

READ ME FIRST: Show me all the magic very neatly on the page, for I do not read minds. Use correct notation when presenting your computations and arguments. Use complete sentences. Remember this: "=" denotes "equals", " $\Rightarrow$ " denotes "implies", and " $\Leftrightarrow$ " denotes "is equivalent to". Since the answer consists of all the magic transformations, do not "box" your final results. Eschew obfuscation.

1. (4 pts.) Express the following limit as a definite integral. Do not attempt to evaluate the integral.

$$L = \lim_{\max \Delta x_k \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n (\sin^2(x_k^*)) \Delta x_k ; \quad a = 0, b = \pi/2.$$

$$L = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2(x) dx.$$

2. (4 pts.) (a) If $\int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx = 5$ and $\int_{-1}^2 g(x) dx = -3$, then

$$\int_{-1}^2 [f(x) + 2g(x)] dx = \int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx + 2 \int_{-1}^2 g(x) dx = 5 + (2)(-3) = -1$$

(b) If $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = -2$ and $\int_0^5 f(x) dx = 1$, then

$$\int_1^5 f(x) dx = \int_1^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^5 f(x) dx = 2 + 1 = 3.$$

3. (6 pts.) Let $F(x) = \int_4^x (t^2 + 9)^{1/2} dt$. Find

$$(a) \quad F(4) = \int_4^4 (t^2 + 9)^{1/2} dt = 0$$

$$(b) \quad F'(4) = 5 \text{ since } F'(x) = (x^2 + 9)^{1/2}.$$

$$(c) \quad F''(4) = 4/5 \text{ since } F''(x) = x/(x^2 + 9)^{1/2}.$$

4. (3 pts.) Evaluate the given integral using Part 1 of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

$$\int_0^{1/(2)^{1/2}} \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}} dx = \sin^{-1}(x) \Big|_0^{1/(2)^{1/2}} = \sin^{-1}(1/(2)^{1/2}) - \sin^{-1}(0) = \pi/4.$$

5. (3 pts.) Evaluate the following limit by interpreting it as a Riemann sum in which the given interval is divided into n subintervals of equal width.

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\pi}{4n} \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi k}{4n}\right) ; \quad \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$L = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2(x) dx = \tan(x) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \tan(\pi/4) - \tan(0) = 1.$$