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Problem 1. Use the properties of definite integrals to solve the integrals.

a) Given  $\int_1^0 \ln(x) dx = \int_4^e \ln(x) dx$ , find  $\int_0^e \ln(x) dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^e \ln(x) dx &= \int_0^1 \ln(x) dx + \int_1^e \ln(x) dx \\ &= -\int_1^e \ln(x) dx + \int_1^e \ln(x) dx = \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$

b) Given  $\int_0^a x^3 dx = \frac{a^4}{4}$  find  $\int_1^2 2x^3 dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 x^3 dx &= \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \int_1^2 x^3 dx \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2^4}{4} &= \frac{1^4}{4} + \int_1^2 x^3 dx \Rightarrow \frac{16-1}{4} = \frac{15}{4} = \int_1^2 x^3 dx \\ \Rightarrow \int_1^2 2x^3 dx &= 2\left(\frac{15}{4}\right) = \boxed{\frac{15}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

c) Given  $\int_0^a x^4 dx = \frac{a^5}{5}$ , find  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^4}{2} dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx &= -\int_0^{-1} x^4 dx + \int_0^1 x^4 dx = -\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{2}{5} \\ \text{so } \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^4}{2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

d) Given  $\int_0^a \sin(x) dx = 1 - \cos(a)$  and that  $f(x) = \sin(x)$  is an odd function (this means that  $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$ ), find  $\int_1^\pi \sin(-x) dx$ .

$$\int_0^\pi \sin(x) dx = \int_0^1 \sin(x) dx + \int_1^\pi \sin(x) dx$$

$$1 - \cos(\pi) = (1 - \cos(1)) + \int_1^\pi \sin(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \cos(1) = \int_1^\pi \sin(x) dx$$

$$\text{so } \int_1^\pi \sin(-x) dx = -\int_1^\pi \sin(x) dx = \boxed{-1 - \cos(1)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(t) dt \right] = f(h(x))h'(x) - f(g(x))g'(x)$$

Problem 2. Use Leibniz's rule to solve the following integrals.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_1^x (1+t) dt &= (1+x)(1) - (1+1)(0) \\ &= 1+x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^3 (1+t) dt &= (1+3)(0) - (1+x)(1) \\ &= -1-x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{2-x^2}^{x+x^3} (t^2-1) dt &= 2x^8 + 7x^6 + 2x^5 + x^4 - 8x^3 - 2x^2 + 6x \\ &= \int_0^{2-x^2} (t^2-1) dt + \int_0^{x+x^3} (t^2-1) dt \\ &= -((2-x^2)^2-1)(-2x) + ((x+x^3)^2-1)(1+3x^2) \\ &= (2x)(4x^2+x^4) + (x^2+2x^4+x^6-1)(1+3x^2) \\ &= 2x^5 - 8x^3 + 6x + 3x^8 + 7x^6 + x^4 - 2x^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^3-2x}^{1+x^2} (t+1) dt &= (1+x^2+1)(2x) - (x^3-2x+1)(3x^2-2) \\ &= 2x^3 + 4x - (3x^5 - 8x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x - 2) \\ &= -3x^5 + 10x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 \end{aligned}$$