

32 Lecture - MTH101

Important Mcqs

What is the Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus?

- A. It states that integration is the reverse of differentiation.
- B. It states that differentiation is the reverse of integration.
- C. It relates the integral of a function to its antiderivative.

Answer: C

What is the formula for the Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus?

- A. $\int_a^b f'(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$
- B. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$
- C. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(a) - F(b)$

Answer: A

If $f(x) = 2x^3$ and $F(x)$ is an antiderivative of $f(x)$, what is the value of $\int_2^3 f'(x) dx$ using the Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus?

- A. 54
- B. 32
- C. 16

Answer: C

What is the relationship between the First and Second Fundamental Theorems of Calculus?

- A. The Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus is a generalization of the First Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.
- B. The First Fundamental Theorem of Calculus is a generalization of the Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.
- C. The two theorems are unrelated.

Answer: A

What is the Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus used for?

- A. To find the derivative of a function.
- B. To find the integral of a function.
- C. To evaluate definite integrals.

Answer: C

If $f(x) = x^2$ and $F(x)$ is an antiderivative of $f(x)$, what is the value of $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$ using the Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus?

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 20

Answer: B

What is the derivative of $\int x^2 \sin(x) dx$ with respect to x ?

- A. $x^2 \sin(x)$
- B. $\sin(x)$
- C. $2x \sin(x) - x^2 \cos(x)$

Answer: C

If $F(x) = \int x^3 \cos(t) dt$, what is $F'(x)$?

- A. $x^2 \sin(x)$
- B. $\cos(x)$
- C. $3x^2 \cos(x)$

Answer: C

If $f(x) = 1/x$ and $F(x)$ is an antiderivative of $f(x)$, what is the value of $\int_{1/2}^1 f(x) dx$ using the Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus?

- A. $\ln(2)$
- B. $\ln(1/2)$
- C. $-\ln(2)$

Answer: B

What is the formula for the Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus in Leibniz notation?

- A. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$
- B. $\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$
- C. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f'(t) dt = f(x)$

Answer: A