

7.1

$$37. \int \frac{2}{e^{-x}+1} dx = \int \frac{2 dx}{\frac{1}{e^x} + \frac{e^x}{e^x}}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 1+e^x \\ du &= e^x dx \\ 2du &= 2e^x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \boxed{2 \ln (1+e^x) + C}$$

$$49. \int \frac{\tan^2 t}{t^2} dt = \int -\frac{1}{2} \tan u du$$

$$u = \frac{2}{t}$$

$$du = -\frac{2}{t^2} dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} du = \frac{dt}{t^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln |\cos u| \right] + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \cos \frac{2}{t} \right| + C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 43. \int \frac{1}{\cos\theta - 1} d\theta &= \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{\cos\theta - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos\theta + 1}{\cos\theta + 1} d\theta = \\
 &= \int \frac{\cos\theta + 1}{\cos^2\theta - 1} d\theta = - \int \frac{\cos\theta + 1}{\sin^2\theta} d\theta \\
 &= - \int \frac{\cos\theta d\theta}{\sin^2\theta} - \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2\theta} \\
 &= - \int \csc\theta \cot\theta d\theta - \int \csc^2\theta d\theta \\
 &= \boxed{\csc\theta + \cot\theta + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 51. \int \frac{3 dx}{\sqrt{6x - x^2}} &= \int \frac{3 dx}{\sqrt{-(x^2 - 6x + 9) + 9}} \\
 &= \int \frac{3 dx}{\sqrt{3^2 - (x-3)^2}} = \boxed{3 \arcsin \frac{x-3}{3} + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$a=3$        $u=x-3$   
 $du=dx$

$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}}$   
 $= \arcsin \frac{u}{a}$

7.2

8.  $\int \ln 3x dx$

$$u = \ln 3x \quad dv = dx$$
$$du = \frac{3}{x} dx \quad v = x$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$= x \ln 3x - \int x \cdot \frac{3}{x} dx$$

$$= x \ln 3x - 3x + C$$

14.  $\int \frac{e^{1/t}}{t^2} dt = - \int e^u du = -e^u + C = -e^{1/t} + C$

$$u = 1/t$$
$$du = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$48. \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x - \int 2x e^x dx$$

$$u = x^2 \quad dv = e^x dx$$

$$du = 2x dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$u = 2x \quad dv = e^x dx$$

$$du = 2 dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$= x^2 e^x - \left[ 2x e^x - \int 2 e^x dx \right] =$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2 e^x \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \left[ e - 2e + 2e \right] - 2 \Big|_0^1 = \boxed{e - 2}$$

$$28. \int x \sin x dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx$$

$$u = x \quad dv = \sin x dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$= \boxed{-x \cos x + \sin x + C}$$

$$67. \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$u = \ln x$$

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

$$\int u du = \frac{u^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + C$$

$$68. \int x \ln x dx$$

$$u = \ln x \quad dv = x dx$$

$$du = \frac{dx}{x} \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{dx}{x}$$

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

$$58. \int_0^{\pi/4} x \sec^2 x dx = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx$$

$$u = x \quad dv = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = \tan x$$

$$= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| \Big|_0^{\pi/4}$$

$$\log_a(b^p)$$

$$= p \log_a b$$

$$\ln 2^{-1/2} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \underbrace{[\ln 1]}_0$$

Solve the differential equation.

$$40. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\int dy = \int x^2 \sqrt{x-1} dx \quad \text{separation of variables}$$

$$y = \int x^2 \sqrt{x-1} dx = \int (u+1)^2 u^{1/2} du$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = x-1 \quad x = u+1 \\ du = dx \quad x^2 = (u+1)^2 \end{array} = \int (u^2 + 2u + 1) u^{1/2} du$$

$$= \int (u^{5/2} + 2u^{3/2} + u^{1/2}) du$$

$$= \frac{2}{7} u^{7/2} + \frac{4}{5} u^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C$$

$$y = \frac{2}{7} (x-1)^{7/2} + \frac{4}{5} (x-1)^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3} (x-1)^{3/2} + C$$