

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Evaluate the integral.

1) $\int x^6(x^7 - 4)^4 dx$

2) $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x^4}$

① $u = x^7 - 4$ $\frac{1}{7} \int u^4 du$ 1) _____
 $du = 7x^6$
 $\frac{1}{7} du = x^6 dx$ 2) _____
 $= \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{1}{5} u^5 \right) + C$
 $= \frac{1}{35} (x^7 - 4)^5 + C$

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Evaluate the integral.

1) $\int x^6(x^7 - 4)^4 dx$

1) _____

2) $\int \frac{1 dx}{x \ln x^4}$

2) _____

$= \int \frac{1 dx}{4x \ln x}$

$(2) u = \ln x$

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

$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u} du$

$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln|\ln x| + C.$

Evaluate the definite integral.

$$3) \int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \sin 3x \, dx$$

Give your answer in exact form.

$$-\frac{1}{3}x^2 \cos 3x + \frac{2}{9}x \sin 3x + \frac{2}{27} \cos 3x$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{27} \\ & \left(-\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{2}{27} \cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \right) \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \right|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$F(b) - F(a)$

u	dv
x^2	$\sin 3x$
$2x$	$-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x$
2	$-\frac{1}{9} \sin 3x$
0	$+\frac{1}{27} \cos 3x$

$$3) \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{9} - \frac{2}{27}$$

$$- \left(0 + 0 + \frac{2}{27} \cos 0 \right)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int dy = 22 \int \left(\frac{1}{x} dx \right)$$

$$y = 22 \ln|x| + C$$

$$21 = 22 \ln|1| + C$$

$$21 = 22 \ln \underline{1} + C \quad C = 21$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln 1 &= 0 \\ e^x &= 1 \\ x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Use separation of variables to solve the initial value problem.

$$5) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{22}{x} \text{ and } y = 21 \text{ when } x = 1$$

$$5) \underline{y = 22 \ln x + 21}$$

6

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\int (y)^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = \int 5x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5}{3} x^3 + C$$

SO...

$$\frac{2}{3} (1)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5}{3} (0)^3 + C$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = C$$

$$\frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{3}$$

6) $y' = \frac{5x^2}{\sqrt{y}}$ and $y = 1$ when $x = 0$

$$2y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5x^3 + 2$$

$$y^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5x^3 + 2}{2}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{5x^3 + 2}{2} \right)^2$$