

1. (3 points each) Suppose that f is an odd function which is integrable on the interval $[-5, 5]$. If

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 4 \text{ and } \int_2^3 f(x) dx = 10, \text{ then evaluate the following quantities.}$$

(a) $\int_0^5 f(x) dx + \int_5^3 f(x) dx$

(b) $\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx$

(c) $\int_{-2}^2 f(|x|) dx$

2. (10 points each) Evaluate the following definite integrals. Simplify each answer.

(a) $\int_2^{18} \frac{1}{2x} dx$

(b) $\int_0^1 \frac{8}{1+x^2} dx$

3. (10 points each) Evaluate the following indefinite integrals.

(a) $\int \frac{12x}{1+3x^2} dx$

(b) $\int \tan x \sec^5 x \, dx$

4. (5 points) Evaluate the following indefinite integral.

$$\int 2x^5(x^2 + 1)^{35} \, dx$$

5. (5 points each) Let \mathbf{R} be the finite region bounded by the graph of $f(x) = 5x - x^2$ and the x -axis on the interval $[0, 5]$. Set up, but do not evaluate, definite integrals which represent the given quantities. Use proper notation.

(a) The average value of f on the interval $[0, 5]$.

(b) The area of \mathbf{R} .

(c) The volume of the solid obtained when \mathbf{R} is revolved around the horizontal line $y = -10$.

(d) The volume of the solid obtained when \mathbf{R} is revolved around the vertical line $x = 8$.

6. (5 points) Fill in the missing information for the following theorem.

Rolle's Theorem

Let f be a function that satisfies the following three hypotheses:

- (1) f is continuous on the closed interval $[a, b]$.
- (2) f is differentiable on the open interval (a, b) .
- (3) _____ .

Then there is a number c in (a, b) such that _____ .

7. (5 points) If Newton's Method is used to approximate a solution to the equation $f(x) = 0$, then it generates a sequence of approximations $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots$. Which one of the following correctly shows how x_n can be used to determine the next approximation x_{n+1} ?

- (a) $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + f(x_n)}{f(x_n)}$
- (b) $x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{f'(x_n)}{f(x_n)}$
- (c) $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$
- (d) $x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$
- (e) $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n - f'(x_n)}{f(x_n)}$
- (f) $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f'(x_n)}{f(x_n)}$
- (g) $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n - f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$
- (h) $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$

8. (5 points) Fill in the missing information to show that the given definite integral can be expressed as the limit of a Riemann sum. The only variables appearing in your limit should be n and k . You do not need to evaluate this limit.

$$\int_2^6 (x^5 + 8)^4 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\quad \right]$$

9. (6 points) Suppose that a polynomial f satisfies the following conditions.

- $f(1) = 8$
- $f'(1) = 2$
- $f''(1) = 3$
- $f'''(1) = 5$

Use a linear approximation to estimate the value of $f(0.8)$. Simplify and write your answer in decimal form.

10. (5 points) Suppose that F and F' are each differentiable (and thus continuous) everywhere and that r and s are constants. Circle the choice below which most clearly states part 2 of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

(a) $\int_r^s F'(t) dt = F'(r) - F'(s)$

(b) $\int_r^s F(t) dt = F'(r) - F'(s)$

(c) $\int_r^s F'(t) dt = F(r) - F(s)$

(d) $\int_r^s F(t) dt = F(r) - F(s)$

(e) $\int_r^s F'(t) dt = F'(s) - F'(r)$

(f) $\int_r^s F(t) dt = F'(s) - F'(r)$

(g) $\int_r^s F'(t) dt = F(s) - F(r)$

(h) $\int_r^s F(t) dt = F(s) - F(r)$

Students – do not write on this page!

- 1. (9 points) _____
- 2a. (10 points) _____
- 2b. (10 points) _____
- 3a. (10 points) _____
- 3b. (10 points) _____
- 4. (5 points) _____
- 5a. (5 points) _____
- 5b. (5 points) _____
- 5c. (5 points) _____
- 5d. (5 points) _____
- 6. (5 points) _____
- 7. (5 points) _____
- 8. (5 points) _____
- 9. (6 points) _____
- 10. (5 points) _____

TOTAL (100 points) _____