

(1) [5 points] If $f(1) = 4$, f' is continuous, and $\int_1^4 f'(x) dx = 17$, determine the value of $f(4)$.

$$\int_1^4 f'(x) dx = 17$$

$$\therefore f(4) - f(1) = 17$$

$$f(4) - 4 = 17$$

$$\therefore \boxed{f(4) = 21}$$

(2) [5 points] Evaluate $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \sin^{-1} x} dx$.

$$\text{let } u = \sin^{-1} x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \sin^{-1}(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \boxed{\ln|\sin^{-1}(x)| + C}$$

(3) [5 points] Compute $\int_0^\pi t \sin(3t) dt$.

First : $I = \int t \sin(3t) dt$

$$\begin{cases} u = t & dv = \sin(3t) dt \\ du = dt & v = -\frac{\cos(3t)}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore I = \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$= -\frac{t \cos(3t)}{3} - \int -\frac{\cos(3t)}{3} dt$$

$$= -\frac{t \cos(3t)}{3} + \frac{1}{9} \sin(3t) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^\pi t \sin(3t) dt = \left[-\frac{t \cos(3t)}{3} + \frac{1}{9} \sin(3t) \right]_0^\pi$$

$$= \left[-\frac{\pi \cos(3\pi)}{3} + \frac{1}{9} \sin(3\pi) \right] - \left[-\frac{0 \cos(0)}{3} + \frac{1}{9} \sin(0) \right]$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$