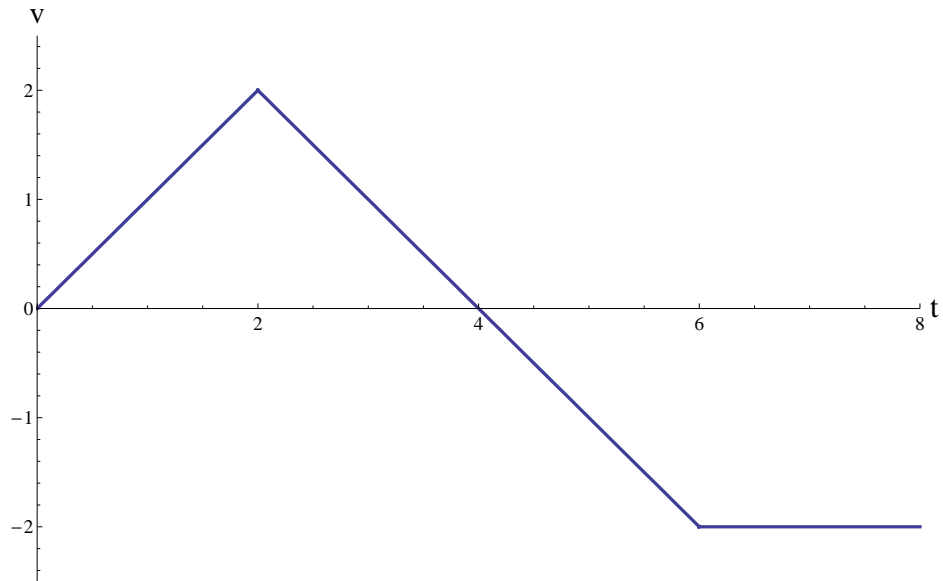




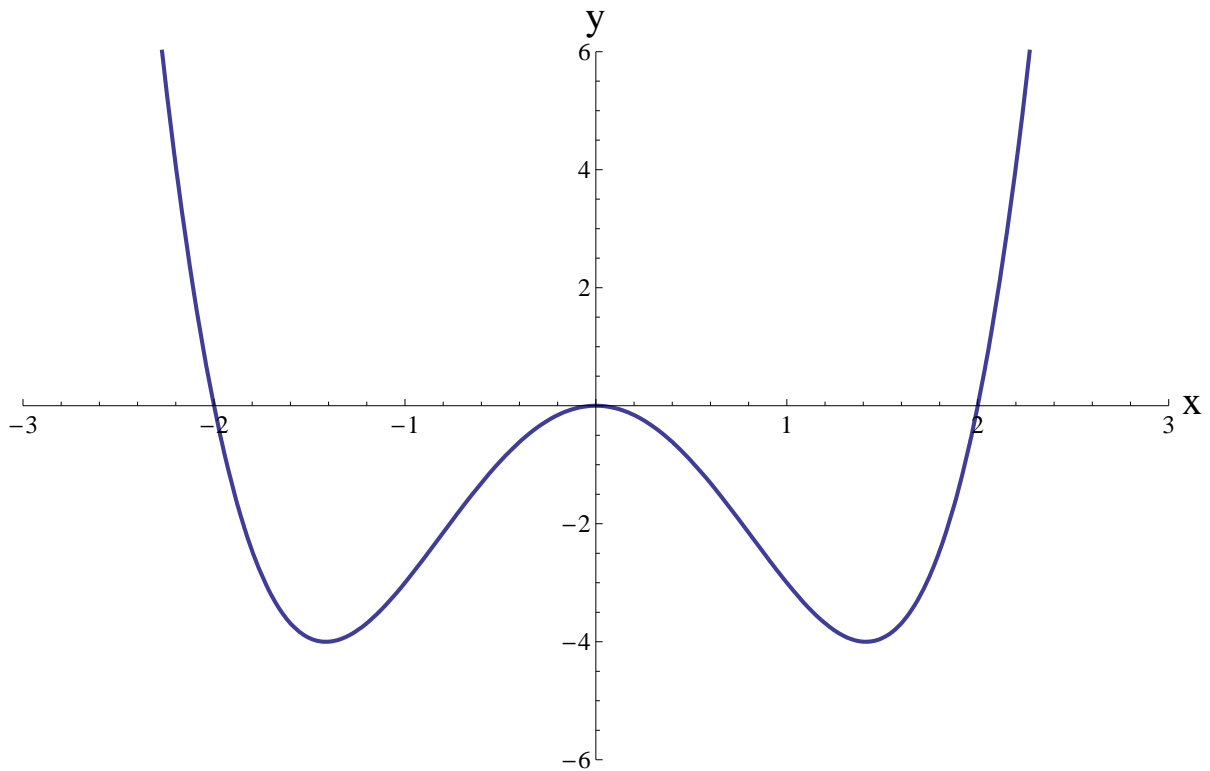
#2. The figure below shows the velocity  $v(t)$  in  $cm/s$  of particle moving along the  $x$ -axis. Assuming that at  $t = 0$  the particle starts at 0, answer the following questions.



- a) At what time is the particle farthest from 0?
- b) How far is the particle from 0 at this time?
- c) At what time will the particle return to 0?
- d) Rank the quantities  $\int_0^8 v(t) dt$ ,  $\int_0^8 |v(t)| dt$ , and  $\left| \int_0^8 v(t) dt \right|$  from largest to smallest.



#4. The graph of  $f(x)$  is given below. Let  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , and suppose that  $F(0) = 0$ . On the same set of axis sketch a possible sketch of  $F(x)$ , be sure to accurately label any local maximum and minimums and inflection points.



#5. Find the following anti-derivatives.

- a)  $\int \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx$

- b)  $\int (5e^v - \sin(v)) dv$

- c)  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} dx$

- d)  $\int \frac{1}{1 + t^2} dt$

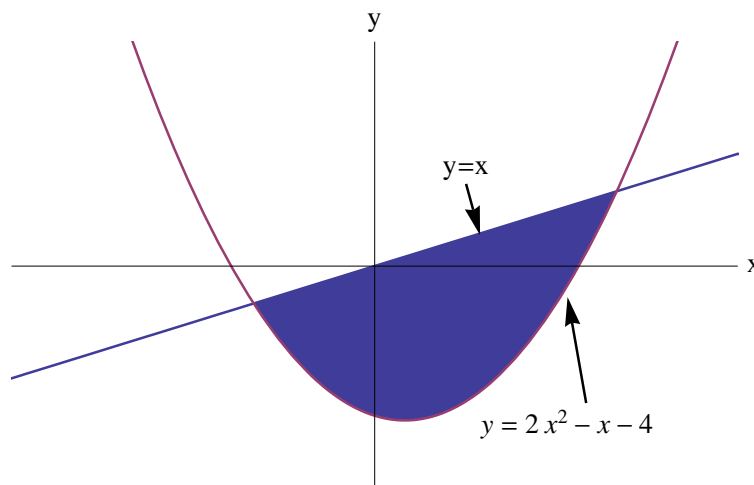
- e)  $\int \sin(\theta)(1 + \cos(\theta))^2 d\theta$

**#6.** Find the solution to the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^3 + x^2,$$

so that one has  $y(2) = 3$ .

#7. Calculate the area bounded between the graphs of  $f(x) = x$  and  $g(x) = 2x^2 - x - 4$ .



#8. Let  $G(t) = \int_3^{1/t} e^{1/x} dx$

• a) Find  $G'(t)$ .

• b) Is  $G(t)$  an increasing or decreasing function of  $t$ ? You must provide some explanation to receive credit.

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*I hate quotations. Tell me what you know.*

*Ralph Waldo Emerson*