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Homework 24

The **due date** for this homework is **Tue 7 May 2013 12:00 AM EDT**.

Question 1

$$\int \frac{5+x}{x^2+x-6} dx =$$

☐ $\frac{7}{5} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+3} \right| + C$

☐ $\ln |x^2 - x + 6| + \frac{11}{\sqrt{23}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{23}} + C$

☐ $\frac{2}{5} \ln |x-2| - \frac{7}{5} \ln |x+3| + C$

☐ $\ln |x-2| - \ln |x+3| + C$

☐ $\frac{7}{5} \ln |x-2| - \frac{2}{5} \ln |x+3| + C$

☐ $\frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{x+3}{x-2} \right| + C$

Question 2

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{6x^2+5x+1} dx =$$

☐ $\frac{7}{3} \ln |2x+1| - 4 \ln |3x+1| + C$

☐ $7 \ln |3x+1| - 2 \ln |2x+1| + C$

☐ $\frac{7}{3} \ln |2x+1| - 2 \ln |3x+1| + C$

- ☐ $7 \ln |3x + 1| - \frac{2}{3} \ln |2x + 1| + C$
- ☐ $\frac{7}{3} \ln |3x + 1| - 2 \ln |2x + 1| + C$
- ☐ $\frac{7}{3} \ln |3x + 1| - \frac{2}{3} \ln |2x + 1| + C$

Question 3

$$\int \frac{x^3 + 10x^2 + 33x + 36}{x^2 + 4x + 3} dx =$$

- ☐ $\frac{1}{2} x^2 + 6x + 3 \ln |x + 1| + 3 \ln |x + 3| + C$
- ☐ $x^2 + 6 \ln |x + 1| + C$
- ☐ $\frac{8}{9} \ln |x + 1| + \frac{4}{9} \ln |x + 3| + C$
- ☐ $\ln |x + 1| - \ln |x + 3| + C$
- ☐ $\frac{1}{2} x^2 + 6x + 6 \ln |x + 1| + C$
- ☐ $\frac{1}{2} x^2 + \ln |x^2 + 4x + 3| + C$

Question 4

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

- ☐ $\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x - 1} \right| + C$
- ☐ $\frac{7}{5} \ln |x - 2| - \ln |x - 1| + \frac{1}{20} \ln |x + 3| + C$
- ☐ $-\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x - 1} \right| + C$

- ☐ $\frac{7}{5} \ln |x - 2| - \frac{5}{4} \ln |x - 1| + \frac{17}{20} \ln |x + 3| + C$
- ☐ $\frac{2}{5} \ln |x - 2| - \frac{3}{4} \ln |x - 1| + C$
- ☐ $\frac{37}{43} \ln |(x - 2)(x - 1)(x + 3)| + C$

Question 5

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

- ☐ $\ln \left| \frac{x^2(x - 1)}{(x + 1)^3} \right| + C$
- ☐ $\ln |x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x + 1| + C$
- ☐ $\ln \left| \frac{x + 1}{x(x - 1)} \right| + C$
- ☐ $\ln \left| \frac{(x + 1)^3}{x^2(x - 1)} \right| + C$
- ☐ $\ln |x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 1| - \frac{3}{2} \ln |x + 1| + C$
- ☐ $\ln \left| \frac{x(x - 1)}{x + 1} \right| + C$

Question 6

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 4} dx =$$

- ☐ $x + \frac{1}{4} \ln |x^2 - 4| + C$
- ☐ $x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 2| - \frac{1}{4} \ln |x + 2| + C$

- ☐ $x - \frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| + C$
- ☐ $\frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x-2} \right| + C$
- ☐ $x - \frac{1}{x} - 4x + C$
- ☐ $x + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| + C$

Question 7

$$\int \frac{x+2}{(x-1)^2} dx =$$

Hint: remember from the Lecture that we can deal with multiple roots in the denominator by using a partial fraction decomposition of the form

$$\frac{P(x)}{(x-r)^n} = \frac{A_1}{x-r} + \frac{A_2}{(x-r)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_n}{(x-r)^n}$$

Clearing denominators results in the equation:

$$P(x) = A_1(x-r)^{n-1} + A_2(x-r)^{n-2} + \cdots + A_n \quad (*)$$

Notice that, in this case, the direct technique for finding the coefficients

A_1, \dots, A_n —substituting $x = r$ in $(*)$ —does not quite work: it only gives you the last coefficient, A_n . In order to find the other coefficients, A_1, \dots, A_{n-1} , you can revert to equating the coefficients of each power of x on both sides of the equation $(*)$.

- ☐ $3 \ln |x+1| + C$
- ☐ $\ln |x+1| - 3 \ln |x+1|^2 + C$
- ☐ $\ln |x-1| + \frac{3}{x-1} + C$
- ☐ $\ln |x-1| - \frac{3}{x-1} + C$

- ☐ $\ln |x + 1| + 3 \ln |x + 1|^2 + C$
- ☐ $\ln |x - 1| + \frac{2}{x - 1} + C$

Question 8

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 8} =$$

Hint: complete the square in the denominator and perform a judicious substitution to get an integral of the form $\int \frac{du}{1 + u^2}$.

- ☐ $\frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} \right) + C$
- ☐ $\frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x - 2}{2} + C$
- ☐ $\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x - 2}{2} + C$
- ☐ $\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x + 2}{3} + C$
- ☐ $\frac{1}{4} \arctan \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} \right) + C$
- ☐ $\frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x + 2}{3} + C$

☐ In accordance with the Honor Code, I certify that my answers here are my own work.

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