

1. State as precisely as you can, the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus:

2. Use the Fundamental Theorem of calculus to find following derivatives:

$$(a) \quad g(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{t^2 + t^4} dt$$
$$g'(x) =$$

$$(b) \quad g(x) = \int_1^x e^{t^2+1} dt$$
$$g'(x) =$$

$$(c) \quad g(x) = \int_1^{\tan(x)} \sqrt{t^2 + t^4} dt$$
$$g'(x) =$$

$$(d) \quad g(x) = \int_x^1 \sqrt{t^2 + t^4} dt$$
$$g'(x) =$$

3. Compute the definite integrals:

$$(a) \quad \int_1^3 (x^2 + 2x - 5) dx$$

$$(b) \int_1^9 \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$(c) \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2(\theta) d\theta$$

$$(d) \int_1^3 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx$$

4. Find the following anti-derivatives. Use C for the constant of integration:

$$(a) \int e^x \sqrt{1 + e^x} dx$$

$$(b) \int e^{\cos(3t)} \sin(3t) dt$$

$$(c) \int \sin(2\pi\theta) d\theta$$

$$(d) \int \frac{dx}{3-2x}$$