

Math 101 – SOLUTIONS TO WORKSHEET 4
THE FUNDAMENTAL THEOREM OF CALCULUS

(1) (Differentiating integrals) Evaluate

(a) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$

Solution: By the FTC this is $\boxed{e^{x^2}}$.

(b) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^1 e^{t^2} dt$

Solution: $\int_x^1 e^{t^2} dt = -\int_1^x e^{t^2} dt$. Applying the FTC we get $\boxed{-e^{x^2}}$.

(c) (Final 2009) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^{e^x} \sqrt{\cos t} dt$

Solution: Fix c , and let $F(u) = \int_c^u \sqrt{\cos t} dt$. Then $\int_{x^2}^{e^x} \sqrt{\cos t} dt = \int_c^{e^x} \sqrt{\cos t} dt - \int_c^{x^2} \sqrt{\cos t} dt$ so we need to compute $\frac{d}{dx} (F(e^x) - F(x^2))$. By the chain rule this is

$$F'(e^x)e^x - F'(x^2)(2x) = \boxed{\sqrt{\cos(e^x)}e^x - 2x\sqrt{\cos(x^2)}}.$$

(d) (Final 2014) Let $f(x) = \int_1^x 100(t^2 - 3t + 2)e^{-t^2} dt$. Find the interval(s) on which f is increasing.

Solution: By the FTC, $f'(x) = 100(x^2 - 3x + 2)e^{-x^2} = 100(x - 2)(x - 1)e^{-x^2}$, which is positive on $\boxed{(-\infty, 1) \cup (2, \infty)}$.

(2) Evaluate using anti-derivatives

(a) (Final 2012) $\int_1^2 \frac{x^2+2}{x^2} dx =$

Solution: $\int_1^2 \frac{x^2+2}{x^2} dx = \int_1^2 (1 + \frac{2}{x^2}) dx = [x - \frac{2}{x}]_{x=1}^{x=2} = (2 - 1) - (1 - 2) = \boxed{2}$.

(b) (Final 2007) $\int_{-1}^0 (2x - e^x) dx =$

Solution: $F(x) = x^2 - e^x$ is an anti-derivative, so $\int_{-1}^0 (2x - e^x) dx = [x^2 - e^x]_{x=-1}^{x=0} = 0 - e^0 - ((-1)^2 - e^{-1}) = \boxed{-2 + \frac{1}{e}}$.

(c) $\int_3^{10} (x^{5/2} + e^{2x}) dx =$

Solution: An anti-derivative is $\frac{2}{7}x^{7/2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$ so the answer is $[\frac{2}{7}x^{7/2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}]_{x=3}^{x=10} = \frac{2}{7}10^{7/2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{20} - \frac{2}{7}3^{7/2} - \frac{1}{2}e^6$.