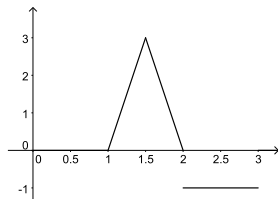


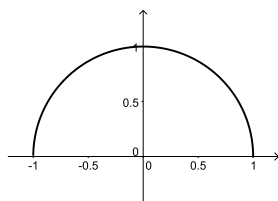
## Merit Worksheet #1, 1/21/09

Let's talk about integrals. As a group, answer the following.

1. Shown below is a picture of  $f(x)$  on the interval  $[1, 3]$ .



- (a) Conceptually, what exactly does  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx$  represent?
- (b) What would  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx$  be, in this case?
2. Find the following quantities.
- (a) The area between  $y = x^2$  and the  $x$ -axis on the interval  $[0, 1]$ .
- (b)  $\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx$ .
- (c)  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_0^1 e^x dx$ .
3. (a) Show that  $F_1(x) = 1/(1-x)$  is an antiderivative of  $f(x) = 1/(1-x)^2$ .
- (b) Show that  $F_1(x) = x/(1-x)$  is also an antiderivative of  $f(x) = 1/(1-x)^2$ .
- (c) How is it possible that these two *different* functions are both antiderivatives of  $f(x)$ ? What, if any, is the relationship between the two?
4. Shown below is the graph  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  on the interval  $[-1, 1]$ .



- (a) What's  $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ ?
- (b) What makes finding  $\int_{-1}^{1/2} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$  tricky (for you, who've only seen Calculus I)?
- (c) Using what you learned in Calc I, how could you approximate  $\int_{-1}^{1/2} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ ?
- (d) Wonder aloud (with feeling) whether it's possible that you'll learn techniques in Calc II allowing you to find  $\int_a^b \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$  for *any*  $a$  and  $b$ ?
- (e) Throw calculus aside and use geometry (and maybe some trigonometry) to calculate  $\int_{-1}^{1/2} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ .

5. Find the following antiderivatives.

$$(a) \int \left( e^{3\pi x} + \frac{2}{3x} \right) dx \quad (b) \int (1 + \sec 4x \tan 4x) dx \quad (c) \int \cos x e^{\sin x} dx \quad (d) \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx$$

$$(e) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{12x - 4x^2 - 8}} dx$$

**Quote of the day:**

“Do not worry about your difficulties in mathematics. I can assure you mine are still greater.”

—Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955)