

$$\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln |u| + K$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + K$$

$$\int \tan u \, du = -\ln |\cos u| + K$$

$$\int \cot u \, du = \ln |\sin u| + K$$

$$\int \sec u \, du = \ln |\sec u + \tan u| + K$$

$$\int \csc u \, du = \ln |\csc u - \cot u| + K$$

1.  $f(x) = \cos x$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x$$

$$c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Delta x = -\frac{\pi}{40}$$

$$f(c + \Delta x) = f(c) + f'(c)\Delta x$$

$$\cos \frac{19\pi}{40} \approx \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + (-\sin \frac{\pi}{2}) \left( -\frac{\pi}{40} \right)$$

$$= 0 + (-1) \left( -\frac{\pi}{40} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{40} \approx 0.07854$$

2.  $\sec x - 10 \cos x + C$

3.  $\frac{19}{12}$

$$4. f''(x) = 3x^2 - \sin x, f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 2$$

$$f'(x) = x^3 + \cos x + a$$

$$2 = 0^3 + \cos 0 + a$$

$$1 = a$$

$$f'(x) = x^3 + \cos x + 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \sin x + x + b$$

$$1 = 0 + \sin 0 + 0 + b$$

$$1 = b$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \sin x + x + 1$$

$$5. \quad v(t) = -32t + 60$$

$$s(t) = -16t^2 + 60t + 10$$

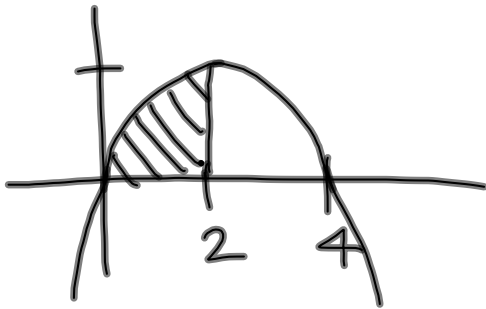
$$v(t) = 0$$

$$t = 15/8$$

$$s(15/8) = \frac{265}{4} \text{ ft} \approx 66.25 \text{ ft}$$

$$6. 23780$$

7.  $y = 4x - x^2$ ,  $[0, 2]$   
 $= x(4 - x)$



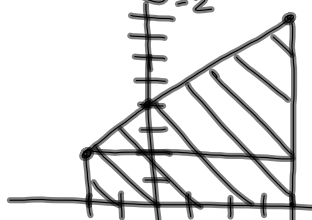
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( 4 \cdot \frac{2i}{n} - \left( \frac{2i}{n} \right)^2 \right) \cdot \frac{2}{n}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{16}{3}}$$

8.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \left( 1 + \frac{i^2}{n} \right) + 5 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$

$$= \boxed{\frac{22}{3}}$$

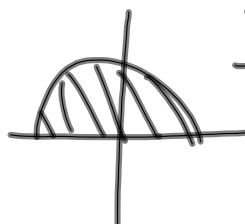
9. (a)  $\int_{-2}^4 (x+4) dx$



$$b(2) + \frac{1}{2}(b)(b)$$

$$= \boxed{30}$$

(b)  $\int_{-4}^4 \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx$



$$\frac{\pi(4)^2}{2} = \boxed{8\pi}$$

$$10. (a) \int_1^3 (5x^2 + 2) dx$$

$$(b) \int_1^3 x^3 (5x^2 + 5) dx$$

$$A. f(x) = x^5 - \frac{x^2}{2} + 5x + 8$$

$$B. \frac{27}{2}$$

4.5

$$33. \int (9-y)\sqrt{y} dy$$

$$= \int (9y^{1/2} - y^{3/2}) dy$$

...

$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$47. \int \sin 2x \cos 2x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x dx$$

$$u = \sin 2x$$

$$\frac{du}{2} = 2\cos 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int u du = \frac{1}{4} u^2 + C = \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 53. \int \cot^2 x \, dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx \\
 &= \int (\csc^2 x - 1) \, dx \\
 &= -\cot x - x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 61. \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2x - 1}} \, dx \\
 u = 2x - 1 \quad x = \frac{u + 1}{2} \\
 \frac{du}{2} = dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\left(\frac{u + 1}{2}\right)^2 - 1}{\sqrt{u}} \, du \\
 &= \int \frac{u^2 + 2u + 1 - 4}{8u^{1/2}} \, du \\
 &\Rightarrow \int \left(\frac{1}{8}u^{3/2} + \frac{1}{4}u^{1/2} - \frac{3}{8}u^{-1/2}\right) \, du \\
 &= \frac{1}{20}u^{5/2} + \frac{1}{6}u^{3/2} - \frac{3}{4}u^{1/2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

63.  ~~$\int \frac{-x}{(x+1)\sqrt{x+1}} \, dx = \int \frac{1-u}{u-\sqrt{u}} \, du$~~

~~$u = x + 1 \quad x = u - 1$   
 $du = dx$~~

~~$= \int \frac{1-u}{u-\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{u+\sqrt{u}}{u+\sqrt{u}} \, du = \int \frac{u + u^{1/2} - u^2 - u^{3/2}}{u^2 - u} \, du$~~

$u = x + 1 - (x + 1)^{1/2}$   
 $du = \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)^{-1/2}\right] dx$   
 $= \left[1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + 1}}\right] dx$

$u = \sqrt{x + 1}$   
 $du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + 1}} dx$   
 $2\sqrt{x + 1} \, du = dx$   
 $2u \, du = dx$

$$71. \int_1^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^2} dx = \int_{x=1}^{x=9} \frac{du}{u^2} = -u^{-1}$$

$$u = 1 + \sqrt{x}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$2du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\left. \frac{-1}{1+\sqrt{x}} \right|_1^9 =$$

$$\frac{-1}{1+3} - \frac{-1}{1+1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

5.2

$$11. \int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{x^3 + 3x^2 + 9x} dx = \int \frac{du}{3u} = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x^3 + 3x^2 + 9x| + C$$

$$u = x^3 + 3x^2 + 9x$$

$$du = (3x^2 + 6x + 9) dx$$

$$\frac{du}{3} = (x^2 + 2x + 3) dx$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$$

$$9. \int \frac{x^2 - 4}{x} dx = \int \left(x - \frac{4}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - 4 \ln|x| + C$$

$$\log_a b^c = c \cdot \log_a b$$

$$7. \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{du}{2u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C$$

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{2} = \cancel{x} dx$$

$$= \ln \sqrt{x^2+1} + C$$