AP Calculus – QUIZ – U-Substitution, Partial Fraction Decomposition, and Improper Integrals

1. 
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+1}} dx \qquad u = \sqrt{\chi^3+1}$$

$$du = \frac{3\chi^2}{2\sqrt{\chi^3+1}} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \to \infty} \frac{2}{3} u + C$$

$$\lim_{b \to \infty} \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\chi^3+1} + C$$

3. 
$$\int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \to 1^{-}} \int_{0}^{b} (x-1)^{-2/3} dx + \lim_{c \to 1^{+}} \int_{c}^{3} (x-1)^{2/3} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \to 1^{-}} 3(x-1)^{3/3} \Big|_{b}^{b} + \lim_{c \to 1^{+}} 3(x-1)^{3/3} \Big|_{c}^{b}$$

$$\lim_{b \to 1^{-}} 3(b-1)^{3/3} - 3(0-1)^{3/3} + \lim_{c \to 1^{+}} 3(3-1)^{3/3} - 3(0-1)^{3/3}$$

$$-3(-1)^{3/3} + 3(2)^{3/3}$$

$$3 + 3\sqrt[3]{2}$$

2. 
$$\int \frac{-6x-9}{2x^{2}-x-1} dx \frac{-6x-9}{(2x+1)(x-1)} \frac{A}{2x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} = 4 \cdot \int (e^{2x}+5^{x}-\sin 2x) dx$$

$$-6x-9 = A(x-1) + B(2x+1)$$

$$-15 = \frac{x}{38} - \frac{x^{2}-\frac{x}{2}}{-6^{2}-\frac{3}{2}A} + \frac{5^{x}}{1n} = \frac{2x}{2} + \frac{5^{x}}{1n} = \frac{2x}{2} + \frac{5^{x}}{2} + + \frac{5^{x}}{2}$$