

You have 20 minutes to take this quiz. Each problem will be graded for clarity of work as well as correctness, so show all work **clearly and in order**. Circle or otherwise indicate your final answers. Please note that there are problems on both the front and the back of this page.

1. (4 points) Circle “FTC” if a statement is equivalent to the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, and circle “NOT” otherwise. (You may assume that all functions named are continuous).

(a) **FTC** **NOT** If $f'(x) = F(x)$ then $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$.

(b) **FTC** **NOT** If $f'(x) = F(x)$ then $\int_a^b F(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$.

(c) **FTC** **NOT** $\int_a^b h''(x) dx = [h'(x)]_a^b$.

(d) **FTC** **NOT** $\int_a^b g(x) dx = \left[\int g(x) dx \right]_a^b$.

2. (4 points) Define the function $A(x) = \int_1^x 3 - x dx$ for $x \in [1, 6]$.

(a) Illustrate $A(4)$ graphically. (Hint: First you'll have to sketch a graph of the function $f(x) = 3 - x$.)

(b) On what interval is the function $A(x)$ positive, and why?

Turn over for more...

3. (6 points) Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus and the method of integration by substitution to find the exact value of:

$$\int_0^3 x(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx.$$

Show all work clearly, including the steps where you make the substitution (*i.e.* the change of variables).

4. (6 points) Fill in each of the blanks below (your answers should *not* involve an integral sign). You may assume that a and b are real numbers and that any functions named are continuous.

(a) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$

(b) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^{x^2} f(t) dt \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$

(c) $\int f'(u(x))u'(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$