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$\int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$

$\int_1^2 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 \right]_1^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} + 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{8}{3} + 4 - \frac{4}{3} = 4$

(c) $\int_0^2 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 \right]_0^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} + 4 \right) - 0 = \frac{20}{3}$

(d) $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 \right]_{-1}^1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

(e) $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \frac{2}{3}$

(f) $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \frac{2}{3}$

$\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 \right]_{-1}^1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

(g) $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \frac{2}{3}$

(h) $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \frac{2}{3}$

(i) $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \frac{2}{3}$

$\int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \frac{4}{3}$

$\int_1^2 (x^2 + 2x) dx = 4$

$\int_0^2 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \frac{20}{3}$

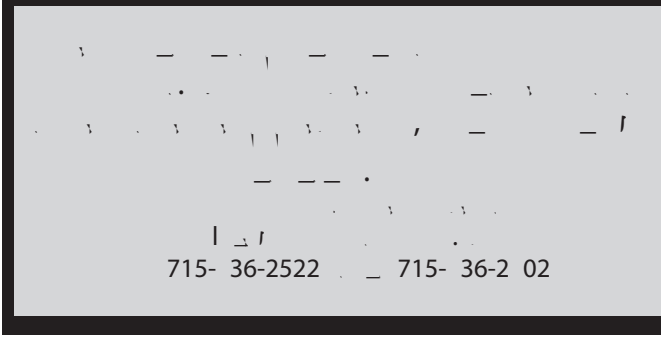
$\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \frac{2}{3}$

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