MATH 180A5

Homework

- **43)** Determine the following indefinite integrals:
 - a) $\int 3x^5 x^2 + 4x 1 \, dx$ b) $\int 3/x^2 \, dx$ c) $\int 3\sin(3x+2) \, dx$ d) $\int \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{i!} (x-2)^i \, dx \text{ (Find an antiderivative using a Taylor series)}$
- 44) Solve the following indefinite integrals by the indicated substitution

a)
$$\int \frac{3x^2}{(x^3+2)^2} dx$$
, Substitute $y = x^3 + 2$.
b) $\int (1+\sin(x/5))^4 \cos(x/5) dx$, Substitute $y = 1+\sin(x/5)$.
c) $\int \frac{(3+\sqrt{x}))^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$, Substitute $y = 3 + \sqrt{x}$.

45) Use the reverse of the product rule (integration by parts) to solve the following integrals:

d) $\int \log(x) dx$, Use $f(x) = \log(x)$ and g'(x) = 1 (i.e. you introduce an "invisible" factor of 1 and write $\log(x) = \log(x) \cdot 1$).

46) We cut a piece of height h from a circle with radius r. Determine a formula for the sliced off (shaded) area.

47) This is an example of a more complicated substitution situation. We want to integrate $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$ by substituting $u = \sqrt{x^2-1}$. However there is the extra factor in the denominator, and no obvious factor for the inner derivative:

- a) Set $u = \sqrt{x^2 1}$ and solve for x^2 in terms of u (we will need it later).
- b) Calculate $B = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$.
- c) As *B* does not occur in the integrand, multiply both numerator and denominator with *x* so that it occurs: $\int \frac{x}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1}} \, dx$. Now substitute $u = \sqrt{x^2-1}$: Replace *B* d*x* by d*u* and express the remaining *x* -bits in terms of *u* (using the result of a).
- d) Solve the resulting integral in u (you will need the function arctan from homework problem 42) and substitute back.

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