

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:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{\sqrt{x}} - e^x dx$$

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

$$\int z^2 \sqrt{z-1} dz$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^4 + 9}$$

on the interval $[0, \sqrt{3}]$

Question 5. (5 marks + 1 bonus mark to simplify completely) Evaluate the expression:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_{-\sin x}^{\sin x} t \cos t^9 dt \right]$$

Question 6. (5 marks) Suppose $f(x)$ is continuous over the real numbers and

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 131.$$

Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\pi/6} \cos(3x) f(\sin(3x)) dx.$$

Question 7. (5 marks) Evaluate the indefinite integral:

$$\int x^2 \arcsin x dx$$

Question 8. (5 marks) Evaluate the definite integral:

$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/8} \theta \sec 2\theta \tan 2\theta \, d\theta$$

Question 9. (5 marks) Prove: If $f(x)$ is a continuous function then

$$\int_a^b f(x) + g(x) \, dx = \int_a^b f(x) \, dx + \int_a^b g(x) \, dx.$$

Bonus Question. (3 marks)

If $f(x)$ is a continuous function on a certain domain and satisfies

$$0 = \int_{101}^x f(t) dt - \operatorname{arcsec}(\ln x) - \int_x^{102} (t^2 + 1)f(t) dt$$

then find $f(x)$ and state its domain.