

1. Use integration to find (a) the area under $f(x) = x^4$ from $x = 1$ to $x = 3$; (b) the area under $f(x) = \sin x$ from $x = 0$ to $x = \pi/2$.

$$(a) \int_1^3 x^4 dx = \left. \frac{x^5}{5} \right|_1^3 = \frac{3^5}{5} - \frac{1^5}{5} = \boxed{\frac{242}{5}}$$

$$(b) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\cos 0) = \boxed{1}$$

2. Note that $\frac{d}{dx}(-x \cos x + \sin x) = x \sin x$. Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx &= -x \cos x + \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= -\pi \underbrace{\cos \pi}_{-1} + \underbrace{\sin \pi}_0 - (-0 + 0) \\ &= \boxed{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

3. Evaluate:

$$(a) \int_0^2 (3x^2 + 5x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^3 + \frac{5}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^2 \\ &= 8 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot 4 = \boxed{18} \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \int_0^{\ln 3} 4e^{2x} dx = 2e^{2x} \Big|_0^{\ln 3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cancel{2} 2e^{2 \ln 3} - 2e^0 \\ &= 2e^{\ln 3^2} - 2 \\ &= 2 \cdot 3^2 - 2 = \boxed{16} \end{aligned}$$