## Review Questions, 5.3-5.5 Plus a few others!

You should also look through your homework questions and previous quizzes. For more problems like the ones on this sheet, see the Chapter 5 Review, p 426

1. True or False, and give a short reason:

(a) If f and g are continuous on 
$$[a, b]$$
, then  

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) + g(x) \, dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx + \int_{a}^{b} g(x) \, dx$$
(b) If f and g are continuous on  $[a, b]$ , then  

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x) \, dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx \cdot \int_{a}^{b} g(x) \, dx$$
(c) If f is continuous on  $[a, b]$  then

- (c) If f is continuous on [a,b], then  $\int_{a}^{b} xf(x) \, dx = x \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx$
- (d) If f' is continuous on [-1, 4], then  $\int_{-1}^{4} f'(w) dw = f(4) - f(-1)$ (e)  $\int_{-2}^{1} \frac{1}{x^4} dx = -\frac{3}{8}$
- (f) All continuous functions have derivatives.
- (g) All continuous functions have antiderivatives.
- (h) If v(t) is velocity at time t, then the distance traveled between times 3 and 7 is given by  $\int_{3}^{7} v(t) dt$
- (i) Even though the function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x < 1\\ 3+x & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

is not continuous at x = 1, we can compute  $t^2$ 

$$\int_0 f(x) \, dx.$$

2. Compare the notation:

(a) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$$
  
(b)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt$   
(c)  $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dx} f(x) dx$   
(d)  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dt$ 

3. Evaluate, where possible. If not, state why:

(a) 
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

(b) 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{(x^{2}-1)^{2}} dx$$
  
(c) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{3}^{3^{x}} t dt$$
  
(d) 
$$\int (1-x)\sqrt{2x-x^{2}} dx$$
  
(e) 
$$\int \frac{\cos(\ln(x))}{x} dx$$
  
(f) 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^{x}}{x+1}\right) dx$$
  
(g) 
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} |\sin(x)| dx$$
  
(h) 
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^{4}}} dx$$
  
(i) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{2x}^{3x+1} \sin(t^{4}) dt$$
  
(j) 
$$\int \frac{x^{2}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

c2

- 4. If f is continuous and  $\int_0^4 f(x) dx = 10$ , find  $\int_0^2 f(2x) dx$
- 5. If  $g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t+t^2} dt$ , find where g is concave up.

6. If 
$$\int_{0}^{6} f(x) dx = 10$$
 and  $\int_{0}^{4} f(x) dx = 7$ , find  $\int_{4}^{6} f(x) dx$ .

## **Challenge Problems!**

If you breezed through the previous questions, and are looking for something more challenging, try these!

1.

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \int_0^x \left( \int_1^{\sin(t)} \sqrt{1+u^4} \, du \right) \, dt$$

2. If f is a differentiable function so that:  $\int_0^x f(t) dt = (f(x))^2 \text{ for all } x, \text{ find } f.$ 

3. Find

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{2}^{2+h} \sqrt{1+t^3} \, dt$$