

## AB Calculus Chapter 6 Review

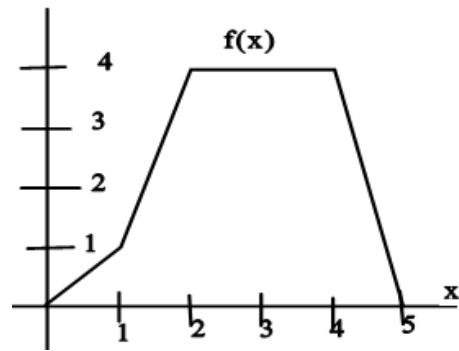
**FRQ: Complete on your own paper showing appropriate work.**

1. From the graph of  $f(x)$  at the right, find

a)  $\int_0^2 f(x)dx$

b)  $\int_5^2 f(x)dx$

c) the average value of  $f(x)$  on  $[1,4]$



2. Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to find  $\int_1^2 (e^x + 2x - 3)dx$ .

3.  $\int_{-2}^3 |x - 2|dx$

4. Find    A.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_2^x \sqrt{t^3 - 3t^2 + 4} dt \right)$     B.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_2^{x^3} \frac{1 - \sin t^2}{2t} dt \right)$     C.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_1^{\sin^2(3x)} \frac{2t+1}{e^t} dt \right)$

5. Evaluate each of the following

A $\int \frac{4}{1+x^2} - 3\cos(x) dx$	B $\int \frac{\sec x \tan x}{4} dx$	C $\int \frac{-2}{7\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 8\sin(x) dx$	D $\int \frac{5\csc(x)\cot(x)}{6} dx$
E $\int 3\csc^2 x - 2\sec^2 x dx$	F $\int \frac{9}{4}\sqrt{x} + \frac{8}{15}\sqrt[3]{x} dx$	G $\int_0^2 \left( 2x^3 - 6x + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$	H *** break it up first *** $\int_1^9 \frac{2t^2 + t^2\sqrt{t} - 1}{t^2} dt$

**MC: On your own paper, show appropriate work then choose the correct letter.**

**Non-Calculator**

1.  $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$

- A.  $-\frac{1}{2}$     B.  $\frac{7}{24}$     C.  $\frac{1}{2}$     D. 1    E.  $2 \ln 2$

2.  $\int_0^x \sin(t) dt =$

- A.  $\sin x$     B.  $-\cos x$     C.  $\cos x$     D.  $\cos x - 1$     E.  $1 - \cos x$

3.  $\int_1^e \left( \frac{x^2 - 1}{x} \right) dx =$

- A.  $e - \frac{1}{e}$     B.  $e^2 - e$     C.  $\frac{e^2}{2} - e + \frac{1}{2}$     D.  $e^2 - 2$     E.  $\frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$

4. If  $f$  is a linear function and  $0 < a < b$ , then  $\int_a^b f''(x) dx =$

- A. 0    B. 1    C.  $\frac{ab}{2}$     D.  $b - a$     E.  $\frac{b^2 - a^2}{2}$

5. If  $F(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{t^3 + 1} dt$ , then  $F'(2) =$
- A. -3      B. -2      C. 2      D. 3      E. 18
6. What are all values of  $k$  for which  $\int_{-3}^k x^2 dx = 0$ ?
- A. -3      B. 0      C. 3      D. -3 and 3      E. -3, 0, and 3
8. A particle with velocity at any time  $t$  given by  $v(t) = e^t$  moves in a straight line. How far does the particle move from  $t = 0$  to  $t = 2$ ?
- A.  $e^2 - 1$       B.  $e - 1$       C.  $2e$       D.  $e^2$       E.  $\frac{e^3}{3}$
9.  $\int \sec^2 x dx =$
- A.  $\tan x + C$       B.  $\csc^2 x + C$       C.  $\cos^2 x + C$       D.  $\frac{\sec^3 x}{3} + C$       E.  $2 \sec^2 x \tan x + C$
11. If  $\int_0^k (2kx - x^2) dx = 18$ , then  $k =$
- A. -9      B. -3      C. 3      D. 9      E. 18
13.  $\int_0^1 (3x - 2)^2 dx =$
- A.  $-\frac{7}{3}$       B.  $-\frac{7}{9}$       C.  $\frac{1}{9}$       D. 1      E. 3
15. What is the average value of  $y$  for the part of the curve  $y = 3x - x^2$  which is in the first quadrant?
- A. -6      B. -2      C.  $\frac{3}{2}$       D.  $\frac{9}{4}$       E.  $\frac{9}{2}$
16. The acceleration of a particle moving along the  $x$ -axis at time  $t$  is given by  $a(t) = 6t - 2$ . If the velocity is 25 when  $t = 3$  and the position is 10 when  $t = 1$ , then the position  $x(t) =$
- A.  $9t^2 + 1$       B.  $3t^2 - 2t + 4$       C.  $t^3 - t^2 + 4t + 6$   
 D.  $t^3 - t^2 + 9t - 20$       E.  $36t^3 - 4t^2 - 77t + 55$
17.  $\int \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} dx =$
- A.  $2\sqrt{x^3 + 1} + C$       B.  $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x^3 + 1} + C$       C.  $\sqrt{x^3 + 1} + C$   
 D.  $\ln\sqrt{x^3 + 1} + C$       E.  $\ln(x^3 + 1) + C$

18.  $\int (x^2 + 1)^2 dx =$

A.  $\frac{(x^2 + 1)^3}{3} + C$

B.  $\frac{(x^2 + 1)^3}{6x} + C$

C.  $\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x\right)^2 + C$

D.  $\frac{2x(x^2 + 1)^3}{3} + C$

E.  $\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^3}{3} + x + C$

20.  $\int_1^2 (4x^3 - 6x) dx =$

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 36

E. 42

21.  $\frac{1}{2} \int e^{t/2} dt$

A.  $e^{-t} + C$

B.  $e^{-t/2} + C$

C.  $e^{t/2} + C$

D.  $2e^{t/2} + C$

E.  $e^t + C$

23. The average value of  $\cos x$  on the interval  $[-3, 5]$  is

A.  $\frac{\sin 5 - \sin 3}{8}$

B.  $\frac{\sin 5 - \sin 3}{2}$

C.  $\frac{\sin 3 - \sin 5}{2}$

D.  $\frac{\sin 3 + \sin 5}{2}$

E.  $\frac{\sin 3 + \sin 5}{8}$

**Calculator:**

24.  $\int_1^{500} (13^x - 11^x) dx + \int_2^{500} (11^x - 13^x) dx =$

A. 0.000

B. 14.946

C. 34.415

D. 46.000

E. 136.364

25. Which of the following are antiderivative of  $f(x) = \sin x \cos x$ ?

I.  $F(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x}{2}$

II.  $F(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x}{2}$

III.  $F(x) = \frac{-\cos(2x)}{4}$

A. I only

B. II only

C. III only

D. I and III only

E. II and III only

26. Let  $F(x)$  be an antiderivative of  $\frac{(\ln x)^3}{x}$ . If  $F(1) = 0$ , then  $F(9) =$

A. 0.048

B. 0.144

C. 5.827

D. 23.308

E. 1,640.250

Answers:

- |      |         |      |         |       |       |        |       |         |         |
|------|---------|------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1. C | 2.E     | 3.E  | 4. A    | 5.D   | 6. A  | 7. --- | 8. A  | 9. A    | 10. --- |
| 11.C | 12. --- | 13.D | 14. --- | 15. C | 16. C | 17.A   | 18. E | 19. --- | 20. C   |
| 21.C | 22. --- | 23.E | 24.B    | 25.D  | 26.C  |        |       |         |         |