1. Find the most general antiderivative of the function.
   (a) $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$
   (b) $f(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x^2}$
   (c) $f(x) = \sqrt{3x+4}$
   (d) $f(x) = \sec^2(2x) - 2\sin x + 3\cos x$
   (e) $f(x) = 2x\cos(x^2) - \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$
   (f) $f(🎃) = \ln 🎃$ (Hint: what is $(🎃 \ln 🎃)'$?)

2. Let $👻(x)$ be a function satisfying

$$👻''(x) = \sqrt{x+1}, \quad 👻'(0) = 👻(0) = 1.$$

   Find $👻(x)$.

3. What is the maximum area of a rectangle inscribed in a circle of radius 1?

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   (f) $f(\text{🎃}) = \ln \text{🎃}$ (Hint: what is $(\text{🎃} \ln \text{🎃})'$?)

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All $C$'s below are constants.
   (a) $F(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + C$
   (b) $F(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{x} + C$
   (c) $F(x) = \frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}(3x+4)^{3/2} + C = \frac{2}{9}(3x+4)^{3/2} + C$
   (d) Recall $\tan(x)' = \sec^2(x)$. $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}\tan(2x) + 2\cos x + 3\sin x + C$.
   (e) We have $(\text{🎃} \ln \text{🎃})' = \ln \text{🎃} + 1$, so $(\text{🎃} \ln \text{🎃} - \text{🎃})' = \ln \text{🎃}$ and antriderivative is $F(\text{🎃}) = \text{🎃} \ln \text{🎃} - \text{🎃} + C$.

2. Let $\text{👻}(x)$ be a function satisfying

$$\text{👻}''(x) = \sqrt{x+1}, \quad \text{👻}'(0) = \text{👻}(0) = 1.$$

Find $\text{👻}(x)$.

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From $\text{👻}''(x) = (\text{👻}'(x))' = \sqrt{x+1}$, we have $\text{👻}'(x) = \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{3/2} + C_1$, and $1 = \text{👻}'(0) = \frac{2}{3} + C_1$ gives $C_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \text{👻}'(x) = \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{3/2} + \frac{1}{3}$. Then we have $\text{👻}(x) = \frac{2}{5}\frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{5/2} + \frac{1}{3}x + C_2 = \frac{4}{15}(x+1)^{5/2} + \frac{1}{3}x + C_2$ and $1 = \text{👻}(0) = \frac{4}{15} + C_2$ gives $C_2 = \frac{11}{15}$. So the function is

$$\text{👻}(x) = \frac{4}{15}(x+1)^{5/2} + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{11}{15}.$$

3. What is the maximum area of a rectangle inscribed in a circle of radius 1?

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Let $a, b$ be the lengths of the sides of the rectangle. Then the length of the diagonal is $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$, and this equals 2 by the assumption. Since the area is $S = ab$, our goal is to maximize $ab$ under $\sqrt{a^2+b^2} = 2$. We can express $b$ in terms of $a$ as $b = \sqrt{4-a^2}$, and can view $S = ab = a\sqrt{4-a^2}$ as a function in $a$, where the domain of $S(a)$ is $0 < a < 2$. We have $S'(a) = \sqrt{4-a^2} + a\frac{1}{2}\frac{-2a}{\sqrt{4-a^2}} = \frac{4-2a^2}{\sqrt{4-a^2}}$, and the critical number of $S(a)$ is $S'(a) = \frac{4-2a^2}{\sqrt{4-a^2}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = \sqrt{2}$ (note that $a$ cannot be $-\sqrt{2}$ since length should be positive). One can check that $S(a)$ increases (resp. decreases) for $0 < a < \sqrt{2}$ (resp. $\sqrt{2} < 2$, hence $S$ attains its absolute maximum (not only local maximum) at $a = \sqrt{2}$, which is $S(\sqrt{2}) = 2$. So the maximum area is 2 that is attained by the square of length $\sqrt{2}$.