

# Homework 12

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An exercise marked with the symbol  $\star$  is considered more difficult and will not be an exam question.

**Exercise 1** Determine an antiderivative of the following functions.

(1)  $e^{\left(\frac{3}{4}x\right)}$

(2)  $\cos\left(\frac{1}{3}x\right)$

(3)  $\operatorname{cosec}^2(-2x)$

(4)  $x^{\frac{4}{7}}$

*Solution.* (1)  $\frac{4}{3}e^{\left(\frac{3}{4}x\right)}$

(2)  $3 \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}x\right)$

(3)  $-\frac{1}{2 \tan(2x)}$

(4)  $\frac{7}{11}x^{\frac{11}{7}}$

□

**Exercise 2** Evaluate the following expressions:

(1)  $\int_0^{27} x^{\frac{4}{3}} + \sqrt{3}\sqrt{x} \, dx$

(2)  $\int_0^{\ln(3)} e^{(-4x)} \, dx$

(3)  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sin(x)^2} \, dx$

*Solution.* (1)  $\frac{7695}{7}$

(2)  $\frac{20}{81}$

(3) 1

□

**Exercise 3** ( $\star$ ) Evaluate the limit by interpreting it like a definite integral on the interval  $[a, b]$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{3i}{n}\right)^3 \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)$$

*Solution.*  $\frac{81}{4}$

□

**Exercise 4** Evaluate the following definite integrals.

(1)  $\int_{\ln(2)}^{\ln(6)} e^{(2x+3)} \, dx$

$$(2) \int_0^2 x^2 - 2x + 2 \, dx$$

$$(3) \int_1^3 \frac{8}{x} \, dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(x) \, dx$$

*Solution.* (1)  $16e^3$

$$(2) \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(3) 8 \log(3)$$

$$(4) 0$$

□

**Exercise 5** Evaluate the following indefinite integrals.

$$(1) \int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)^2} \, dx$$

$$(2) \int x^7 \, dx$$

$$(3) \int x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \, dx$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} \, dx$$

$$(5) \int \cos(3x) \, dx$$

$$(6) \int dx$$

$$(7) \int -2 \cos(x)^2 + \cos(2x) \, dx$$

$$(8) \int \frac{\sin(2\theta)}{\sin(\theta)} \, dx$$

$$(9) \star \int \frac{5}{\sin(\theta)+1} \, dx$$

$$(10) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-4x^2+4}} \, dx$$

*Solution.* (1)  $-\frac{1}{\sin(x)} + c$

$$(2) \frac{1}{8} x^8 + c$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x + c$$

$$(4) \arctan(x) + c$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{3} \sin(3x) + c$$

$$(6) x + c$$

$$(7) -x + c$$

$$(8) \frac{x \sin(2\theta)}{\sin(\theta)} + c$$

$$(9) \frac{5x}{\sin(\theta)+1} + c$$

(10)  $\frac{1}{2} \arcsin(x) + c$

□

**Exercise 6** Evaluate

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x^3 + 5x + 4}{x^3} dx$$

*Solution.* 5

□

**Exercise 7** Calculate the following integrals.

(1)  $\int \sqrt{2x+3} dx$

(2)  $\int -4(3x^2 - 5)^5 x dx$

(3)  $\int (x^3 - 4)x dx$

(4)  $\int \sec(x)^3 \tan(x) dx$

(5)  $\int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}} dx$

(6)  $\int \frac{\sec(-\sqrt{x+3})}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(7)  $\int \frac{1}{(4x-3)^2} dx$

(8)  $\int \frac{12x^2}{x^3+8} dx$

(9)  $\int \cos(2x)^4 \sin(2x) dx$

(10)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+5})} dx$

(11)  $\int \frac{1}{\sin(2x)^2} + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) dx$

(12)  $\int \frac{3x+5}{x^2+1} dx$

(13)★  $\int \frac{\log(x)^2}{x} dx$

(14)★  $\int \frac{x^2-x-1}{x-1} dx$

(15)★  $\int \frac{2(4x^2-x-3)}{4x-3} dx$

(16)★  $\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)^3+3 \sin(x)^2+3 \sin(x)+1} dx$

*Solution.* (1)  $\frac{1}{3}(2x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ 

(2)  $-\frac{1}{9}(3x^2 - 5)^6 + c$

(3)  $\frac{1}{5}x^5 - 2x^2 + c$

(4)  $\frac{1}{3 \cos(x)^3} + c$

- (5)  $-3\sqrt{-x^2+1} + c$   
 (6)  $2 \log(\sec(\sqrt{x}-3) + \tan(\sqrt{x}-3)) + c$   
 (7)  $-\frac{1}{4(4x-3)} + c$   
 (8)  $4 \log(x^3+8) + c$   
 (9)  $-\frac{1}{10} \cos(2x)^5 + c$   
 (10)  $2 \log(\sqrt{x}+5) + c$   
 (11)  $-\frac{1}{2 \tan(2x)} - 2 \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) + c$   
 (12)  $5 \arctan(x) + \frac{3}{2} \log(x^2+1) + c$   
 (13)  $\frac{1}{3} \log(x)^3 + c$   
 (14)  $\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \log(x-1) + c$   
 (15)  $x^2 + x - \frac{3}{4} \log(4x-3) + c$   
 (16)  $-\frac{1}{2(\sin(x)^2+2\sin(x)+1)} + c$

□

**Exercise 8** Calculate the following integrals.

- (1)  $\int_0^1 3(x^3+1)^7 x^2 dx$   
 (2)  $\int_{1/2}^{5/4} \frac{6x+1}{3x^2+x-1} dx$   
 (3)  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} dx$   
 (4)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x)}{(\sin(x)+1)^2} dx$   
 (5)  $\int_{-1}^0 e^{(3x+5)} dx$   
 (6)  $\int_0^2 2(2x+1)e^{(x^2+x)} dx$   
 (7)\*  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{-4x^4+8x^2} dx$

*Solution.* (1)  $\frac{255}{8}$

- (2)  $\log\left(\frac{79}{16}\right) + 2 \log(2)$   
 (3)  $\frac{1}{12}$   
 (4)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (5)  $\frac{1}{3} e^5 - \frac{1}{3} e^2$   
 (6)  $2e^6 - 2$   
 (7)  $-\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2} + \frac{2}{3}$

□