

1:

$$a: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n (5(x_i^*)^3 - 3(x_i^*)^2) \Delta x \quad \text{OVER } [0, 2]$$

$$\int_0^2 5x^3 - 3x^2 dx = \text{DEFINITE INTEGRAL}$$

$$F = \frac{5}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{3}x^3$$

$$a=0$$

$$b=2$$

$$F(b) = \frac{5}{4} 2^4 - \frac{3}{4} 2^4 \rightarrow \frac{5}{4} (8) - \frac{3}{4} (16) \rightarrow \frac{40}{4} - \frac{48}{4} \rightarrow \frac{160}{12} - \frac{144}{12} \rightarrow \frac{16}{12} \rightarrow \frac{4}{3}$$

$$F(a) = 0$$

$$F(b) - F(a) = \frac{4}{3} - 0 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$b: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin(2x_i) \cos(2x_i) \Delta x \quad \text{OVER } [0, \pi]$$

$$\int_0^\pi \sin(2x) \cos(2x) dx$$

$$F(x) = -\cos(2x) \sin(2x)$$

$$F(b) = -\cos(2\pi) \sin(2\pi) \rightarrow -1(0) = 0$$

$$F(a) = -\cos(0) \sin(0) \rightarrow -1(0) = 0$$

$$F(b) - F(a) = 0 - 0 = 0$$

2:

$$a: \int_0^3 x^3 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^*)^4 \Delta x \quad \text{OVER } [0, 3]$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{3}{n}$$

$$x_i = 0 + i \Delta x \rightarrow \frac{3i}{n}$$

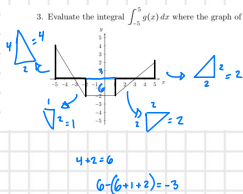
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{9i^4}{n^4} \cdot \frac{3}{n} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{27i^4}{n^5}$$

$$b: \int_\pi^{3\pi/2} \sin(x) \cos(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin(x_i) \cos(x_i) \Delta x$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{3\pi/2 - \pi}{n} \rightarrow \frac{3\pi/2 - 2\pi/2}{n} \rightarrow \frac{\pi/2}{n} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2n}$$

$$x_i = \pi + i \Delta x \rightarrow \pi + \frac{\pi i}{2n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi i}{2n}\right) \cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi i}{2n}\right) \frac{\pi}{2n}$$

3. Evaluate the integral  $\int_{-5}^5 g(x) dx$  where the graph of  $y = g(x)$  is shown below.4. Evaluate the integral  $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} f(x) dx$  where the graph of  $y = f(x)$  is shown below.

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$0.1 : 1.57079632679 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$6 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 14.1371667411 \rightarrow \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

$$(5\pi - 4) = 11.7079632679$$

5.

$$a: \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1x+1)^3} dx \rightarrow u = 1x+1 \rightarrow du = 1dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{u} du = dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2} du \rightarrow \frac{1}{11} \int \frac{1}{u^3} du \rightarrow \frac{1}{11} \left[ -\frac{1}{2u^2} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{11} \left[ -\frac{1}{2(1)^2} - \left( -\frac{1}{2(2)^2} \right) \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{11} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{11} \left[ -\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{11} \left[ -\frac{3}{8} \right] \rightarrow \frac{143}{264}$$

$$b: \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1x+1)} dx \quad u = 1x+1 \rightarrow du = 1dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{u} du = dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{u} du \rightarrow \frac{1}{11} \int \frac{1}{u} du \rightarrow \frac{1}{11} \int \frac{1}{1x+1} du \rightarrow \frac{1}{11} \ln(u) \rightarrow \frac{\ln(1x+1)}{11} \rightarrow \frac{\ln(12)}{11} - \frac{\ln(1)}{11} \rightarrow \frac{\ln(12)}{11} - \frac{0}{11} \rightarrow \frac{\ln(12)}{11}$$

$$c: \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta d\theta \quad u = \cos \theta \rightarrow du = -\sin \theta d\theta \rightarrow d\theta = -\frac{1}{\sin \theta} du$$

$$- \int \frac{u^3 \sin \theta}{\sin \theta} du \rightarrow - \int u^3 du \rightarrow -\frac{u^4}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{\cos^4 \theta}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{\cos^4(\pi/4)}{4} - \left( -\frac{\cos^4(0)}{4} \right) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

d  $\int e^t \sin(e^t) \cos(e^t) dt$   $v = \sin(e^t)$   
 $du = e^t \cos(e^t) dt \rightarrow dt = \frac{e^{-t}}{\cos(e^t)}$   
 $\int v du \rightarrow \frac{v^2}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\sin^2(e^t)}{2} + C}$

e  $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 5} dx$   $v = e^x + 5$   
 $du = e^x dx \rightarrow du \frac{1}{e^x} = dx$   
 $\int \frac{e^x}{v} \frac{1}{e^x} du \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{v} du \rightarrow \ln(v) \rightarrow \boxed{\ln(e^x + 5) + C}$

f  $\int \frac{e^x + 5}{e^x} dx \rightarrow \int \frac{e^x}{e^x} dx + \int \frac{5}{e^x} dx \rightarrow x + \int 5e^{-x} dx \rightarrow x + \int 5e^{-x} dx \rightarrow x + \int 5e^{-x} dx \rightarrow x + \int 5e^{-x} dx \rightarrow x + \int 5e^{-x} dx$   
 $du = -dx \rightarrow dx = -du$   
 $-5 \int e^u du \rightarrow -5e^u \rightarrow -5e^{-x} + C \rightarrow \boxed{x - 5e^{-x} + C}$

g.  $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 \theta \tan^3 \theta d\theta$   
 $v = \tan \theta$   
 $du = \sec^2 \theta d\theta \rightarrow d\theta = \frac{du}{\sec^2 \theta}$   $\sin$   
 $\int v^2 dv \rightarrow \frac{v^3}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\tan^3 \theta}{3} + C \rightarrow \frac{\tan^3(\pi/4)}{3} - \frac{\tan^3(0)}{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$

h.  $\int_e^9 \frac{3}{x \sqrt{\ln x + 7}} dx$   $v = \ln x + 7$   
 $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 $dx = du x$

POWER RULE:  $\frac{v^{n+1}}{n+1}$

$\int \frac{3}{x \sqrt{v}} \frac{1}{x} dx \rightarrow \int \frac{3}{v \sqrt{v}} \rightarrow \int \frac{3}{v^{3/2}} \rightarrow 3 \int \frac{1}{v^{3/2}} \rightarrow 3 \left( \frac{v^{-1/2}}{-1/2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{9 v^{-1/2}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{9(\ln(e) + 7)^{-1/2}}{2} - \frac{9(\ln(9) + 7)^{-1/2}}{2}$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{9(1+7)^{-1/2}}{2} - \frac{9(8)^{-1/2}}{2} - \frac{9(4)}{2}$   
 $\rightarrow 18 - \frac{9(6)^{1/2}}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{36 - 9\sqrt{36}}{2}}$