## Name:

Math 126

## Homework Assignment 4

1. Find the derivative of the function f defined by  $f(x) = \int_0^{3x^2} \ln(1+t^2) dt$ .

Using the FTC and the chain rule, we find that  

$$g'(x) = ln(1 + (\exists x^2)^2) \cdot G x$$
  
 $= G \times ln(1 + 9 x^4).$ 

2. Determine  $F''(\pi/18)$  given that  $F(x) = \int_{x}^{2\pi} f(t) dt$  and  $f(x) = \int_{1}^{3x} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ .  $F'(x) = -\int_{2\pi}^{x} f(t) dt$   $f'(x) = \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \quad b\gamma FTC$   $F'(x) = -f(x) \quad b\gamma FTC$  F''(x) = -f'(x)  $f''(x) = -\frac{\sin(3x)}{x}$  and thus  $F''(\frac{\pi}{18}) = -\frac{\sin(7x_{0})}{7x_{18}} = -\frac{18}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{9}{\pi}$ 

3. Evaluate 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^4} \int_0^x \sin(6t^3) dt$$
.  

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^4} \int_0^x \sin(6t^3) dt = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin(6t^3) dt}{x^4} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x \to 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ z \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

4. Find an integral expression for a function f such that f(4) = 0 and  $f'(x) = e^{-2x^2}$ .

By the FTC, the function 
$$f(x) = \int_{4}^{x} e^{-at^{2}} dt$$
  
has the desired properties.