

1. Find f if $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 8x + 2$,
 $f(1) = 1$, $f(2) = 0$.
2. Find the average value of $f(x) = \frac{3}{(1+2x)^2}$
on the interval $[1, 5]$.
3. Using complete sentences, state the definition of the definite integral. Please be sure to include all important details.
4. Given the graph of f be able to evaluate an integral by interpreting it in terms of areas.
5. Use Part I of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to find the derivative of

$$h(x) = \int_{x^2}^0 \sqrt{1+r^3} dr.$$

6. Evaluate the following integrals, if they exist. If they do not exist, tell why.

(a) $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(3-5x)^2}$

(b) $\int_8^{27} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x}-1)^4}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx$

(c) $\int \left(5x^{-1/3} + 2 \sin x + \csc^2 3x\right) dx$

(d) $\int \sec^3 4x \tan 4x dx$

(e) $\int \frac{y^4 - 2y^2 - 1}{\sqrt{y}} dy$

(f) $\int (x+2)(3x^2+12x+5)^8 dx$

7. Find the area bounded by the curves $y = x + 1$, $y = (x - 1)^2$, $x = -1$, and $x = 2$.

8. **SET-UP ONLY:** Find the area bounded by $y^2 = -4x$ and $y = 2x + 4$.

9. The velocity function (in meters per second) is given for a particle moving along a line. Find the distance travelled by the particle during the given time interval.

$$v(t) = t^2 + 2t - 15, \quad 1 \leq t \leq 5$$

ANSWERS

- $f(x) = x^4 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + x^2 - \frac{29}{3}x + 10$
- $\frac{1}{11}$
- See handout from section 5.2
- See instructor. These are like problems #33 and #34 on page 338.
- $-2x\sqrt{1+x^6}$
- $\frac{1}{14}$
 - $\frac{93}{5}$
 - $\frac{15}{2}x^{2/3} - 2\cos x - \frac{1}{3}\cot 3x + C$
 - $\frac{\sec^3 4x}{12} + C$
 - $\frac{2}{9}y^{9/2} - \frac{4}{5}y^{5/2} - 2y^{1/2} + C$
 - $\frac{1}{54}(3x^2 + 12x + 5)^9 + C$
- $\frac{31}{6}$
- $\int_{-4}^2 \left(-\frac{1}{4}y^2 - \frac{y}{2} + 2 \right) dy$
- 32 meters