GENT

$$\frac{3x^4}{4} + x^2 - x + C$$

Given: $\int_1^2 f(x)dx = 5$ $\int_1^4 f(x)dx = 9$

$\int_1^2 g(x)dx = -3$ $\int_{-3}^1 g(x)dx = 1$

Evaluate: $\int_{-3}^{-3} f(x)dx$

WHAT

0

Given: $\int_1^2 f(x)dx = 5$ $\int_1^4 f(x)dx = 9$

$\int_1^2 g(x)dx = -3$ $\int_{-3}^1 g(x)dx = 1$

Evaluate: $\int_4^1 f(x)dx$

DO

-9

Given: $\int_1^2 f(x)dx = 5$ $\int_1^4 f(x)dx = 9$

$\int_1^2 g(x)dx = -3$ $\int_{-3}^1 g(x)dx = 1$

Evaluate: $\int_{-3}^2 g(x)dx$

YOU

-2

Given: $\int_1^2 f(x)dx = 5$ $\int_1^4 f(x)dx = 9$

$\int_1^2 g(x)dx = -3$ $\int_{-3}^1 g(x)dx = 1$

Evaluate: $\int_2^4 f(x)dx$

CALL

4

Given: $\int_1^2 f(x)dx = 5$ $\int_1^4 f(x)dx = 9$

$\int_1^2 g(x)dx = -3$ $\int_{-3}^1 g(x)dx = 1$

Evaluate: $\int_1^2 [4g(x) - 3f(x)]dx$

A

-27

Evaluate using geometric area.

$$\int_1^3 (1 + 2x)dx$$

MAN

10

Evaluate using geometric area.

$$\int_0^3 |3x - 5| dx$$

WHO

41/6

A car slows down as it approaches a red light. When the light turns green, the velocity of the car is shown in the table.

Time, t (seconds)	Velocity, v(t) ft/sec
0	8
2	14
4	22
6	30
8	40
10	45

Find the average change in velocity from 0 to 10 seconds.

HAS

3.7

A car slows down as it approaches a red light. When the light turns green, the velocity of the car is shown in the table.

Time, t (seconds)	Velocity, v(t) ft/sec
0	8
2	14
4	22
6	30
8	40
10	45

Estimate the total distance traveled during the 10 seconds using 5 equal subintervals and LRAM.

BEEN

228

A car slows down as it approaches a red light. When the light turns green, the velocity of the car is shown in the table.

Time, t (seconds)	Velocity, v(t) ft/sec
0	8
2	14
4	22
6	30
8	40
10	45

Estimate the total distance traveled during the 10 seconds using 5 equal subintervals and RRAM.

IN

302

$$\int \pi^{.3}\, dx =$$

THE

$$\frac{1}{4}x^3 + C$$

$$\int \left(x^4 - x^3 + x^2\right) dx =$$

SUN

$$\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\int (x^2 + 2)(1 - x)\, dx =$$

FOR

$$\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + 2x - x^2 + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\, dx =$$

TOO

$$2\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}\, dx =$$

LONG?

$$3x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$\int (x^2 - 2)^2 \, dx =$$

A

$$\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{4x^3}{3} + 4x + C$$

$$\int x^3\left(x^3 - 2\right) dx =$$

TAN

$$\frac{x^7}{7} - \frac{x^4}{2} + C$$

$$\int \frac{3x^5 + 2x^3 - x^2}{x^2}\,dx =$$