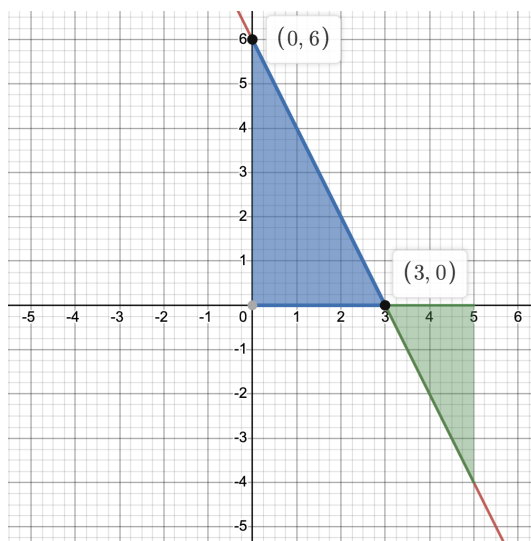


Consider the linear function:  $f(x) = 6 - 2x$

1. (3 points) Sketch the graph  $y = f(x)$ . Label the  $x$ - and  $y$ -intercepts with their coordinates.



2. (a) (2 points) Shade in the two triangles(s) on the graph corresponding the definite integral  $\int_0^5 (6 - 2x) dx$  and label each triangle with its base, height, and area.

**Solution:** The triangle on the left, above the  $x$ -axis over the interval  $[0, 3]$ , clearly has height  $h = 6$  and base  $b = 3$ , and hence its area is  $A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(3)(6) = 9$ . The triangle on the right, below the  $x$ -axis and along the interval  $[3, 5]$ , has height  $h = 4$  and base  $b = 2$ , and so its area is  $A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(2)(4) = 4$ .

- (b) (2 points) Compute the value of the definite integral in terms of those areas:

**Solution:** The definite integral corresponds to the “net area” between  $y = f(x)$  and the  $x$ -axis, i.e., the area of the right triangle  $A_2$  counts negatively for the definite integral since it is below the  $x$ -axis. Hence:

$$\int_0^5 (6 - 2x) dx = A_1 - A_2 = 9 - 4 = 5$$

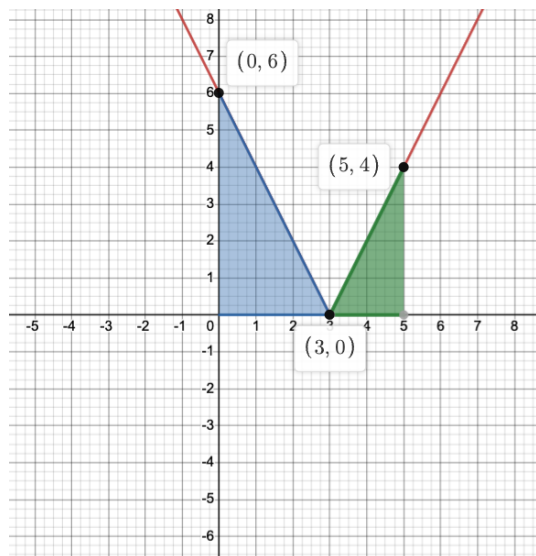
3. (3 points) Now evaluate the same definite integral using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (i.e., by finding and evaluating an antiderivative of  $f(x) = 6 - 2x$ ):

**Solution:**

$$\int_0^5 (6 - 2x) dx = [6x - x^2]_0^5 = [6(5) - 5^2] - [6(0) - 0^2] = (30 - 25) - (0 - 0) = 5$$

(Extra credit!) What is the value of  $\int_0^5 |6 - 2x| dx$ ? Explain how you arrive at your answer. You can also sketch the corresponding graph.

**Solution:** Recall that the absolute value just reflects the portions of the graph that are below the  $x$ -axis to above the  $x$ -axis:



Hence, the definite integral  $\int_0^5 |6 - 2x| dx$  corresponds to the sum of the areas of the same two triangles as in #2, but area of the triangle on the right, over the interval  $[3, 5]$ , now counts positively since it is above the  $x$ -axis.

$$\int_0^5 |6 - 2x| dx = 9 + 4 = 13$$