

## Section 5.4

24.  $A(2) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$ , the area under the curve of  $f(x)$  from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 2$ .  $A(3) = 2 \cdot 3 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$ , the area under the curve of  $f(x)$  from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 3$ . By the FTC,  $A'(x) = f(x)$  so  $A'(2) = f(2) = 2$  and  $A'(3) = f(3) = 3$ .

30. Let  $F(x) = \int_1^x \sin t^2 dt$ . Then  $\int_1^{1/x} \sin t^2 dt = F(1/x)$  and so, by chain rule,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^{1/x} \sin t^2 dt = \frac{d}{dx} F(1/x) = \sin\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{\sin(1/x^2)}{x^2}$$

## Section 5.6

16.  $\frac{1}{40}(4x-1)^{5/2} + \frac{1}{24}(4x-1)^{3/2} + C$     86.  $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$     90.  $\frac{1}{4}$     94.  $\frac{1}{4} f(x)^4 + c$

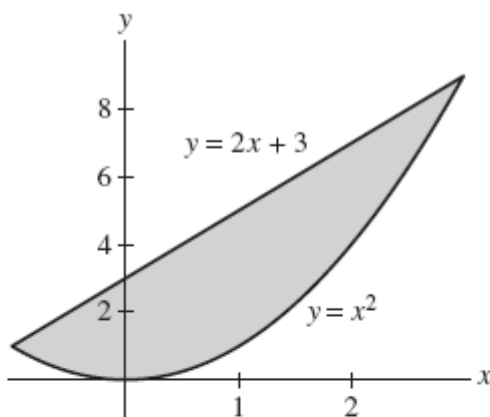
## Section 5.7

6.  $\ln 2$

## Section 6.3

12.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

14. a)



b) washer

$$R = 2x + 3; \quad r = x^2$$

c)  $\frac{1088\pi}{15}$

## Section 7.2

4.  $\frac{1}{4}x \sin 4x + \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + C$

50.  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

## Section 7.3

2.  $-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + C$

9.  $\frac{3}{8}y + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2y + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4y + C$

10.  $\frac{1}{8}\theta - \frac{1}{32} \sin 4\theta + C$

14.  $\frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + C$

11.  $\frac{1}{16}x - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{48} \sin^3(2x) + C$

26.  $-\frac{1}{499} \cos^{499} y + \frac{1}{501} \cos^{501} y + C$

32.  $\frac{1}{5} \sec^5 \theta - \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 \theta + C$

36.  $\frac{1}{9} \tan^9 x + \frac{1}{7} \tan^7 x + C$