

**Mathematics 141 Test #3**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Show your work to get credit.** An answer with no work will not get credit.

(1) (30 points) Compute the following antiderivatives.

(a)  $\int (4x^5 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 5) dx$

\_\_\_\_\_

(b)  $\int (3 \cos \theta + 4 \sin \theta) d\theta$

\_\_\_\_\_

(c)  $\int \sqrt{t} dt$

\_\_\_\_\_

(d)  $\int \frac{7}{y^4} dy$

\_\_\_\_\_

(e)  $\int \frac{3s^2 - 4s}{s^4} ds$

\_\_\_\_\_

(f)  $\int x\sqrt{x^2 + 4} dx$

\_\_\_\_\_

(g)  $\int \frac{\sin \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^3} d\theta$

\_\_\_\_\_

(h)  $\int (y^2 + 1)\sqrt{y^3 + 3y + 1} dy$

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) (20 points) Compute the following definite integrals.

(a)  $\int_0^2 (3x^2 + 2x + 1) dx$

\_\_\_\_\_

(b)  $\int_0^4 \sqrt{4t + 1} dt$

\_\_\_\_\_

(c)  $\int_0^\pi \sin(\theta/2) d\theta$

\_\_\_\_\_

(d)  $\int_{-1}^2 \frac{5x dx}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) (5 points) Find the function  $F(x)$  such that  $F'(x) = 2 + 4x^3$  and  $F(1) = 5$ .

$F(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(4) (5 points) Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2x}{3y}$ , and  $y(1) = 2$ .

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) (5 points) Compute  $\sum_{k=2}^5 3k - 2$ .

\_\_\_\_\_

(6) (10 points)

(a) State the mean value theorem.

(b) Show that  $|\cos(3b) - \cos(3a)| \leq 3|b - a|$ .

(7) (5 points) Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 2; \\ 4 - x, & 2 < x < 6. \end{cases}$

Then find  $\int_0^6 f(x) dx$ .

\_\_\_\_\_

(8) (10 points)

(a) State the first form of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

(b) Compute the following:

(i)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_4^x \sin(t^2) dt$

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_3^{x^2+1} \sin(t) dt$

\_\_\_\_\_

(9) (10 points) Find the area between the curves  $y = 2x$  and  $y = x^2$ . HINT: Draw the graph and see where the two curves intersect.

Area= \_\_\_\_\_

(10) (5 points) If  $a$  is a constant, then compute  $\int_0^a (a-x)^4 dx$