Math 1A: Discussion Exercises GSI: Theo Johnson-Freyd http://math.berkeley.edu/~theojf/09Spring1A/

Find two or three classmates and a few feet of chalkboard. As a group, try your hand at the following exercises. Be sure to discuss how to solve the exercises — how you get the solution is much more important than *whether* you get the solution. If as a group you agree that you all understand a certain type of exercise, move on to later problems. You are not expected to solve all the exercises: in particular, the last few exercises may be very hard.

Many of the exercises are from Single Variable Calculus: Early Transcendentals for UC Berkeley by James Stewart; these are marked with an \S . Others are my own, or are independently marked.

The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, part 1

1. § Find the *derivative* of each of the following functions (Hint: chain rule):

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{(a)} & g(x) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{1}{t^{3} + 1} \, dt & \text{(e)} \quad h(x) = \int_{2}^{1/x} \arctan t \, dt & \text{(i)} \quad g(x) = \int_{2x}^{3x} \frac{u^{2} - 1}{u^{2} + 1} \, du \\
\text{(b)} & g(y) = \int_{2}^{y} t^{2} \sin t \, dt & \text{(f)} \quad h(x) = \int_{0}^{x^{2}} \sqrt{1 + r^{3}} \, dr & \text{(j)} \quad g(x) = \int_{\tan x}^{x^{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + t^{4}}} \, dt \\
\text{(c)} & F(x) = \int_{x}^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sec t} \, dt & \text{(g)} \quad y = \int_{0}^{\tan x} \sqrt{t + \sqrt{t}} \, dt & \text{(k)} \quad y = \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{x^{2}} \sqrt{t} \, \sin t \, dt \\
\text{(d)} & G(x) = \int_{x}^{1} \cos \sqrt{t} \, dt & \text{(h)} \quad y = \int_{1 - 3x}^{1} \frac{u^{3}}{1 + u^{2}} \, du & \text{(l)} \quad y = \int_{\cos x}^{5x} \cos(u^{2}) \, du
\end{array}$$

2. (a) Find the derivative of the following quantity:

$$f(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \sqrt{1 - v^2} \, dv$$

- (b) What is the general antiderivative of your answer to part (a)?
- (c) By interpreting the integral as an area, find f(0).
- (d) Thus, find f(x).
- 3. § Find a function f and a number a such that for every x > 0:

$$6 + \int_a^x \frac{f(t)}{t^2} dt = 2\sqrt{x}$$

First Hint: what is the derivative of the equation? Second Hint: when is the integral 0?