

$$1. \int \frac{5t}{5+2t^2} dt \quad 2. \int \frac{\cot \sqrt{y} \csc \sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{y}} dy \quad 3. \int (1+\sin \theta)^5 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$4. \int \frac{\sin 2x}{4+\cos 2x} dx \quad 5. \int e^{-\cot x} \csc^2 x dx \quad 6. \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-9t^2}} dt$$

$$7. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-9t^2}} dt \quad 8. \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{4x}} dx \quad 9. \int \frac{\cos \theta}{1+\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$10. \int \frac{x^3 - x + 3}{x^2 + x - 2} dx \quad 11. \int \frac{x+2}{x^2-4x} dx \quad 12. \int \frac{x^2+x+3}{x^4+6x^2+9} dx$$

$$13. \int x^3 \ln x dx \quad 14. \int x \sec x \tan x dx \quad 15. \int \frac{x}{e^x} dx$$

$$16. \int \frac{2x-3}{(x-1)^2} dx \quad 17. \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2) \arctan x} dx \quad 18. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx$$

$$19. \int x \sec^2 x dx \quad 20. \int \frac{\ln 2x}{x^2} dx \quad 21. \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x+4}}}{\sqrt{x+4}} dx$$

$$22. \int \tan^4 3x \sec^2 3x dx \quad 23. \int x^2 \cos x dx$$

$$28. \int \cos^2 x dx \quad 29. \int \cos^3 x \sin^4 x dx$$

Find the area between $y = (x-8)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ and $y = 0$ for $[0, 8)$

Find the area of the region to the right of $x = 1$ between $y = \frac{2}{4x^2-1}$ and the x -axis.

Evaluate the following integrals. Determine if the integral converges or diverges.

(1) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$

(2) $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x} dx$

(3) $\int_0^\infty x e^{-x} dx$

(4) $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

(5) $\int_5^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx$

(6) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} dx$

(7) $\int_1^\infty \ln x dx$

(14) $\int_{-\infty}^\infty x e^{-x^2} dx$

(6) $\int_0^2 \frac{x}{1-x} dx$

(12) $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}} dx$

(22) $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$

(23) $\int_0^4 \frac{x}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx$

(27) $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

ANSWERS:

1. $\frac{5}{4} \ln|5+2t^2| + C$ 2. $-2 \csc \sqrt{y} + C$ 3. $\frac{1}{6} (1+\sin \theta)^6 + C$

4. $-\frac{1}{2} \ln|4+\cos 2x| + C$ 5. $e^{-\cot x} + C$ 6. $-\frac{1}{9} (1-9t^2)^{1/2} + C$

7. $\frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1}(3t) + C$ 8. $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(e^{2x}) + C$ 9. $\tan^{-1}(\sin \theta) + C$

10. $\frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \ln|x+2| + \ln|x-1| + C$ 11. $-\frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x-4| + C$

12. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \frac{1}{2} (x^2+3)^{-1} + C$ 13. $\frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C$

14. $x \sec x - \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$ 15. $-x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C$

16. $2 \ln|x-1| + (x-1)^{-1} + C$ 17. $\ln|\arctan x| + C$ 18. $\operatorname{arcsec}(e^x) + C$

19. $x \tan x + \ln|\cos x| + C$ 20. $-\frac{\ln 2x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + C$

21. $2e^{\sqrt{x+4}} + C$ 22. $\frac{1}{15} \tan^5 3x + C$ 23. $x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C$

28. $\frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$

29. $\frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + C$

24. Find the area between $y = (x-8)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ and $y = 0$ for $[0, 8]$

(6)

25. Find the area of the region to the right of $x = 1$ between $y = \frac{2}{4x^2-1}$ and the x-axis.

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln|2x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+1| \right]_1^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2b-1}{2b+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \ln 3}$$

 OR

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3}$$

Evaluate the following integrals. Determine if the integral converges or diverges.

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \infty \text{ diverges} \quad (2) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \infty \text{ diverges} \quad (3) \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx = 1 \text{ conv.}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \pi/2 \text{ conv.} \quad (5) \int_5^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \infty \text{ diverges} \quad (6) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} dx = \infty \text{ diverges}$$

$$(7) \int_1^{\infty} \ln x dx = \infty \text{ div.} \quad (14) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = 0 \text{ conv.} \quad (6) \int_0^2 \frac{x}{1-x} dx \rightarrow \text{split!} = \infty \text{ div.} \quad (12) \int_1^4 \frac{1}{(x-2)^{2/3}} dx \rightarrow \text{split!} = 3 + 3\sqrt[3]{2} \text{ conv.}$$

$$(22) \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \pi/2 \text{ conv.} \quad (23) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx = 4 \text{ conv.} \quad (27) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \rightarrow \text{split! Problems both ends!} = 2 \text{ conv.}$$