

Topic 6.7 Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

SHOW ALL WORK ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER

Integration

In Exercises 1-4, use $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$. Find formulas for the functions represented by the definite integrals. **NOTE:** You are **NOT** taking the derivative.

1. $\int_2^x (12t^2 - 8t) dt$

3. $\int_1^{x^2} t dt$

2. $\int_{-\pi/4}^x \sec^2 \theta d\theta$

4. $\int_{3x}^{9x+2} e^{-u} du$

Fundamental Theorem of Calculus $\frac{d}{dx} \int_c^{g(x)} f(t) dt = f(g(x)) \bullet g'(x)$

In Exercises 5-8, calculate the derivative.

5. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \frac{t dt}{t+1}$

7. $\frac{d}{ds} \int_{-6}^{\cos s} u^4 du$

6. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^{1/x} \cos^3 t dt$

8. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^{x^3} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$

Applications of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus $\frac{d}{dx} \int_c^x f(t)dt$

9. Find $G(1)$, $G'(0)$, and $G''(\pi/4)$, where $G(x) = \int_1^x \tan t dt$.

10. Find $H(-2)$ and $H'(-2)$, where $H(x) = \int_{-2}^x \frac{du}{u^2+1}$.

11. Let $F(x) = \int_2^x \frac{t+3}{t-1} dt$. Find $F(2)$, $F'(2)$, and $F''(2)$.

12. $F(x) = \int_2^x \frac{t-2}{t+1} dt$ **Show all work.**

- Find the intervals where $F(x)$ is increasing and decreasing.
- Find all critical points and stationary points for $F(x)$.
- Find the concavity of $F(x)$.
- Find all the inflection points of $F(x)$.

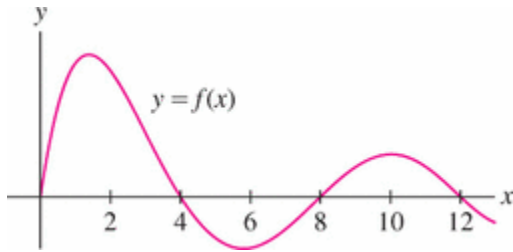
13. $F(x) = \int_2^x t^2 + t - 6 dt$

- Find $F(0)$
- Find $F'(2)$
- Find the intervals of concavity.
- Identify the location of any inflection points.

14. $F(x) = \int_2^x 4t^2 + 4 dt$.

- Evaluate $F(2)$, $F'(2)$, and $F''(2)$.
- Find all intervals of increase and decrease
- Find all intervals of concavity
- Identify any stationary points, relative max/mins, and inflection points.

15. Let $A(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, with $f(x)$ given. Determine



- (a) The intervals on which $A(x)$ is increasing and decreasing
- (b) The values x where $A(x)$ has a local min or max
- (c) The inflection points of $A(x)$
- (d) The intervals where $A(x)$ is concave up or concave down