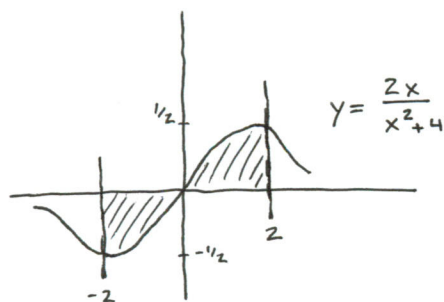


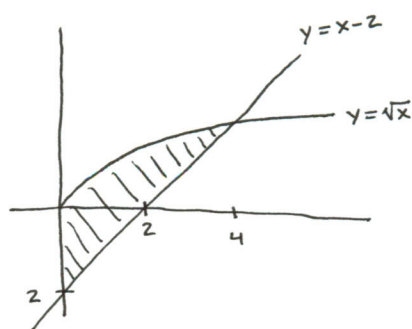
4.



find the area that's shaded.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_{-2}^0 0 - \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx \\ &= -\int_{-2}^0 \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^2 \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx \\ &= 2 \ln(x^2+4) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= 2 \ln 8 - 2 \ln 4 \\ &= 6 \ln 2 - 4 \ln 2 \\ &= 2 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

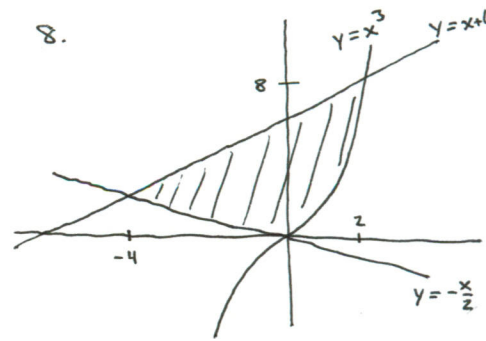
6.



find the area of the shaded region

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_0^4 \sqrt{x} - (x-2) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2x \Big|_0^4 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4^{3/2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 + 8 \\ &= \frac{16}{3} - 8 + 8 \\ &= \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$

8.



find the area

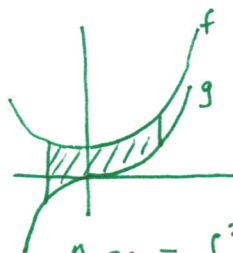
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_{-4}^0 (x+6) - (-\frac{x}{2}) dx \\ &\quad + \int_0^2 (x+6) - x^3 dx \\ &= \int_{-4}^0 \frac{3}{2} x + 6 dx + \int_0^2 x + 6 - x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} x^2 + 6x \Big|_{-4}^0 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 6x - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^2 \\ &= -(12-24) + (2+12-4) \\ &= 12 + 10 \\ &= 22 \end{aligned}$$

17. $f(x) = x^2 + 3$, $g(x) = 1$; $a=1$, $b=3$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_1^3 x^2 + 3 - 1 dx \\ &= \int_1^3 x^2 + 2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_1^3 = 9 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{26}{3} = 8.\bar{6} \end{aligned}$$

21. $f(x) = x^2 + 1$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{3} x^3$; $a=-1$, $b=2$



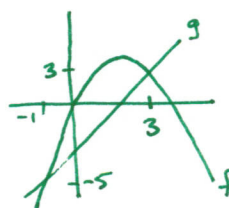
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_{-1}^2 (x^2 + 1) - \frac{1}{3} x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 + x - \frac{1}{12} x^4 \Big|_{-1}^2 \\ &= (\frac{8}{3} + 2 - \frac{16}{12}) - (-\frac{1}{3} - 1 - \frac{1}{12}) = 4.75 \end{aligned}$$

23. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $g(x) = 2x - 1$; $a=1$, $b=4$



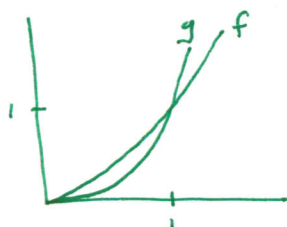
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_1^4 2x - 1 - \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= x^2 - x - \ln x \Big|_1^4 \\ &= 16 - 4 - \ln 4 - (1 - 1) \\ &= 12 - 2 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

36. $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x$ & $g(x) = 2x - 3$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_{-1}^3 (-x^2 + 4x) - (2x - 3) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^3 -x^2 + 2x + 3 dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} x^3 + x^2 + 3x \Big|_{-1}^3 \\ &= 9 - (-\frac{5}{3}) = \frac{32}{3} \end{aligned}$$

37. $f(x) = x^2$ & $g(x) = x^3$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_0^1 x^2 - x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 \\ &= (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}) - 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

43. see p461

$$S = \int_0^b g(x) - f(x) dx$$

= the additional revenue the company could get by switching ad agencies.