## **WORKSHEET** I

## REVIEW

1. Find the area of the region bounded by the x-axis and the curve

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{x} - 1)(\mathbf{x} - 3)$$

Sketch!

- 2. Find the area under one arch of the curve  $y = \sin 4x$  *Sketch!*
- 3. Find the area bounded between the curves  $y = x^2/2$  and y = x + 4.
- 4. Evaluate by first interpreting as area:

$$\int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{9 - x^2} \, dx$$

5. Evaluate

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^3 \sqrt{5 + x^2} \, dx$$

(*Hint:* Think about the area interpretation of this integral.)

6. Evaluate

$$\int_{-1}^{1} |3x+1| \, dx$$

Sketch!

7. Show that

$$450 > \int_{1}^{3} x^{3} \sqrt{1 + x^{6}} \, dx > 300$$

8. Using the *Fundamental Theorem of Calculus*, compute the derivative of the function

$$F(x) = \int_{1}^{x} \sin(t^2) dt$$

9. Suppose that Charlotte, the spider, travels along the x-axis from time t = 0 until t = 3 hrs and that her velocity function is given by:

$$v(t) = t(1+t^2)^{1/2}$$
 mph.

How far does Charlotte travel during these three hours?



10. Using the method of *judicious guessing* or *substitution*, evaluate each of the following indefinite integrals:

(a) 
$$\int \tan(4x) \sec^2(4x) dx$$

(b) 
$$\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$$

(c) 
$$\int \frac{x^2 - 5}{x + 2} dx$$

(d) 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x} dx$$

11. Find the *maximum* value of the function  $G(x) = -x^4 \ln x$ .

12. *Sketch* the curve below, finding all zeroes, singularities, horizontal and vertical asymptotes.

$$y = \frac{(x-1)^2 (2x-3)^3}{(x+1)(x-2)^4}$$

13. Sketch the following curve, finding all *local extrema* and *points* of *inflection*. Where is the function *concave up*? *concave down*?Find *global extrema* if they exist.

$$y = x^3 e^{-2x}$$

14. Compute the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{\cos x - 1}$$

15. Find the point on the line x/a + y/b = 1 that is *closest* to the origin.

16. Find the values of p and q for which the function

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^3 + \mathbf{p}\mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{q}\mathbf{x}$$

- (a) has a *local max* at x = -1 and a *local min* at x = 3.
- (b) has a *local min* at x = 4 and a *point of inflection* at x = 1.
- 17. Express the following as a Riemann integral and evaluate:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{100}$$

- 18. Give the definitions of the hyperbolic functions  $\sinh x$ ,  $\cosh x$ ,  $\tanh x$  and  $\operatorname{sech} x$ . Prove that  $(\cosh x)^2 - (\sinh x)^2 = 1$  and  $1 - (\tanh x)^2 = (\operatorname{sech} x)^2$ .
- 19. Find the *area* of the region bounded by the curves  $y = x^{2016}$  and  $y = x^{2015}$ . Sketch!

20. Find 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3(2x-5)^4(x^2-4x+2015)^2(3x+5)}{(x+11)^5(x+99)^2(5x+1)^2}$$

Twice and thrice over, as they say, good is it to repeat and review what is good.

– Plato

