

$$1) \int x\sqrt{x+3} \, dx$$

$$\text{let } x+3 = u$$

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

$$du = dx$$

$$\int x u^{1/2} \cdot du$$

$$x = u - 3$$

$$\int x\sqrt{x+3} \, dx = \int (u-3) u^{1/2} \, du$$

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

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

$$= \frac{u^{5/2}}{5/2} - \frac{3u^{3/2}}{3/2}$$

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

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

$$\text{let } x^3+1=u \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 \quad dx = \frac{dy}{3x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{u^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{3x^2}$$

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

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

$$3) \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = x - \ln(1+e^x) + C$$

$$\text{Let } u = 1+e^x$$

$$du = e^x dx$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{e^x}$$

$$\text{If } u = 1+e^x \text{ then } e^x = u-1$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{u-1}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{u-1}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u(u-1)} \cdot du$$

$$\frac{1}{u(u-1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u-1}$$

$$1 = A(u-1) + Bu$$

Let If  $u=0$ :  $1 = -A \Rightarrow A = -1$

If  $u=1$ :  $1 = B \cdot 1 \Rightarrow B = 1$

$$\int \frac{1}{u(u-1)} = \int \left( \frac{-1}{u} + \frac{1}{u-1} \right)$$

$$= -\ln|u| + \ln|u-1| + C$$

$$= -\ln|1+e^x| + \ln|1+e^x-1| + C$$

$$= -\ln|1+e^x| + \ln|e^x| + C$$

$$= x - \ln|1+e^x| + C$$

4  $\int x^2 e^x dx$  Division by parts  
 $u = x^2, dv = e^x dx \Rightarrow du = 2x dx, v = e^x$   
 $= x^2 e^x - \int 2x e^x dx$

Division by parts for  $\int 2x e^x dx$   
 $2(x e^x - \int e^x dx) = 2(x e^x - e^x)$

$$= x^2 e^x - (2x e^x - 2e^x)$$

$$= e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) + C$$

5  $\int x^2 \ln(x) dx$   
 By parts  $u = \ln x, dv = x^2 dx$   
 $du = \frac{1}{x} dx, v = \frac{x^3}{3}$

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

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

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

$$6 \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

$$u = \cos x, \quad dv = e^x \, dx$$

$$\left[ e^x \cos x + \int e^x \sin x \, dx \right] \text{ Let this be } I$$

Let this be  $i$

Integrate  $J$

$$u = \sin x, \quad dv = e^x \, dx$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \sin x - I$$

Substitute  $J$

$$I = e^x \cos x + (e^x \sin x - I) \Rightarrow 2I = e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$I = \frac{e^x (\sin x + \cos x)}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{e^x (\sin x + \cos x)}{2} + C$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} x \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} y \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\int_0^2 [x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x]$$

$$\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^2}{2}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3 + x^2 \right|_0^2 = 0 + 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4}(2)^4 - 2^3 + 2^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}(0)^4 - 0^3 + 0^2$$

$$= 0$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ sq. units}$$

8. Find the area of the curves  $y = e^{-x}$  and  $y = 1 - x$  between their points of intersection.

$$e^{-x} = 1 - x \quad 2x$$

$$x = 1 - e^{-x}$$

$$x + e^{-x} = 1$$

$$\int \frac{x+5}{x^2+2x-3}$$

$$x^2+2x-3$$

$$x^2+3x-x-3$$

$$prod = -3$$

$$sum = 2(3, -1) \quad x(x+3) - 1(x+3)$$

$$(x-1)(x+3)$$

$$\frac{x+5}{(x-1)(x+3)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+3}$$

$$A(x+3) + B(x-1) = (x+5)$$

$$Ax + 3A + Bx - B = (x+5)$$

$$(A+B)x + (3A-B) = (x+5)$$

$$x(A+B) = 1$$

$$(3A-B) = 5$$

$$4A = 6$$

$$A = 1.5 + B = 1$$

$$A = \frac{6-3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$B = 1 - 1.5$$

$$B = -0.5$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = 4 \times (-0.5) = -5$$

$$\int \frac{1.5}{x-1} + \int \frac{-0.5}{x+3}$$

$$1.5 \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + -0.5 \int \frac{1}{x+3}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \ln|x-1| + -\frac{1}{2} \ln|x+3| + c$$

$$10. \int \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^3 + 2x^2}$$

$$x(x^2 + 2x^0)$$

$$= x^2(x+2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 + 3x + 2 \quad \{ x^2 + 2x + x + 2 \\ \text{prod} = 2 \\ \text{sum} = 3 \quad (2, 1) \\ \text{oc}(x+2)1(x+2) \\ (x+1)(x+2) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{x^2(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+2}$$

$$A[x^2(x+2)] = x^3 + 2x = Ax^2 + 2Ax$$

$$B[(x+2)] = Bx + 2B$$

$$C[x^0] = Cx^0$$

$$Ax^2 + 2Ax + Bx + 2B + Cx^0$$

$$x^2(A+C) + x(2A+B) + 2B$$

$$2B = 2$$

$$B = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2A + B = 3 \\ 2A + 1 = 3 \\ 2A = 3 - 1 \\ 2A = 2 \\ A = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 + C = 1 \\ C = 1 - 1 \\ C = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{0}{(x+2)} dx$$

$$\ln|x| + \ln|x^2|$$

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

$$= \ln|x| + \frac{-1}{x} dx + c$$



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