

Assignment 6-1

For Problems 1-4, rewrite the integrand and then integrate.

$$1. \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx \qquad 2. \int \sqrt[4]{t} dt \qquad 3. \int (x+1)(x-2) dx \qquad 4. \int \frac{2y}{\sqrt{y}} dy$$

Evaluate (integrate) each integral in Problems 5-17.

$$5. \int (2x^3 - x^2 + 1) dx \qquad 6. \int \frac{1}{3x^2} dx \qquad 7. \int \frac{1}{(3x)^2} dx \qquad 8. \int (3 - \sqrt[3]{y^2}) dy$$

$$9. \int \left(5x^{\frac{1}{4}} - x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right) dx \qquad 10. \int (3t-10)^2 dt \qquad 11. \int (2 \sin x + 3 \cos x) dx \qquad 12. \int (\sec^2 \theta + \theta + 2) d\theta$$

$$13. \int \frac{8x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}{2x^2} dx \qquad 14. \int \frac{2\sqrt{t}-1}{\sqrt{t}} dt \qquad 15. \int \sqrt{y} (y^2 + 2\sqrt{y}) dy \qquad 16. \int (\csc^2 \theta - 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$17. \int \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx$$

18. If $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 2$ and $f(1) = -3$, find $f(x)$.

19. The derivative of a function is $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-3}{t^2} + 1$. If the graph of the function contains the point $(3, 10)$, find the equation of the function.

20. a. Find an equation for the family of functions whose derivative is $y' = 3\sqrt{x}$.
 b. Find the particular function from the family in Part a. whose curve passes through the point $(4, 0)$.

21. Find $g(x)$, given that: $g''(x) = 2x - 3$, $g'(0) = -5$, and $g(-1) = 2$.

22. Find $f(x)$, given that: $f''(x) = \sin x$, $f'(0) = 2$, and $f(0) = 2$.

23. Evaluate $\frac{d}{dx} \int (2x-1)^3 dx$. Hint: This is a derivative of an integral.

24. Find $f(x)$, given that: $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+8, & x \leq 2 \\ 3x^2, & x > 2 \end{cases}$, $f(1) = 1$.

25. The position of a particle moving on the x -axis is given by $x(t) = t^4 - 4t^3 + 2$.

- Find the velocity and acceleration equations for the particle.
- Find when the particle is moving left.
- Find the velocity when the acceleration is zero.

26. The acceleration of an object moving along a horizontal path is given by the equation $a(t) = 6t - 4$. The object's initial velocity is 5, and its initial position is -2 .

- Find a velocity equation for the object.
- Find the velocity of the object when $t = 2$.
- Find a position equation for the object.
- Find the object's position when $t = 2$.