

4.4 #45-55 odd; 75-91 odd

4.5 #5-25 odd; 33-61 odd

4.4: 45-51 odd
HW 75-91 odd

4.5 # 7-33, 41-53,
57-63 odd

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$F(x) = \int_{2^{\cos x}}^{\ln(\arctan x)} \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_{2^{\cos x}}^a \sqrt{t} dt + \int_a^{\ln(\arctan x)} \sqrt{t} dt \\ &= - \int_a^{2^{\cos x}} \sqrt{t} dt + \int_a^{\ln(\arctan x)} \sqrt{t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$F'(x) = - \sqrt{2^{\cos x}} \cdot \underbrace{2^{\cos x} \ln 2 \cdot (-\sin x)}_{[2^{\cos x}]'} + \sqrt{\ln(\arctan x)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}}_{[\ln(\arctan x)]'}$$

4.5 Integration by Substitution

$$12. \int x^2 (x^3 + 5)^4 dx = \int \frac{1}{3} u^4 du$$

$$\text{Let } u = x^3 + 5$$

$$du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} du = x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} u^5 + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{15} (x^3 + 5)^5 + C}$$

$$22. \int \frac{x^2}{(16 - x^3)^2} dx = \int -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2} du$$

$$u = 16 - x^3$$

$$du = -3x^2 dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} du = x^2 dx$$

$$= \int -\frac{1}{3} u^{-2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} u^{-1} + C = \frac{1}{3u} + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{3(16 - x^3)} + C}$$

4.5

$$50. \int \sqrt{\tan x} \sec^2 x \, dx = \int u^{1/2} \, du$$

$$u = \tan x$$

$$du = \sec^2 x \, dx$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} (\tan x)^{3/2} + C$$

$$51. \int \csc^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$52. \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} \, dx = \int \frac{-du}{u^3} = \int -u^{-3} \, du$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\sin x \, dx$$

$$-du = \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u^{-2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2u^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x + C$$

$$58. \int x\sqrt{2x+1} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{2}\right) \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$u = 2x + 1 \rightarrow u - 1 = 2x$$

$$du = 2dx$$

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

$$\rightarrow = \frac{1}{4} \int (u-1) \cdot u^{1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (u^{3/2} - u^{1/2}) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} (2x+1)^{5/2} - \frac{1}{6} (2x+1)^{3/2} + C$$

$$62. \int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{x+4}} dx = \int \frac{2u-7}{\sqrt{u}} du = \int \left(\frac{2u}{u^{1/2}} - \frac{7}{u^{1/2}} \right) du$$

$$u = x + 4 \rightarrow u - 4 = x$$

$$du = dx$$

$$2u - 8 = 2x$$

$$2u - 7 = 2x + 1$$

$$= \int (2u^{1/2} - 7u^{-1/2}) du$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} u^{3/2} - 14u^{1/2} + C$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} (x+4)^{3/2} - 14(x+4)^{1/2} + C$$