

Homework 7.1

Find the derivative of each of the following functions defined by integrals.

1. $g(x) = \int_2^{3x} (2t + 3) dt$

$$g'(x) = [2(3x) + 3] \cdot (3x)'$$

$$= 3(6x + 3)$$

$$g'(x) = 18x + 9$$

2. $h(x) = \int_{-2}^{x^4} 3\sqrt{t} dt$

$$h'(x) = 3\sqrt{x^4} \cdot (x^4)'$$

$$= 4x^3 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2$$

$$h'(x) = 12x^5$$

3. $f(x) = \int_{2x}^{-1} (t^2 + 2t) dt$

$$f'(x) = - \int_{-1}^{2x} (t^2 + 2t) dt$$

$$= - ((2x)^2 + 2(2x)) \cdot 2$$

$$= - (4x^2 + 4x) \cdot 2$$

$$f'(x) = -8x^2 - 8x$$

4. $H(x) = \int_{-5}^{\cos x} 2t^2 dt$

$$H'(x) = 2 \cos^2 x \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$H'(x) = -2 \sin x \cos^2 x$$

5. $P(x) = \int_2^{x^2+2x} (3t-2) dt$

$$P'(x) = (3(x^2+2x) - 2) \cdot (2x+2)$$

$$P'(x) = (3x^2 + 6x - 2)(2x+2)$$

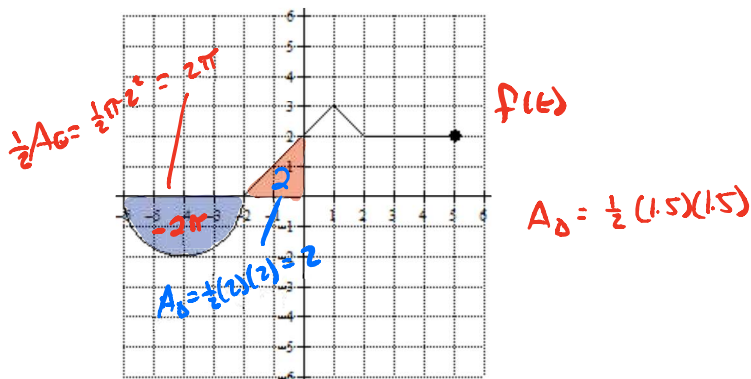
6. $f(x) = \int_{\ln x}^2 (e^t + t) dt$

$$f'(x) = - \int_2^{\ln x} (e^t + t) dt$$

$$= - (e^{\ln x} + \ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = - \frac{x + \ln x}{x}$$

Pictured is the graph of $f(t)$ and $F(x) = \int_{-6}^{2x} f(t)dt$. Use the graph and $F(x)$ to answer the questions 7 – 11.



7. Find the value of $F(0)$.

$$F(0) = \int_{-6}^{2 \cdot 0} f(t) dt = \int_{-6}^0 f(t) dt = -2\pi + 2$$

8. Find the value of $F\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$.

$$F\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{-6}^{2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} f(t) dt = \int_{-6}^{-1} f(t) dt = -\frac{1}{2}\pi(2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1)(1) = -2\pi + \frac{1}{2}$$

9. Find the value of $F'(-2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= f(2x) \cdot (2x)' \\ F'(x) &= 2f(2x) \\ F'(-2) &= 2f(2 \cdot (-2)) \\ &= 2f(-4) \\ &= 2 \cdot (-2) \\ &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

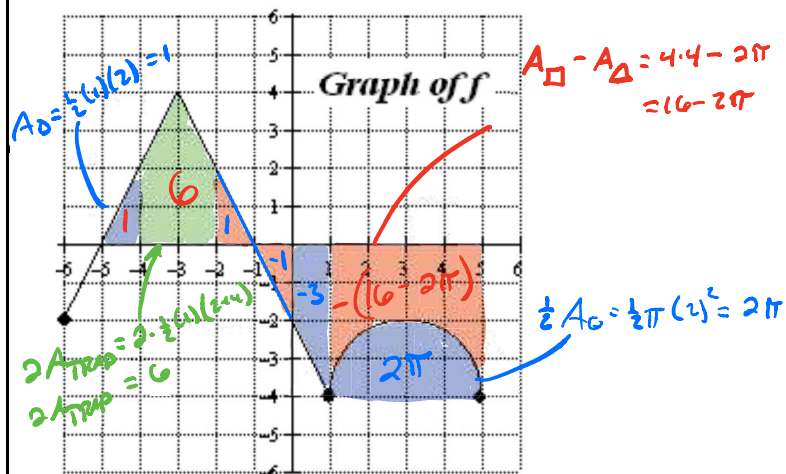
10. Find the value of $F'(2.5)$.

$$\begin{aligned} F'(2.5) &= 2f(2 \cdot 2.5) \\ &= 2f(5) \\ &= 2 \cdot 2 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

11. Find the value of $F''(0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} F''(x) &= 2f'(2x) \cdot (2x)' \\ F''(x) &= 4f'(2x) \\ F''(0) &= 4f'(2 \cdot 0) \\ &= 4 \cdot f'(0) \\ &= 4 \cdot 1 \\ F''(0) &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Pictured is the graph of f and $G(x) = \int_{-2}^x f(t)dt$. Use the graph to answer questions 12 – 15.



12. Find the value of $G(3) = \int_{-2}^3 f(t) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + (-1) + (-3) + -\frac{1}{2}(16 - 2\pi) \\ &= -3 - 8 + \pi \\ &= \pi - 11 \end{aligned}$$

13. Find the value of $G(-4) = \int_{-2}^{-4} f(t) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\int_{-4}^{-2} f(t) dt \\ &= -[6] \\ &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

14. Find the value of $G'(-2) = \int_{-2}^x f(t) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} G'(x) &= f(x) \cdot x' \\ G'(x) &= f(x) \\ G'(-2) &= f(-2) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

15. Find the value of $G''(-5)$.

$$\begin{aligned} G'(x) &= f(x) \\ G''(x) &= f'(x) \\ G''(-5) &= f'(-5) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

↑
(slope of f at $x = -5$)

If $g(x) = \int_0^x t^3 e^t dt$, find each of the following values in questions 16–17.

16. Find the value of $g'(1)$.

$$g'(x) = x^3 e^x \cdot x'$$

$$g'(x) = x^3 e^x$$

$$g'(1) = (1)^3 e^1 = e$$

17. Find the value of $g''(1)$.

$$g'(x) = \underbrace{x^3}_{\text{u}} \underbrace{e^x}_{\text{v}}$$

$$g''(x) = 3x^2 e^x + x^3 e^x$$

$$g''(1) = 3(1)^2 e^{(1)} + (1)^3 e^{(1)}$$

$$= 3e + e$$

$$g''(1) = 4e$$

If $h(x) = \int_{x^2}^2 \sqrt{1+t^4} dt$, find each of the following values in questions 18–19.

18. Find $h'(x)$.

$$h(x) = - \int_2^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^4} dt$$

$$h'(x) = - \sqrt{1+(x^2)^4} \cdot (x^2)'$$

$$h'(x) = -2x \sqrt{1+x^8}$$

19. Find $h''(1)$.

$$h'(x) = -2x (1+x^8)^{1/2}$$

$$h''(x) = -2 (1+x^8)^{1/2} - 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1+x^8)^{-1/2} \cdot 8x^7$$

chain

$$h''(x) = -2\sqrt{1+x^8} - \frac{8x^8}{\sqrt{1+x^8}}$$

$$h''(1) = -2\sqrt{1+(1)^8} - \frac{8(1)^8}{\sqrt{1+(1)^8}}$$

$$= \frac{-2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-4-8}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$h''(1) = \frac{-12}{\sqrt{2}}$$