

Part I

1. Find one antiderivative of $f(\theta) = e^\theta + \sec^2 \theta$.

(A) $e^\theta + 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}e^{2\theta} + \tan^2 \theta$ (C) $e^\theta + \tan \theta$

(D) $e^\theta + \tan 2\theta$ (E) $\frac{1}{2}e^{2\theta} + \tan \theta$ (F) $\ln \theta + \cos^2 \theta$

(G) $\ln \theta + \tan \theta$ (H) $\ln \theta + \tan^{-1} \theta$ (I) 1

(J) $e^\theta + \ln |\tan \theta|$

2. Evaluate

$$\int_2^3 \frac{3x^2 - 1}{x^3 - x} dx$$

(B) $\ln 12$ (C) $\ln 18$ (D) $\ln 4$ (E) $\ln 8$

(G) e^{12} (H) e^{18} (I) e^4 (J) e^8

3. If $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$ and $f(0) = 0$, find $f(2)$.

(A) 0 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) 6 (E) 8

(F) 10 (G) 12 (H) 14 (I) 16 (J) 18

4. Evaluate the integral $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ by interpreting it geometrically.

(A) 2π (B) π (C) $\pi/3$ (D) $\pi/4$ (E) $\pi/8$

(F) 1 (G) 2 (H) 3 (I) 4 (J) 5

5. Compute

$$\int t^2 \cos(1 + t^3) dt.$$

(A) $t^2 \cos(1 + t^3) + C$

(B) $-3t^4 \sin(1 + t^3) + C$

(C) $\frac{1}{3} \cos(1 + t^3) + C$

(D) $\frac{1}{3} \sin(1 + t^3) + C$

(E) $\sin(1 + t^3) + 2t + C$

(F) $\frac{t^2 \sin(1+t^3)}{1+3t^2} + C$

(G) $-6t^3 \sin(1 + t^3) + C$

(H) $\sin(1 + t^3) + C$

(I) $2 + \cos(1 + t^3) + 3t^4 \sin(1 + t^3) + C$

(J) $\frac{1}{3}t^3 \sin(1 + t^3) + C$

6. Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta) d\theta$.

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3 (E) 4

(F) 5 (G) 6 (H) 7 (I) 8 (J) 9