

SCORE: ___ / 30 POINTS

You may or may not need the following reduction formulae.

$$\int \sin^n u \, du = -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} u \cos u + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} u \, du \quad \text{and} \quad \int \cos^n u \, du = \frac{1}{n} \cos^{n-1} u \sin u + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} u \, du \quad (n \neq 0)$$

$$\int \sec^n u \, du = \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} u \tan u + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \sec^{n-2} u \, du \quad (n \neq 1)$$

NO CALCULATORS ALLOWED**SHOW PROPER ALGEBRAIC WORK****USE PROPER NOTATION & SIMPLIFY ALL ANSWERS WHERE REASONABLE**

Find $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} \, dx$.

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$$\frac{(-x)^5}{\sqrt{1+(-x)^4}} = \frac{-x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} = -\frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}$$

Since the integrand is odd and continuous, and the interval is symmetric, $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} \, dx = 0$.

Find $\int \frac{x^2+2}{x^3+2x^2+x} \, dx$.

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$$\frac{x^2+2}{x^3+2x^2+x} = \frac{x^2+2}{x(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{A(x+1)^2 + Bx(x+1) + Cx}{x(x+1)^2}$$

$$x^2+2 = A(x+1)^2 + Bx(x+1) + Cx \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x=0: 2=A$$

$$x=-1: 3=-C \Rightarrow C=-3$$

$$x=1: 3=4A+2B+C \Rightarrow B=-1$$

SANITY CHECK: $x=2: \frac{x^2+2}{x^3+2x^2+x} = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{-3}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{-3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\int \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{-3}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx = \underbrace{2 \ln|x|}_{\frac{1}{2}} - \underbrace{\ln|x+1|}_{\frac{1}{2}} + \underbrace{\frac{3}{x+1}}_{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

Find $\int \frac{x+26}{x^3+4x^2+13x} dx$.

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$$\frac{x+26}{x^3+4x^2+13x} = \frac{x+26}{x((x+2)^2+9)} = \frac{\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B(2x+4)+C(3)}{((x+2)^2+9)}}{1} = \frac{A((x+2)^2+9) + Bx(2x+4) + C(3x)}{x((x+2)^2+9)}$$

$$x+26 = A((x+2)^2+9) + Bx(2x+4) + C(3x) \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x=0: 26=13A \Rightarrow A=2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x=-2: 24=9A-6C \Rightarrow C=-1 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x=1: 27=18A+6B+3C \Rightarrow B=-1 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

SANITY CHECK: $x=2: \frac{x+26}{x^3+4x^2+13x} = \frac{28}{50} = \frac{14}{25}$ $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{-(2x+4)-(3)}{((x+2)^2+9)} = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{-11}{25} = \frac{14}{25}$

$$\int \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{-(2x+4)-(3)}{((x+2)^2+9)} \right) dx = \underbrace{2 \ln|x|}_{\frac{1}{2}} - \underbrace{\ln(x^2+4x+13)}_{\frac{1}{2}} - \underbrace{\tan^{-1} \frac{x+2}{3}}_{\frac{1}{2}} + C \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Find $\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx$.

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u	dv
$(\arcsin x)^2$	1
$2 \arcsin x$	x
$-\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$-\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\arcsin x$	$\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$-2\sqrt{1-x^2}$
$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	-2
0	$-2x$

$$\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx = \underbrace{x(\arcsin x)^2}_{\frac{1}{2}} + \underbrace{2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x}_{\frac{1}{2}} - \underbrace{2x}_{\frac{1}{2}} + C \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

SEE ALTERNATE SOLUTIONS

9:30 VERSION $\bigcirc$ SCORE: 7 / 7 POINTS

Find $\int \frac{1}{x+x\sqrt{x}} dx$.

Let $x=(u-1)^2$ OR $u=1+\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow dx=2(u-1) du$ $\frac{1}{2}$

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

$$\frac{2}{(u-1)u} = \frac{\frac{A}{u-1} + \frac{B}{u}}{1} = \frac{Au + B(u-1)}{(u-1)u}$$

$$2 = Au + B(u-1) \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u=0: 2=-B \Rightarrow B=-2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u=1: 2=A \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

SANITY CHECK: $u=2: \frac{2}{(u-1)u} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ $\frac{2}{u-1} + \frac{-2}{u} = \frac{2}{1} + \frac{-2}{2} = 1$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\int \left(\frac{2}{u-1} + \frac{-2}{u} \right) du = \underbrace{2 \ln|u-1|}_{\frac{1}{2}} - \underbrace{2 \ln|u|}_{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \underbrace{2 \ln \sqrt{x}}_{\frac{1}{2}} - \underbrace{2 \ln(1+\sqrt{x})}_{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \ln x - 2 \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C \quad \frac{1}{2}$$