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1. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_4_10/Stewart5_4_10_2.pg**

Find the most general antiderivative of $f(x) = -7 + 8x^2 - 9x^3$.

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

$F(x) =$ _____

Answer(s) submitted:

-

(incorrect)

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2. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_4_10/Stewart5_4_10_5.pg**

Find the most general antiderivative of $f(x) = 1x^{1/4} - 5x^{3/4}$.

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

$F(x) =$ _____

Answer(s) submitted:

-

(incorrect)

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3. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_4_10/Stewart5_4_10_8.pg**

Find the most general antiderivative of $f(x) = 6\sqrt[4]{x^3} + 4\sqrt[3]{x^4}$.

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

$F(x) =$ _____

Answer(s) submitted:

-

(incorrect)

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4. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_4_10/Stewart5_4_10_9.pg**

Find the most general antiderivative of $f(x) = \frac{-8}{x^9}$.

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

$F(x) =$ _____

Answer(s) submitted:

-

(incorrect)

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5. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_4_10/Stewart5_4_10_10.pg**

Find the most general antiderivative of $f(x) = \dfrac{3 - 9x^3 - 9x^6}{x^6}$.

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

$F(x) =$ _____

Answer(s) submitted:

-

(incorrect)

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6. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_4_10/Stewart5_4_10_13.pg**

Find the most general antiderivative of $f(t) = 7\cos(t) - 10\sin(t)$.

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

$F(t) =$ _____

Answer(s) submitted:

-

(incorrect)

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7. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_19.pg**

Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate (if it exists)

$$\int_{-1}^{3} -1x^5\,dx.$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE" as your answer.

_____

Answer(s) submitted:

-

(incorrect)

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8. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_20.pg**

Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate (if it exists)

$$\int_{-2}^{5} 7\,dx.$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE" as your answer.

_____

Answer(s) submitted:

-

(incorrect)

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9. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_22.pg**

Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate (if it exists)

$$\int_{0}^{4} -4 + 5y - 5y^2\,dy.$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE" as your answer.

_____

Answer(s) submitted:

-

(incorrect)

10. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_23.pg**

Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate (if it exists)

$$\int_0^1 6x^{4/5}\,dx.$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE" as your answer.

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

11. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_24.pg**

Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate (if it exists)

$$\int_1^8 -3\sqrt[3]{x}\,dx.$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE" as your answer.

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

12. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_28.pg**

Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate (if it exists)

$$\int_\pi^{2\pi} 7\cos(t)\,dt.$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE" as your answer.

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

13. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_31.pg**

Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate (if it exists)

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} 7\sec^2(t)\,dt.$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE" as your answer.

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

14. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_34.pg**

Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate (if it exists)

$$\int_0^{\pi/6} -5\csc(x)\cot(x)\,dx.$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE" as your answer.

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

15. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_7.pg**

Let $g(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+6t}\,dt$. Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to find $g'(x)$.

$g'(x) =$ _____

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

16. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_9.pg**

Let $g(y) = \int_7^y -4t^2\sin(t)\,dt$. Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to find $g'(y)$.

$g'(y) =$ _____

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

17. **(1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_5_3/Stewart5_5_3_17.pg**

Let $y = \int_{1-3x}^1 \frac{u^3}{1+u^2}\,du$. Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to find y'.

$y' =$ _____

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)