

**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  $[\frac{2}{7}x^{7/2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}]_{x=3}^{x=10} = \frac{2}{7}10^{7/2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{20} - \frac{2}{7}3^{7/2} - \frac{1}{2}e^6$ .