

MATH 151  
Mrs. Bonny Tighe

**QUIZ 9**  
25 points  
5.3,5.4,5.5

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION \_\_\_\_\_ Fri 4/28/06

1. Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus Part I to find the derivative of each of the following:

a)  $\int_x^2 \cos m\sqrt{1 + \sin m} \, dm =$  \_\_\_\_\_      b)  $\int^{\cos x} (t^3 - 2t + 1)dt =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2. Use Part 2 of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate the integral, or explain why it doesn't exist.

a)  $\int_1^3 \sqrt{x}(2x-1)dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_      b)  $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x \, dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3. Find the general indefinite integral.

a)  $\int (x^2 \sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{x^3}) \, dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_      b)  $\int (x^2 + x)^2 \, dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c)  $\int \frac{\sin 2\phi}{\sin \phi} \, d\phi =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d)  $\int \sec A \tan A \, dA =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4. The velocity function, in meters per second, is given for a particle moving along a line. Find the a) displacement and b) the total distance traveled by the particle during the given time interval.  $v(t) = t^2 + 5t - 6$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 4$

4. Evaluate the integral, if it exists, using substitution.

a)  $\int \frac{x^2}{(4-x)^3} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       b)  $\int \sec^6 \alpha \tan \alpha d\alpha = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c)  $\int_0^{\pi/6} \cos 3x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       d)  $\int x \sin(x^2 + 3) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

e)  $\int \csc^2(\sin x) \cos x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       f)  $\int \cos x \sin^5 x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$