

Find the Derivatives in part (a) & column 1. From your understanding of the patterns for derivatives, find the anti-derivatives in part (b) & (c), columns 2 & 3. **Show work in your HW notebook. There is not enough room here!**

Find Derivative	Find Anti-Derivative	Find Anti-Derivative
1a. $F(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x + 7$ $\frac{dF}{dx} = f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$	1b. $f(x) = x^2 + x - 4$ $F(x) = \int (x^2 + x - 4) dx$ $F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4x + c$	1c. $f(x) = 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x + 1$ $F(x) = \int (4x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x + 1) dx$ $F(x) = x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2 + x + c$
2a. $F(x) = \sin(x) + \cos(x)$ $\frac{dF}{dx} = f(x) = \cos x - \sin x$	2b. $f(x) = 3 \sin x - 2 \cos x$ $F(x) = \int (3 \sin x - 2 \cos x) dx$ $F(x) = -3 \cos x - 2 \sin x + c$	2c. $f(x) = -4 \sin x + 7 \cos x$ $F(x) = \int (-4 \sin x + 7 \cos x) dx$ $F(x) = 4 \cos x + 7 \sin x + c$
3a. $F(x) = e^x + 8^x$ $\frac{dF}{dx} = f(x) = e^x + \ln(8) \cdot 8^x$	3b. $f(x) = 9e^x - \ln 4 \cdot 4^x$ $F(x) = \int (9e^x - \ln 4 \cdot 4^x) dx$ $F(x) = 9e^x - 4^x + c$	3c. $f(x) = -2e^x + 3 \cdot 5^x$ $F(x) = \int (-2e^x + 3 \cdot 5^x) dx$ $F(x) = -2e^x + \frac{3}{\ln(5)} \cdot 5^x + c$
4a. $F(x) = \ln(x) + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$ $\frac{dF}{dx} = f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3}$	4b. $f(x) = \frac{7}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}$ $F(x) = \int \left(\frac{7}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \right) dx$ $F(x) = 7 \ln x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + c$	4c. $f(x) = \frac{6}{x^4} + \frac{10}{x^3} + \frac{5}{x}$ $F(x) = \int \left(\frac{6}{x^4} + \frac{10}{x^3} + \frac{5}{x} \right) dx$ $F(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{5}{x^2} + 5 \ln x + c$
5a. $F(x) = \tan(x) + \sec(x)$ $\frac{dF}{dx} = f(x) = \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x$	5b. $f(x) = 4 \sec^2 x - 7 \sec x \tan x$ $F(x) = \int (4 \sec^2 x - 7 \sec x \tan x) dx$ $F(x) = 4 \tan x - 7 \sec x + c$	5c. $f(x) = -3 \sec^2 x + 8 \sec x \tan x$ $F(x) = \int (-3 \sec^2 x + 8 \sec x \tan x) dx$ $F(x) = -3 \tan x + 8 \sec x + c$
6a. $F(x) = \cot(x) + \csc(x)$ $\frac{dF}{dx} = f(x) = -\csc^2 x - \csc x \cot x$	5b. $f(x) = -5 \csc^2 x + 2 \csc x \cot x$ $F(x) = \int (-5 \csc^2 x + 2 \csc x \cot x) dx$ $F(x) = 5 \cot x - 2 \csc x + c$	5c. $f(x) = 2 \csc^2 x - 9 \csc x \cot x$ $F(x) = \int (2 \csc^2 x - 9 \csc x \cot x) dx$ $F(x) = -2 \cot x + 9 \csc x + c$
7a. $F(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}$ $\frac{dF}{dx} = f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$	7b. $f(x) = \frac{7}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{5}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$ $F(x) = \int \left(\frac{7}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{5}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \right) dx$ $F(x) = 7\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt[3]{x} + c$	7c. $f(x) = \frac{-9}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{8}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$ $F(x) = \int \left(-\frac{9}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{8}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \right) dx$ $F(x) = -18\sqrt{x} + 24\sqrt[3]{x} + c$
8a. $F(x) = \arctan x + \arcsin x$ $\frac{dF}{dx} = f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	8b. $f(x) = \frac{-2}{1+x^2} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $F(x) = \int \left(\frac{-2}{1+x^2} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx$ $F(x) = -2 \tan^{-1} x + 3 \sin^{-1} x + c$	8c. $f(x) = \frac{10}{5+5x^2} - \frac{6}{\sqrt{4-4x^2}}$ $F(x) = \int \left(\frac{10}{5+5x^2} - \frac{6}{\sqrt{4-4x^2}} \right) dx$ $F(x) = 2 \tan^{-1} x - 3 \sin^{-1} x + c$

