

1. **Warm up:** Answer the following True / False questions.

- (a) If $f(x)$ is constant, then the derivative of f is constant.
- (b) If $g(x)$ is constant, then the indefinite integral of g is constant.
- (c) The expressions $2 \int f(x) dx$ and $\int 2f(x) dx$ are the same.
- (d) The expressions $|\int f(x) dx|$ and $\int |f(x)| dx$ are the same.
- (e) The expressions $(\int f(x) dx)^2$ and $\int (f(x))^2 dx$ are the same.

2. For each of the following sets of conditions, find $f(x)$.

- (a) $f(2) = \frac{5}{2}$, $f'(x) = 4 + 6x + 24x^2$
- (b) $f(0) = 3$, $f'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 2$, $f''(x) = \sin(x) + \cos(x)$
- (c) $f(1) = 0$, $f(0) = 2$, $f'(x) = e^{2x} - x^{-2e} + Cx$ for some $C \in \mathbf{R}$

3. Let $f(x) = x + x^2$, and let $g(x) = f(3x - 2)$.

- (a) Find an antiderivative of $f(x)$.
- (b) Find an antiderivative of $g(x)$ using the “ $kx + b$ ” integration rule.
- (c) Find an antiderivative of $g(x)$ by expanding $g(x)$ and using the power rule.

4. Compute antiderivatives of the following functions using the $kx + b$ integration rule.

- (a) $4x + 2^{4x+2}$
- (b) $\sin^2(1 - x) + \cot^2(1 - x) + \cos^2(1 - x)$
- (c) $\frac{3x - 22}{x - 9}$

5. Evaluate the following strange-looking integrals. Simplify and expand first!

- (a) $\sum_{k=1}^{20} \left(\int x^k - x^{k+1} dx \right)$
- (b) $\int \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{30} x^{3\ell-8} \right) dx$
- (c) $\int \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+x}}} dx$