

10. [10 points] For the following questions, determine if the statement is ALWAYS true, SOMETIMES true, or NEVER true, and circle the corresponding answer. Justification is not required.

a. [2 points] If  $a(x)$  is a concave up differentiable function, and RIGHT(8) and TRAP(8) are used to estimate  $\int_{-1}^1 a(x) dx$ , then

$$\text{RIGHT}(8) < \text{TRAP}(8).$$

Circle one:

**ALWAYS**

**SOMETIMES**

**NEVER**

b. [2 points] If  $b(x)$  is an increasing, concave down differentiable function, and TRAP(10) and MID(10) are used to estimate  $\int_{-1}^1 b(x) dx$ , then

$$\text{MID}(10) < \int_{-1}^1 b(x) dx < \text{TRAP}(10).$$

Circle one:

**ALWAYS**

**SOMETIMES**

**NEVER**

c. [2 points] Suppose that  $f(x)$  is a decreasing differentiable function, and that LEFT(2) and LEFT(4) are used to estimate  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$ . Then

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \leq \text{LEFT}(4) \leq \text{LEFT}(2).$$

Circle one:

**ALWAYS**

**SOMETIMES**

**NEVER**

d. [2 points] Suppose that  $g(x)$  is a continuous function with an antiderivative  $G(x)$  which satisfies  $G(3) = 5$ . Suppose that  $\int_3^7 g(t) dt = 4$ , and let  $H(x) = \int_7^x g(t) dt$ . Then  $G(50) - H(50) = 9$ .

Circle one:

**ALWAYS**

**SOMETIMES**

**NEVER**

e. [2 points] Suppose that  $h(x)$  is a continuous odd function. Then

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 (h(x))^2 dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 (h(x))^2 dx.$$

Circle one:

**ALWAYS**

**SOMETIMES**

**NEVER**