Remember to show <u>all</u> of your work.

Problem 1. Determine the expression for f(x) given the following information:

- $f''(x) = 30x + 32 e^x$
- f(0) = 0
- f(1) = 25 e

Sample Solution: We start by taking the antiderivative twice:

$$f''(x) = 30x + 32 - e^{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 15x^{2} + 32x - e^{x} + C$$

$$f(x) = 5x^{3} + 16x^{2} - e^{x} + Cx + D$$

Now we have to use the initial conditions to determine C and D. Beginning with f(0) = 0:

$$f(x) = 5x^{3} + 16x^{2} - e^{x} + Cx + D$$

$$f(0) = 5(0)^{3} + 16(0)^{2} - e^{0} + C(0) + D$$

$$0 = -1 + D$$

$$D = 1$$

and now with f(1) = 25 - e:

$$f(x) = 5x^{3} + 16x^{2} - e^{x} + Cx + 1$$

$$f(1) = 5(1)^{3} + 16(1)^{2} - e^{1} + C(1) + 1$$

$$25 - e = 5 + 16 - e + C + 1$$

$$25 - e = 22 - e + C$$

$$25 = 22 + C$$

$$C = 3$$

and thus, $f(x) = 5x^3 + 16x^2 - e^x + 3x + 1$

Problem 2. Find an approximation of the area under the graph of $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ on the interval [1, 13] using

(a) right endpoints with n = 4

Sample Solution First, note that the length of each interval will be $\frac{13-1}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$. Therefore, the intervals are [1, 4], [4, 7], [7, 10], and [10, 13], and $\Delta x = 3$. Using right endpoints means we will use the *x* values x = 4, 7, 10, and 13. Thus,

$$Area \approx f(4)\Delta x + f(7)\Delta x + f(10)\Delta x + f(13)\Delta x$$

$$\approx (4^{2} + 1)(3) + (7^{2} + 1)(3) + (10^{2} + 1)(3) + (13^{2} + 1)(3)$$

$$\approx 17(3) + 50(3) + 101(3) + 170(3)$$

$$\approx 51 + 150 + 303 + 510$$

$$\approx 1014$$

(b) midpoints with n = 3

Sample Solution First, note that the length of each interval will be $\frac{13-1}{3} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$. Therefore, the intervals are [1,5], [5,9], and [9,13], and $\Delta x = 4$. Using midpoints means we will use the x values x = 3, 7, and 11. Thus,

$$Area \approx f(3)\Delta x + f(7)\Delta x + f(11)\Delta x$$

$$\approx (3^{2} + 1)(4) + (7^{2} + 1)(4) + (11^{2} + 1)(4)$$

$$\approx 10(4) + 50(4) + 122(4)$$

$$\approx 40 + 200 + 488$$

$$\approx 728$$