1. Suppose that f, g, f^2, g^2 and fg are all integrable on [a, b]. Prove that

$$\int_a^b fg \leq \sqrt{\int_a^b f^2} \ \sqrt{\int_a^b g^2}$$

This is called the *Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality for Integrals*. Note: There's a hint somewhere in the book.

- 2. Suppose that $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and $\int_a^b f = 0$. Prove that there is some $x_0 \in [a, b]$ ** such that $f(x_0) = 0$. Hint: Use the EVT and the IVT.
- 3. Suppose that $f:[0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and $\forall x \in [0,1]$ we have $f(x) \ge 0$. Prove that $\int_0^1 f > 0$ ** iff there is a point $x_0 \in [0,1]$ with $f(x_0) > 0$.
- 4. Show that the previous problems's claim is false if we remove the requirement that f be * continous but require that it be integrable.
- 5. Show by example that if the hypothesis that F be continuous on [a, b] is replaced by F being defined on [a, b] and continuous on (a, b) in the First Fundamental Theorem that the conclusion is false.
- 6. Use the First Fundamental Theorem to evaluate $\int_0^4 x\sqrt{x^2+4} \, dx$. Make sure to state what F * is and which requirements both F and F' satisify.
- 7. Define $f: [0,4] \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x & 0 \le x \le 2\\ x + 1 & 2 < x \le 4 \end{cases}$$

Assuming f is integrable, find $\int_0^4 f$. Justify carefully.

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