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1. (1 point) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_7\_5/Stewart5\_7\_5\_65.pg

Evaluate the integral

$$\int \frac{10}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

Note: Use an upper-case "C" for the constant of integration.

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Correct Answers:

- $10 \cdot 2/3 \cdot ((x+1)^{(3/2)} - x^{(3/2)}) + C + c$

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2. (1 point) Library/Union/setIntByParts/sc5\_6\_01.pg

Evaluate the indefinite integral.

$$\int x e^{3x} dx = \text{_____} + C.$$

Correct Answers:

- $1/3 \cdot [x \cdot e^{(3 \cdot x)} - 1/3 \cdot e^{(3 \cdot x)}]$

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3. (1 point) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_7\_1/Stewart5\_7\_1\_21.pg

Evaluate the following integral:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3 \ln(x)}{x^2} dx$$

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Correct Answers:

- $3 \cdot (1/2 - 1/2 \cdot \ln(2))$

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4. (1 point) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_7\_1/Stewart5\_7\_1\_22.pg

Evaluate the following integral:

$$\int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \ln(t) dt$$

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Correct Answers:

- $1 \cdot (16/3 \cdot \ln(4) - 28/9)$

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5. (1 point) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_7\_1/Stewart5\_7\_1\_23.pg

Evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^1 \frac{-8y}{e^{2y}} dy$$

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Correct Answers:

- $-3/4 \cdot \exp(-2) \cdot -8 + 1/4 \cdot -8$

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**6. (1 point)** Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_7\_4/Stewart5\_7\_4\_50.pg

Use integration by parts and the technique of partial fractions to evaluate the integral

$$\int -3x \arctan(x) dx$$

Note: Use an upper-case "C" for the constant of integration.

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*Correct Answers:*

- $1/2 \cdot -3 \cdot x^2 \cdot \arctan(x) - 1/2 \cdot -3 \cdot x + 1/2 \cdot -3 \cdot \arctan(x) + C + c$

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**7. (1 point)** Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_7\_1/Stewart5\_7\_1\_33.pg

First make a substitution and then use integration by parts to evaluate the integral

$$\int -7 \sin(\sqrt{x}) dx$$

Note: Use an upper-case "C" for the constant of integration.

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*Correct Answers:*

- $-2 \cdot -7 \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot \cos(\sqrt{x}) + 2 \cdot -7 \cdot \sin(\sqrt{x}) + C + c$

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**8. (1 point)** Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_7\_2/Stewart5\_7\_2\_54.pg

The integral

$$\int -7 \sin(x) \cos(x) dx$$

can be evaluated in four different ways:

- (1) The substitution  $u = \cos(x)$
- (2) The substitution  $u = \sin(x)$
- (3) The identity  $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin(x) \cos(x)$
- (4) Integration by parts

Use any of these methods to evaluate the integral.

Note: Use an upper-case "C" for the constant of integration.

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*Correct Answers:*

- $-7/2 \cdot \sin(x)^2 + C + c$

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**9. (1 point)** Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_7\_1/Stewart5\_7\_1\_34.pg

First make a substitution and then use integration by parts to evaluate the integral

$$\int_1^4 10e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

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*Correct Answers:*

- $10 \cdot 2 \cdot \exp(2)$

For each of the following integrals, indicate whether integration by substitution or integration by parts is more appropriate, or if neither method is appropriate. Do not evaluate the integrals.

1.  $\int x \sin x \, dx$ 
  - A. substitution
  - B. integration by parts
  - C. neither
2.  $\int \frac{x^4}{1+x^5} \, dx$ 
  - A. substitution
  - B. neither
  - C. integration by parts
3.  $\int x^4 e^{x^5} \, dx$ 
  - A. substitution
  - B. integration by parts
  - C. neither
4.  $\int x^4 \cos(x^5) \, dx$ 
  - A. substitution
  - B. neither
  - C. integration by parts
5.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} \, dx$ 
  - A. substitution
  - B. integration by parts
  - C. neither

(Note that because this is multiple choice, you will not be able to see which parts of the problem you got correct.)

**Solution:** ( Instructor solution preview: show the student solution after due date. )

#### SOLUTION

For each of these, we're looking to see if there is a good substitution (we can take  $w$  to be the argument of a function, etc., such that its derivative,  $dw = w' \, dx$ , appears in the integrand; or, if the function looks like one on which integration by parts is good. We see that:

1. For  $\int x \sin x \, dx$ , integration by parts is appropriate, because by taking  $u = x$  and  $v' = \sin(x)$ , we end up with an integral that is easy to find.

2. For  $\int \frac{x^4}{1+x^5} \, dx$ , substitution is appropriate, because by taking  $w = 1 + x^5$  we get an integral we can find.

3. For  $\int x^4 e^{x^5} \, dx$ , substitution is appropriate, because by taking  $w = x^5$  we get an integral we can find.

4. For  $\int x^4 \cos(x^5) \, dx$ , substitution is appropriate, because by taking  $w = x^5$  we get an integral we can find.

5. For  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} \, dx$ , substitution is appropriate, because by taking  $w = 2x + 1$  we get an integral we can find.

Correct Answers:

- B
- A
- A
- A
- A

