

1. Compute the indefinite integrals.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. (3 pts)} \quad \int 2x^4 + 6x^2 - \frac{3}{x^2} dx &= \int 2x^4 + 6x^2 - 3x^{-2} dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} + 6 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C \\ &= \boxed{\frac{2}{5}x^5 + 2x^3 + 3x^{-1} + C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. (3 pts)} \quad \int \frac{5t^3 + 1}{4t^2} dt = \int \frac{5}{4}t + \frac{1}{4}t^{-2} dt = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + C = \boxed{\frac{5}{8}t^2 - \frac{1}{4}t^{-1} + C}$$

2. (4 pts) Find the function  $y = h(x)$  that satisfies

(i)  $y' = 3x^2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$ , and

(ii)  $y(1) = 2$ .

(i) *Integrate:*  $\int 3x^2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int 3x^2 - 2x^{-1/2} dx = x^3 - 4x^{1/2} + C$ .

So  $y = x^3 - 4x^{1/2} + C$

(ii) *Solve for C:*  $2 = y(1) = 1^3 - 4 \cdot 1^{1/2} + C = -3 + C \implies C = 5$

and the function is  $\boxed{y = x^3 - 4x^{1/2} + 5}$