

SCORE: ____ / 30 POINTS

1. Show organized & proper work (including proper notation)
2. If an improper integral diverges, write "DIVERGES"

Evaluate $\int_e^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^3}$

SCORE: ____ / 7 PTS

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_e^N \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^3} \\
 &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2(\ln x)^2} \right]_e^N \\
 &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2(\ln N)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
 &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= \ln x \\
 du &= \frac{dx}{x} \\
 \int \frac{du}{u^3} &= -\frac{1}{2u^2} = -\frac{1}{2(\ln x)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Evaluate $\int_0^9 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}}$

SCORE: ____ / 8 PTS

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} + \int_1^9 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} \\
 &= \lim_{N \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^N (x-1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx + \lim_{M \rightarrow 1^+} \int_M^9 (x-1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{N \rightarrow 1^-} \left[\frac{3}{2} (x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]_0^N + \lim_{M \rightarrow 1^+} \left[\frac{3}{2} (x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]_M^9 \\
 &= \lim_{N \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{3}{2} ((N-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1) + \lim_{M \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{3}{2} (4 - (M-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}) \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} (0 - 1) + \frac{3}{2} (4 - 0) \\
 &= \frac{9}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

ALL OTHER
PARTS WORTH
 $\frac{1}{2}$ EACH,
EXCEPT THOSE
MARKED ①

Evaluate $\int (2+\sqrt{x})^8 dx$.

SCORE: ___ / 5 PTS

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= 2+\sqrt{x} \\ x &= (u-2)^2 \\ dx &= 2(u-2)du \end{aligned} \right\} \text{EITHER ONE} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}} u^8 \cdot \textcircled{1} 2(u-2)du &= 2 \int (u^9 - 2u^8) du \\ &= \textcircled{1} 2 \left(\frac{1}{10} u^{10} - \frac{2}{9} u^9 \right) + C \\ &= \textcircled{1} \frac{1}{5} (2+\sqrt{x})^{10} - \frac{4}{9} (2+\sqrt{x})^9 + C \quad \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Evaluate $\int_0^1 x^5 e^{-x^3} dx$.

SCORE: ___ / 5 PTS

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -x^3 & \begin{cases} x=1 \rightarrow u=-1 \\ x=0 \rightarrow u=0 \end{cases} \\ du &= -3x^2 dx \\ dx &= -\frac{1}{3x^2} du \\ x^5 e^{-x^3} dx &= -\frac{1}{3} x^3 e^{-x^3} du \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} u e^u du \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^{-1} u e^u du \textcircled{1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} (u e^u - e^u) \Big|_0^{-1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} (-e^{-1} - e^{-1} + 1) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} (1 - \frac{2}{e}) \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u + e^u \\ 1 - e^0 \\ 0 - e^0 \end{array}$$

Evaluate $\int \frac{dx}{x+x\sqrt{x}}$.

SCORE: ___ / 5 PTS

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} x &= u^2 \\ dx &= 2u du \\ \int \frac{2u du}{u^2 + u^3} \\ &= \int \frac{2}{u+u^2} du \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{u+u^2} &= \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{1+u} \\ 2 &= A(1+u) + Bu \\ 2 &= A + (A+B)u \\ A &= 2 \\ A+B &= 0 \rightarrow B = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \int \frac{2}{u+u^2} du \\ &= \int \left(\frac{2}{u} + \frac{-2}{1+u} \right) du = \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}} 2 \ln|u| - 2 \ln|1+u| + C \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \textcircled{1} 2 \ln \sqrt{x} - 2 \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C = \ln x - 2 \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C \end{aligned}$$