

ANSWERS: (a) $-x^3 - x^2 + c$ (b) $3 \ln x + 3x^{-1} - x^{-2} + c$ (c) $2x$
 e) $-\cos x + \sin x + c$ (f) $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + c$
 1) $\frac{2}{3}x^3 - 3x + c$ (2) $e^{2x} + \cos x + c$ (3) $3x - 3 \ln x + c$ (4) $\frac{1}{3}t^3 - t + 1 \rightarrow t = -2.1$ no solution
 (5) $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$

ANTIDERIVATIVES AND AREA—Lesson 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. Find the general antiderivative of the following functions.

a) $f(x) = -3x^2 - 2x + 1$

b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}$, for all $x \neq 0$

c) $y' = 2$

d) $f(x) = x - \sec^2 x$

e) $f'(x) = \sin x + \cos x$

f) $f(x) = x(x-2)$

1. Find the antiderivative of $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3$.

2. Find the antiderivative of $y' = 2e^{2x} - \sin x$.

3. Find the antiderivative of $f'(x) = 3 - \frac{3}{x}$, where $x \neq 0$.

4. Solve the following differential equation with the given initial conditions given.

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = t^2 - 1, \text{ where } s = 1 \text{ at } t = 0.$$

5. Find $F(x)$ given that $F'(x) = x$, and that the point $(1, -\frac{1}{2})$ lies on $F(x)$.