

1. Evaluate  $\int_2^4 \frac{8}{x^3} dx$ . By the FTC, we have

$$\int_2^4 \frac{8}{x^3} dx = -\frac{4}{x^2} \Big|_2^4 = -\frac{1}{4} - (-1) = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\left[ 8x^{-3} \rightarrow \frac{8}{-2} x^{-2} = -4x^{-2} \right]$$

2. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 (2x^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}) dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (2x^2 + x^{1/3}) dx &= \left( \frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{3}{4} x^{4/3} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \frac{17}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

FTC  
evaluate

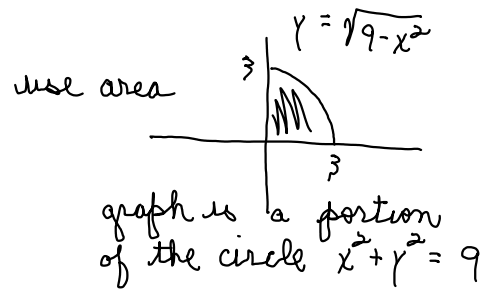
3. Evaluate  $\int_0^4 \frac{3}{x+4} dx$ . Using the FTC,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \frac{3}{x+4} dx &= 3 \ln|x+4| \Big|_0^4 \\ &= 3 (\ln 8 - \ln 4) \\ &= 3 \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \ln \frac{8}{4} = \ln 8 - \ln 4 \right]$$

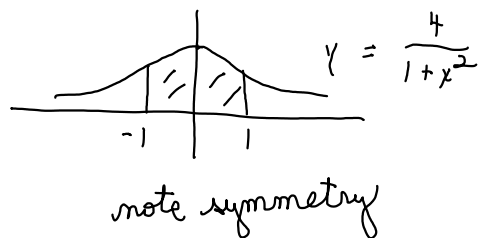
4. Evaluate  $\int_0^3 8\sqrt{9-x^2} dx$ . (Please think first.)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 8\sqrt{9-x^2} dx &= 8 \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx \\ &= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 3^2 \\ &= 18\pi. \end{aligned}$$



5. Find the area of the region under the curve  $y = 4/(1+x^2)$  and above the  $x$ -axis on the interval  $[-1, 1]$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= 8 \arctan x \Big|_0^1 \quad \text{FTC} \\ &= 8 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) \\ &= 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$



The area under the curve is  $2\pi$  square units.

6. Create and solve your own simple "evaluate an integral" problem.

many options here  
for variety, maybe one using  $e^x$  or  $\sin(2x)$ , etc