

No books, notes or graphing calculators. Turn off your cell phones. Good luck!

- (5) 1. Compute the derivatives of the following functions

$$(a) [2pt] \quad g(x) = \int_0^x \sin t \, dt, \quad (b) [3pt] \quad h(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sin t \, dt.$$

Solution. 1a). By the FTC I, $g'(x) = \sin x$.

1b). Let $u(x) = x^2$, $h(u) = \int_0^u \sin t \, dt$. Then $h(x) = h(u(x))$. Applying chain rule to $h(u(x))$, we get

$$h'(x) = h'(u(x))u'(x). \quad (*)$$

By the FTC I, $h'(u) = \sin u$; we also compute $u'(x) = 2x$. Now, plug this into the formula (*) for $h'(x)$:

$$h'(x) = \sin u(x) \bullet 2x = 2x \sin x^2.$$

Since one can evaluate the integrals in 1a,b, there is an

Alternative Solution. 1a). We compute $g(x) = \int_0^x \sin t \, dt = -\cos t \Big|_0^x = -\cos x + \cos 0 = 1 - \cos x$.

Now just differentiate: $\frac{d}{dx}g(x) = (1 - \cos x)' = \sin x$.

1b). Again, evaluate the integral: $h(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sin t \, dt = -\cos t \Big|_0^{x^2} = -\cos(x^2) + \cos 0 = 1 - \cos(x^2)$.

Now differentiate: $\frac{d}{dx}h(x) = (1 - \cos(x^2))' = 2x \sin(x^2)$.

- (5) 2. Compute the definite integral $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2 \sec^2 \theta - 3 \cos \theta) \, d\theta$. Leave your answer in exact form.

$$\text{Solution. } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2 \sec^2 \theta - 3 \cos \theta) \, d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 3 \cos \theta \, d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta - 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \theta \, d\theta = 2 \tan \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - 3 \sin \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} =$$

$$2 \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 \tan 0 - 3 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + 3 \sin 0 = 2 - 0 - 3 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 0 = 2 - 3 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

3. [Bonus problem: 1 bonus point] Compute the definite integral $\int_{-4}^2 \sqrt{8 - 2x - x^2} \, dx$

Try to do this problem when you practice for the midterm. Ask your professor or TA for help if you need it!