

Math 212 RS2 Quiz 4A

February 18, 2020

8 + 2 Bonus points possible!

Name: ANSWERS

Instructions: No calculators. Use your own scrap paper and write your answers in the space provided.

1. Suppose  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  is an integral in which  $f(x)$  is a rational expression of trig functions.

(a) State the traditional Weierstrass substitution:  $u = \underline{\tan \frac{x}{2}}$

(b) Using this substitution, derive or state  $dx = \underline{\frac{2}{1+u^2} du}$  in terms of  $du$

(c) Using this substitution, derive or state  $\sin x = \underline{\frac{2u}{1+u^2}}$  as a function of  $u$

(d) Using this substitution, derive or state  $\cos x = \underline{\frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}}$  as a function of  $u$

(e) Compute:  $\int \frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x + 1} dx = \underline{\ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right| + C}$

2. Integrate the following:

(a)  $\int \frac{x}{(1-2x)^3} dx = \underline{\frac{1}{8(1-2x)^2} - \frac{1}{4(1-2x)} + C}$  (b)  $\int \frac{x^2 + 5x + 3}{x^2 + x + 1} dx = \underline{x + 2 \ln |x^2 + x + 1| + C}$

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

Bonus:

1. In approximating the integral  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  with  $n$  subintervals, define what  $\Delta x$  is.

$$\Delta x = \underline{\frac{b-a}{n}}$$

2. Name three numerical integration rules used to approximate definite integrals:

(Any three of) Left hand rule, Right hand rule,  
Midpoint rule, Trapezoid rule, Simpson's rule.