

EXERCISE 10-1

- A**
- Name the inverse operation of each of the following.

a. addition	b. subtraction	c. multiplication
d. division	e. exponentiation	f. taking logarithms
g. differentiation	h. antidifferentiation	
 - Complete each of the following statements.
 - An antiderivative of the sum of two functions is
 - An antiderivative of the difference of two functions is
 - What is an antiderivative of zero?
- B**
- Each of the following is a derivative of an expression. Find the original expression.

a. $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$	b. $x^{\frac{3}{2}}$	c. $x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
d. $x^{-\frac{5}{2}}$	e. $x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{4}{3}}$	f. $x^{\frac{1}{4}} + x^{-\frac{5}{4}}$
 - Each of the following is a derivative of a polynomial. Find the original expression.

a. $x^2 + 3x - 1$	b. $2x^3 - 4x + 7$	c. $5x^4 - 4x^3 + 3x^2$
d. $x^{11} + x^7 + x^3$	e. $-x - x^2 - x^4$	f. $x^{100} + x^{200} + x^{300}$
 - Find an antiderivative expression for each of the following.

a. $1 + 2x$	b. $\sqrt{1 + 2x}$	c. $(1 + 2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
d. $(1 + 2x)^2$	e. $(1 + 2x)^{10}$	f. $(1 + 2x)^{-3}$
 - Each of the following expressions is a derivative of a function. Find the original function.

a. $\cos 5x$	b. $\sin(4x - 3)$	c. $\sin(4 - 11x)$
d. $\cos(5 - 17x)$	e. $2 \sin x \cos x$	f. $1 + \tan^2 3x$
 - Find an antiderivative expression for each of the following.

a. e^{2x}	b. $e^{-4x} - e^{-8x}$	c. $2^x + 2^{-x}$
d. $3^x + 5^x$	e. $10^x - 10^{-x}$	f. $(2^x - 2^{-x})^2$
 - An automobile starts from the origin at time $t = 0$. How many kilometres has the car travelled if, after t hours, its velocity is each of the following (in km/h)?

a. 50	b. $10 + 20t$	c. $40 + 10 \sin t$
d. $90 + \cos\left(\frac{t}{10}\right)$	e. $e^{-\frac{t}{100}}$	f. e^{100t}
- C**
- For each of the following, construct a function that is continuous for all $x \in R$, including the origin, and that has each of the following functions as its derivative for $x \neq 0$.

a. $0(x < 0), 1(x > 0)$	b. $-1(x < 0), 1(x > 0)$	c. $0(x < 0), x(x > 0)$
d. $0(x < 0), \cos x(x > 0)$	e. $-x(x < 0), x(x > 0)$	f. $-x^n(x < 0), x^n(x > 0)$