

MATH 202 Quiz 6 – Version B

October 13, 2015

Name: ANSWERS

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

1. Complete the following rules:

(a)  $\int \tan x \, dx = \frac{-\ln|\cos x| + C \text{ or } \ln|\sec x| + C}{}$  (b)  $\int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$  (c)  $\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C$

(d)  $\int \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x) + C$  (e)  $\int \sec^3 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}(\sec x \tan x + \ln|\sec x + \tan x|) + C$  (f)  $\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x) + C$

2. Complete the following table of trig substitutions:

Expression	Substitution	Identity
$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$	$x = a \sin \theta$ or $x = a \cos \theta$	$1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$ or $1 - \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta$
$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$	$x = a \tan \theta$	$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$
$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$	$x = a \sec \theta$	$\sec^2 \theta - 1 = \tan^2 \theta$

3. What is the integration by parts formula?:  $\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$

4. What mnemonic is used to choose the parts in the above formula? LIATE

5. Integrate the following:

(a)  $\int_1^9 e^{\sqrt{x}} \, dx = 4e^3$  (b)  $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{3^2 + x^2}} \, dx = \frac{(9+x^2)^{3/2}}{3} - 9\sqrt{9+x^2} + C$

(c)  $\int \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + C$  (d)  $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \, dx = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \ln|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+3}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}| + C$

(e)  $\int t \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{t}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2t + C$  (f)  $\int \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} \, dx = x \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + C$

(g)  $\int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x \, dx = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C$

Bonus:

1.  $\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \, dx = x - 2 \tan^{-1} x + C$  (b)  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 5x + 6} \, dx = \ln|x+2| - \ln|x+3| + C$

2. Write down the partial fractions decomposition of  $\frac{3}{x^2(x^2+1)^2(x^2-4)}$ . You need not find the arbitrary

constants.  $\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1} + \frac{Ex+F}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{G}{x-2} + \frac{H}{x+2}$