

Problem 1. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, compute the area bounded between the curves $y = x^n$ and $y = x^{n+1}$.

Problem 2 (Spivak 14-3.ii). Show that the following expression is independent of x on $(0, \pi/2)$:

$$\int_{-\cos x}^{\sin x} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \quad (1)$$

Problem 3. Compute the following functions of t :

1.

$$f(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{t^2}^{1-t} x^2 \sin(x) dx \quad (2)$$

2. Let $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be any integrable function.

$$g(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_t^{t+1} h(x) dx \quad (3)$$

3. Compute $F'(t)$ for

$$F(t) = \int_0^t t f(x) dx \quad (4)$$

4. Most generally, let a and b be differentiable functions, and let h let be integrable.

$$f(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{a(t)}^{b(t)} h(x) dx \quad (5)$$

In the following problem, you may use this fact:

Fact 4. For any natural number p , there exist numbers a_k such that

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^p = \frac{n^{p+1}}{p+1} + a_p n^p + a_{p-1} n^{p-1} + \cdots + a_1 n + a_0 \quad (6)$$

Problem 5 (Spivak 12-3).

1. Show that for any $p \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^p}{n^{p+1}} = \frac{1}{p+1} \quad (7)$$

2. Without using FTC, prove that

$$\int_0^b x^p dx = \frac{b^{p+1}}{p+1} \quad (8)$$

Problem 6 (Spivak 14-9). If f is continuous, show that

$$\int_0^x f(u)(x-u) du = \int_0^x \left(\int_0^u f(t) dt \right) du \quad (9)$$

Hint: Use (3) from problem 3.