

§5.1-5.4: REVIEW OF INTEGRATION

1.] Find the derivative of the following functions:

a.) $A(x) = \int_0^x t^2 dt$

$$A'(x) = x^2$$

b.) $B(x) = \int_1^{x^4} \frac{1}{t^2} dt$

$$B'(x) = \frac{1}{(x^4)^2} \cdot 4x^3 = \frac{4}{x^5}$$

2.] Suppose $f'(x) = 4x^3 + 1$ and $f(1) = 2$. Find $f(x)$.

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 1 \quad \int \Rightarrow f(x) = x^4 + x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int f'(x) dx = \int 4x^3 + 1 dx \quad \Rightarrow f(1) = 1^4 + 1 + C \quad \boxed{f(x) = x^4 + x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = 2 + C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 0$$

3.] Compute the following definite integrals:

a.) $\int_0^2 5x^4 dx = x^5 \Big|_0^2 = 2^5 - 0^5 = \boxed{32}$

b.) $\int_0^1 (x + \sqrt{x}) dx = \int_0^1 x + x^{1/2} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3/2}x^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \boxed{\frac{7}{6}}$

c.) $\int_0^{\ln 8} e^x dx = e^x \Big|_0^{\ln(8)} = e^{\ln(8)} - e^0 = 8 - 1 = \boxed{7}$

$$d.) \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} 8 \csc^2(x) dx = 8(-\cot(x)) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2}$$

$$= -8 \cot(\pi/2) - (-8 \cot(\pi/4))$$

$$= -8(\infty) + 8(1)$$

$$= \boxed{8}$$

4.] Evaluate the following definite integrals. Use symmetry where necessary.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a.) } \int_{-2}^2 (x^9 - 3x^5 + 3x^2 - 10) dx \\
 = \int_{-2}^2 \underbrace{x^9 - 3x^5}_{\text{odd}} dx + \int_{-2}^2 \underbrace{3x^2 - 10}_{\text{even}} dx = 0 + 2 \int_0^2 (3x^2 - 10) dx \\
 = 2(x^3 - 10x) \Big|_0^2 \\
 = 2(2^3 - 20) = 2(8 - 20) = \boxed{-24}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b.) } \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\underbrace{\cos(x)}_{\text{Even}} + x \underbrace{\cos(x)}_{(-)} \underbrace{\sin^2(x)}_{(+)(+)}) dx \\
 = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(x) dx + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} x \cos(x) \sin^2(x) dx = 2(\sin(x)) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + 0 \\
 = \boxed{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c.) } \int_{-1}^1 \underbrace{(1 - |x|)}_{\text{even}} dx \\
 = 2 \int_0^1 (1 - |x|) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (1 - x) dx = 2(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2) \Big|_0^1 = 2(1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \boxed{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

note: on $[0,1]$, $|x| = x$

5.] Find the average value of the function $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ over the interval $[-1, 3]$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{f} &= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \\
 \bar{f} &= \frac{1}{3-(-1)} \int_{-1}^3 x^2 + 1 dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^3 = \frac{1}{4}(9+3) - \frac{1}{4}(-\frac{1}{3}-1) = 3 - \frac{1}{4}(-\frac{4}{3}) \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{10}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

6.] Find the average value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ over the interval $[-1, 1]$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{f} &= \frac{1}{1-(-1)} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan(x) \Big|_0^1 = \arctan(1) - \arctan(0) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$