
HOMEWORK DAY 24 – *Antiderivatives (§3.9)*

1. Find the most general antiderivative for the following functions

(a) $f(x) = 6x^5 - 8x^4 - 9x^2 - 3$

(b) $f(x) = 3x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \pi x + \sqrt{2}$

(c) $f(x) = 4x^{-2/3} - 2x^{5/3}, \quad x > 0$

(d) $f(x) = (x - 5)^2$

(e) $f(x) = \sin(4x)$

$$(f) f(t) = \sqrt[4]{t} + \sqrt[4]{x}, \quad t, x > 0$$

$$(g) f(s) = \frac{4 - 2s + \sqrt{s}}{s^{1/2}}, \quad s > 0$$

2. Find f .

$$(a) f'(x) = \sqrt{x} - 2, \quad f(9) = 4$$

$$(b) f'(x) = 5x^{2/3}, \quad f(8) = 21$$

(c) $f'(t) = t + \frac{1}{t^3}$, $t > 0$, $f(1) = 6$

(d) $f'(\theta) = \sec \theta(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)$, $f(\pi/4) = 1$, $\theta \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$

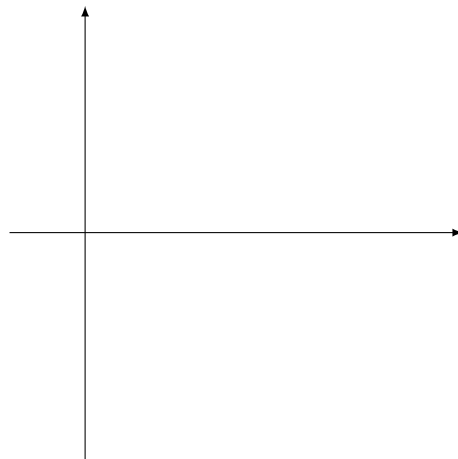
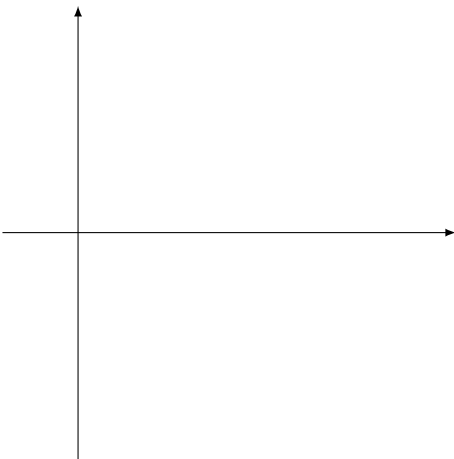
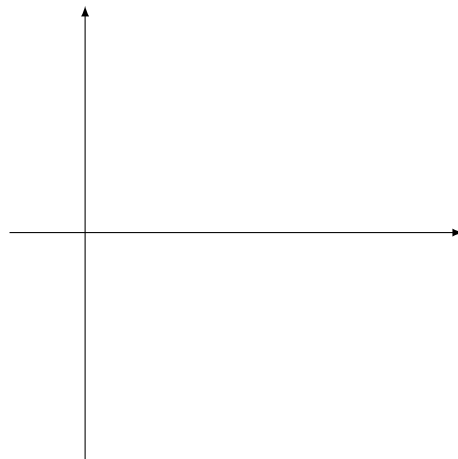
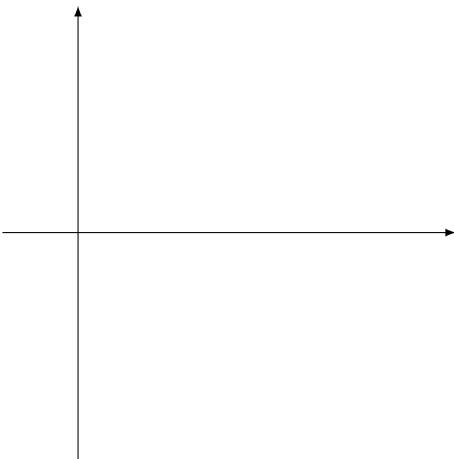
(e) $f''(x) = 8x^3 + 5$, $f(1) = 0$, $f'(1) = 8$

(f) $f''(t) = \cos t + \sin t$, $f(0) = 3$, $f'(0) = 4$

3. Draw the plots of the two functions one below the other. (Label all axes.)

(a) §3.9: 53

(b) 3.9: 55



HOMEWORK DAY 25 – *The Area and Distance Problems (§4.1)*

4. §4.1: 2

5. Use the left-endpoint rule with $n = 6$ to approximate the area under $y = \sin x$ between $x = 0$ and $x = \pi$. Simplify your answer as much as possible without using a calculator. Draw a diagram that illustrates what the sum represents.

6. §4.1: 13

7. (a) Sketch a graph of $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

(b) Use your graph to show that the area A under the graph, over the interval $x \in [-2, 2]$, is bounded above and below by

$$\frac{4}{5} < A < 4$$

(c) Find better upper and lower bounds for A .

8. Evaluate the following sums.

$$(a) \sum_{k=2}^5 \frac{2k}{k-1}$$

$$(b) \sum_{j=0}^5 j^2 \sin(j\pi/6)$$

$$(c) \sum_{k=3}^{100} 2$$

$$(d) \sum_{j=1}^{1000} j$$

9. Use summation notation to express the sums

(a) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}$

(b) $3 + 6 + 9 + 12 + 15$

(c) $2/5 + 3/7 + 4/9 + 5/11$

10. Which is larger, $\sum_{j=1}^N j^2$ or $\sum_{j=1}^{N^2} j$? Explain why.