of a function *f* is depicted to the right, and

$$A(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

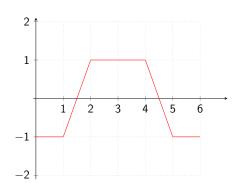
Where does *A* have a critical point?



(B)
$$x = 2$$

(C)
$$x = 3$$

(D) None of the above



8. Suppose F is a function such that F(1) = 3 and

$$F'(x) = x^2$$
. Then $F(4) = ...$?

- (A) 20
- (B) 22
- (C) 24
- (D) None of the above

Let f be a differentiable function and

$$A(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

If c is an inflection point of A, then c is a critical point of f.

Let f be a differentiable function and

$$A(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

If f is increasing, then A is concave up.

Let f be a differentiable function and

$$A(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

If f is increasing, then A is concave up.

Follow-up. What can you say if f is decreasing?