

Test 1

This test is graded out of 45 marks. No books, notes, graphing calculators or cell phones are allowed. You must show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work. If you need more space for your answer use the back of the page.

Formulae:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c = cn \quad \text{where } c \text{ is a constant} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

Question 1. (5 marks) Evaluate using the definition of the definite integral

$$\int_1^2 -3x^2 + 2x - 1 \, dx.$$

Question 2. (5 marks) Evaluate the definite integral:

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/6} |\tan \theta| d\theta$$

Question 3. (5 marks) Evaluate the indefinite integral:

$$\int 2(z^2 + z)e^{4z^3 + 6z^2} dz$$

Question 4. (5 marks) Find the average value of the function

$$f(x) = (3x^2 + 1) \arctan x$$

on the interval $[0, 1]$.

Question 5. (5 marks) Evaluate the expression:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_{2x}^{\csc 3x} u(\tan u)^u du \right]$$

Question 6. (5 marks) Evaluate the indefinite integral:

$$\int x \sec 2x \tan 2x \, dx$$

Question 7. (5 marks) Estimate the area under the graph of $f(x) = 4 - (x + 2)^2$ from $x = -4$ to $x = -1$ using three rectangles and using midpoints. Sketch the curve and the approximating rectangles.

Question 8. (5 marks) Prove: If $f(x)$ is an odd integrable function on $[-a, a]$ then

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

Question 9. (5 marks) If $f(0) = g(0) = 0$ and f'' and g'' are continuous, show that

$$\int_0^a f(x)g''(x) dx = f(a)g'(a) - f'(a)g(a) + \int_0^a f''(x)g(x) dx$$

Bonus Question. (3 marks)

Evaluate:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{\pi}^{x+h} \arctan(t) dt - \int_{\pi}^x \arctan(t) dt}{h \cosh h}$$