

From Yesterday (with additional part iii questions)

1. Let  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ ,  $G(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt$ , and  $H(x) = \int_{-2}^x f(t) dt$ .

(a) Suppose  $f(x) = 1$ .

i. Sketch a graph of  $f(x)$ .

ii. Find equations for  $F(x)$ ,  $G(x)$ , and  $H(x)$  that do not use an integral sign.

iii. Find  $F'(x)$ ,  $G'(x)$ , and  $H'(x)$ . Notice anything?

(b) Suppose  $f(x) = 3x$ .

i. Sketch a graph of  $f(x)$ .

ii. Find equations for  $F(x)$ ,  $G(x)$ , and  $H(x)$  that do not use an integral sign.

iii. Find  $F'(x)$ ,  $G'(x)$ , and  $H'(x)$ . Notice anything?

(c) Suppose  $f(x) = 3x + 1$ .

i. Sketch a graph of  $f(x)$ .

ii. Find equations for  $F(x)$ ,  $G(x)$ , and  $H(x)$  that do not use an integral sign.

[Hint: Use parts (a) and (b).]

iii. Find  $F'(x)$ ,  $G'(x)$ , and  $H'(x)$ . Notice anything?

2. Let  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  and  $G(x) = \int_b^x f(t) dt$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants, and  $f$  is a continuous function.

Use properties of definite integrals to show that  $G(x) = F(x) + C$  where  $C$  is a constant.

### 3. Both Zeros?

- (a) Assume  $x + y = 0$ . Can we say the both  $x$  and  $y$  must be zero?
- (b) Assume  $s^2 + t^2 = 0$ . Can we say the both  $s$  and  $t$  must be zero?

### 4. A pair functions and their derivatives

Suppose that  $f$  and  $g$  are functions such that:

- (i)  $f(0) = 0$
  - (ii)  $g(0) = 1$
  - (iii)  $f'(x) = g(x), \forall x$
  - (iv)  $g'(x) = -f(x), \forall x$
- (where  $\forall$  is a symbol for *for all*.)

- (a) You might recognize that  $\sin(x)$  and  $\cos(x)$  are a pair of functions that meet the descriptions of  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$ . Check that this is true.
- (b) We know that  $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) \equiv 1$ . Perhaps this is true for all functions  $f$  and  $g$  which meet the description above.  
Let  $h(x) = (f(x))^2 + (g(x))^2$ . Show  $h(x) = 1, \forall x$ . [Hint: derivatives should help.]
- (c) Are there really non-trig functions that work? Assume  $f$  and  $g$  are another pair of functions that satisfy conditions (i)-(iv).  
Let  $k(x) = (\sin(x) - f(x))^2 + (\cos(x) - g(x))^2$ . What can you say about  $k(x)$ ?