



4. Use 4 subintervals of equal length and subinterval midpoints to compute a Riemann sum for  $f(x) = \sin(x^2)$  on the interval  $[0, 1]$ .

5. Use the area concept (not a Riemann sum or antidifferentiation) to evaluate

$$\int_0^2 (2x + 1) dx. \text{ Show your work.}$$

6. Sketch the graph of  $y = |x - 3|$  over the interval from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 4$ . Then use area (not a Riemann sum or antidifferentiation) to determine the value of the definite

integral  $\int_0^4 |x - 3| dx$ .

7. Use the fundamental theorem of calculus to evaluate each definite integral.

(a)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} (x + \sin x) dx$

(b)  $\int_1^2 \frac{1+x}{x} dx$

(c)  $\int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$

(d)  $\int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{x} - e^x \right) dx$

8. Use a definite integral to find the area of the bounded region above the  $x$ -axis and below the graph of  $y = 3x - x^2$ .