

$$1. (a) \int_2^0 x \, dx = -\int_0^2 x \, dx = -2 \qquad (b) \int_4^{-1} (x+1) \, dx = -\int_{-1}^4 (x+1) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}5^2 = -\frac{25}{2}$$

$$2. (a) \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{4}\pi(1)^2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi \qquad (b) \int_1^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = -\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}\pi$$

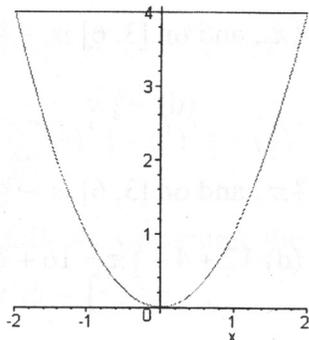
$$3. (a) \text{ iii } \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = 2 \int_0^a \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx \text{ as } \frac{1}{1+x^2} \text{ is symmetric about y-axis.}$$

(b) *i* Integrand is odd function so total signed area is zero.

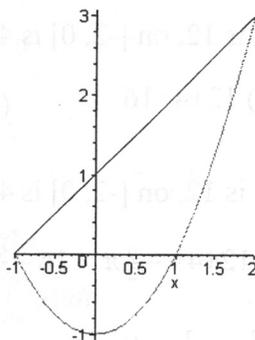
5. (a) $\int_a^b |f(t)| \, dt \geq \left| \int_a^b f(t) \, dt \right|$ because all areas for $\int_a^b |f(t)| \, dt$ are positive while $\left| \int_a^b f(t) \, dt \right|$ adds signed areas (negative area subtracts from positive area) then takes absolute value.

(b) They will be equal if $f(t) \geq 0$ on $[a, b]$, OR $f(t) \leq 0$ on $[a, b]$.

$$6. (a) \int_{-2}^2 (4-x^2) \, dx$$



$$(b) \int_{-1}^2 [(x+1) - (x^2-1)] \, dx$$



$$8. (a) \int_0^5 7f(t) \, dt = 7 \int_0^5 f(t) \, dt = 7(10) = 70$$

$$(b) \int_0^5 (f(t) + 7) \, dt = \int_0^5 f(t) \, dt + \int_0^5 7 \, dt = 10 + 35 = 45$$

$$(c) \int_0^5 f(t) \, dt + 7 = 10 + 7 = 17$$

(d) Not enough information as we don't know f 's behavior on interval $[7, 12]$.

$$(e) \int_{-7}^2 7f(t+7) \, dt = \int_0^5 7f(t) \, dt = 7 \int_0^5 f(t) \, dt = 7(10) = 70$$