

Quiz 1

Math 9B, Winter 2026

Solution

by Khai Vo

1. Evaluate the indefinite integral

$$\int \left(2 \sin(x) + 3x^4 - e^x - \frac{4}{x} + 5 \right) dx$$

$$\boxed{2 \cos x + \frac{3}{5} x^5 - e^x - 4 \ln|x| + 5x + C}$$

2. Find $f(x)$ described by the initial value problem:

$$f''(x) = 3x, \quad f'(0) = 1, \quad f(0) = 2$$

$$f'(x) = \int 3x \, dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + C$$

$$1 = \frac{3(0)^2}{2} + C \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2} + 1$$

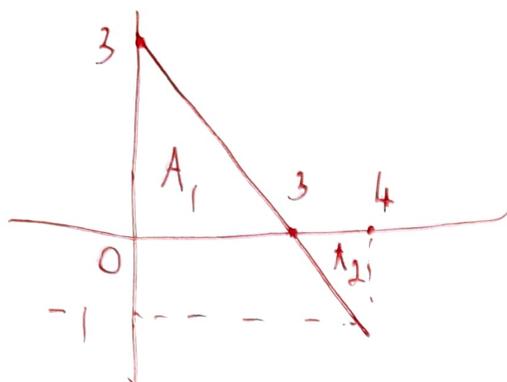
$$f(x) = \int \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} + 1 \right) dx = \frac{3x^3}{2 \cdot 3} + x + C = \frac{x^3}{2} + x + C$$

$$2 = \frac{0^3}{2} + 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = \frac{x^3}{2} + x + 2}$$

3. Sketch the graph of $f(x) = 3 - x$ on the interval $[0, 4]$ and use it to evaluate

$$\int_0^4 (3 - x) dx$$



$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(3)(3) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1)(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_1 - A_2 = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

4. Using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, evaluate

$$\int_0^1 (x+2)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x^2 + 4x + 4) dx = \left. \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x^2 + 4x \right|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + 2(1) + 4(1) - 0$$

$$= \frac{19}{3}$$

5. Evaluate the integral using only the definition (Riemann Sums). Hint: $\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$\int_0^1 x dx \quad f(x) = x$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1-0}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$x^* = 0 + \frac{i}{n} = \frac{i}{n}$$

$$f(x^*) = f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) = \frac{i}{n}$$

$$\int_0^1 x dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n f(x^*) \Delta x \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$