1. 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 f is increasing, then A is concave up.

- 3. Suppose we want to calculate $\int x^3 \cos(x^4) dx$ using substitution. What substitution should we use?
- (A) $u = \cos(x)$
- (B) $u = \cos(x^4)$
- (C) $u = x^4$
- (D) None of the above

- 4. Suppose we want to calculate $\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx$ using substitution. What substitution should we use?
- (A) $u = \ln(x)$
- (B) $u = x \ln(x)$
- (C) u = 1/x
- (D) None of the above

$$\int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = \int_1^e u \, du.$$

- 6. Suppose we want to calculate $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$ using substitution. What substitution should we use?
- (A) $u = \ln(x)$
- (B) $u = x \ln(x)$
- (C) u = 1/x
- (D) None of the above

$$\int_0^1 x(x+1)^9 dx = \int_1^2 (u^{10} - u^9) du.$$

For any positive integer n, we have

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin x)^n \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

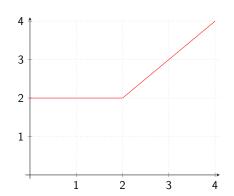
Let f be a differentiable function and

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

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

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

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



10. True or False?

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