

**ACE Calc I**  
**Chapter 4A – Anti-differentiation**

**Assignment Sheet**

*\*\*This is a tentative schedule only. Actual assignments may differ from what is shown.*

| <b>Day</b> | <b>Section</b>                                     | <b>Page</b> | <b>Assignment</b>                 |
|------------|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>1</b>   | 4.1 A<br>Antiderivatives &<br>Indefinite Integrals | 251         | Odds #11-31                       |
| <b>2</b>   | 4.1 B<br>Differential Equations                    | 251         | Odds #35,39,41,43b,51,53,57,59,63 |
| <b>3</b>   | 4.2 A<br>Area & Summation                          | 263         | Odds #13-19,21,25,27,31,51        |
| <b>4</b>   | 4.2 B<br>Area Under a Curve                        | 264         | Odds #45,49,53,57                 |
| <b>5</b>   | 4.3 A<br>Riemann Sums & Definite<br>Integrals      | 273         | Odds #3,5,7,17,21,27,31,51        |
| <b>6</b>   | 4.3 B<br>Properties of Definite Integrals          | 274         | Odds #33,39,41,43,47,49           |
| <b>7</b>   | Review   |             |                                   |
| <b>8</b>   | Test   |             |                                   |

### Chapter 4A – Board Problems

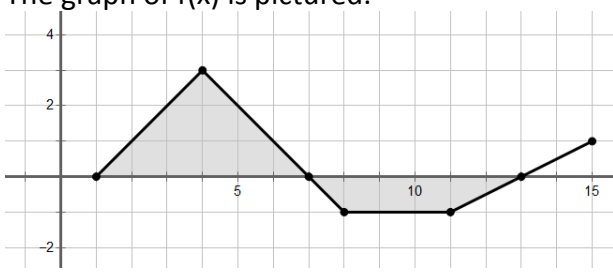
| Day | A               | B  | C                     | D                                  |
|-----|-----------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1   | $\int (2x+3)dx$ | $\int \left( \sqrt[4]{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$ | $\int (2x+1)(3x^2)dx$ | $\int \frac{x^2 + x - 12}{x-3} dx$ |

|   |  |  |   |   |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| 2 | Solve for a particular solution.<br>$f''(x) = 36x$<br>$f'(1) = 16$<br>$f(0) = 5$ | Solve the differential equation for a particular solution.<br>$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + 1, (0,1)$ | A car accelerates from 20mph to 65mph in 4 seconds. Assuming constant acceleration, find the distance the car travels in the 4 seconds. | Acceleration due to gravity is given by:<br>$a(t) = -32 \text{ ft/sec}^2$<br>Use anti-differentiation to find equations for $v(t)$ and $s(t)$ . |
|---|--|--|---|---|

|   |  |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| 3 | Evaluate using sum formulas:<br>$\sum_{i=1}^{50} 2(i^3 + 1)$ | Use sum formulas to eliminate $\Sigma$ :<br>$\sum_{i=1}^n (3i^2 - i) \left( \frac{5}{n} \right)$ | Find the approx. over & under estimates for the area below $y = \sqrt{x} + 4$ , on $[0,6]$ using 6 equal width rectangles. | Find the approx. over & under estimates for the area below $y = \frac{4}{x-1}$ , on $[2,5]$ using 5 equal width rectangles. |
|---|--|--|--|---|

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 4 | Use limits to find the area below $y = 3x + 5$ on $[0,4]$ | Use limits to find the area below $y = 2x^2 + 3x$ on $[1,5]$ |
|---|---|--|

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 5 | Use limits to evaluate:<br>$\int_0^3 (2x+3)dx$ | Use limits to evaluate:<br>$\int_1^4 (x^3 + 2x)dx$ |
|---|--|--|

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 6 | <b>A</b><br>Use limits to evaluate: $\int_1^2 (2x^2 - 4x)dx$  | <b>B</b><br>$\int_1^3 f(x)dx = 5$ and $\int_3^6 f(x)dx = -2$<br>Find:<br>a. $\int_1^6 f(x)dx$ b. $\int_1^3 2f(x)dx$ c. $\int_6^3 f(x)dx$   |
|   | <b>C</b><br>$\int_5^7 f(x)dx = 18$ and $\int_5^7 g(x)dx = 4$<br>Find:<br>a. $\int_5^7 [f(x) + g(x)]dx$ b. $\int_5^7 [f(x) + 4]dx$<br>c. $\int_0^2 f(x+5)dx$ | <b>D</b><br>The graph of $f(x)$ is pictured.<br><br>Find:<br>a. $\int_1^5 f(x)dx$ b. $\int_1^{13} f(x)dx$ c. $\int_4^4 f(x)dx$ |