

1. Compute $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3(x) \sin(x) dx$

$$u = \cos(x) \quad du = -\sin(x) dx$$

$$\int_1^0 u^3 (-du) = \int_0^1 u^3 du = \frac{u^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

2. Compute $\int \cos(x) \sin(\sin(x)) dx = \int \sin(u) du$

$$u = \sin(x) \quad du = \cos(x) dx$$

$$= -\cos(u) + C$$

$$= -\cos(\sin(x)) + C$$

3. Compute $\int \frac{1}{9+x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x}{3})^2} dx$

$$u = \frac{x}{3} \quad du = \frac{dx}{3}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \arctan(u) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

4. Compute $\int \sqrt{x}(x^4 + x) dx = \int x^{9/2} + x^{3/2} dx$

$$= \frac{2}{11} x^{11/2} + \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} + C$$

5. Compute $\int x\sqrt{x-1} dx$

$u = x-1$
 $du = dx$

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

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

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

6. Compute $\int_1^3 \frac{(\ln(x))^3}{x} dx$

$u = \ln(x)$
 $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$\rightarrow \int_{\ln(1)}^{\ln(3)} u^3 du = u^4 \Big|_0^{\ln(3)}$$

$$= [\ln(3)]^4$$

7. Compute $\frac{d}{dx} [x \ln(x) - x]$. Then compute $\int s^2 \ln(s^3) ds$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x \ln(x) - x] = \ln(x) + \frac{x}{x} - 1 = \ln(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int s^2 \ln(s^3) ds &= \frac{1}{3} \int \ln(u) du = \frac{1}{3} [u \ln(u) - u] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [s^3 \ln(s^3) - s^3] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= s^3 \\ du &= 3s^2 ds \end{aligned}$$

8. Compute $\int \cot(\theta) d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)} d\theta &= \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln(|u|) + C \\ &= \ln(|\sin \theta|) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$u = \sin \theta$$

$$du = \cos \theta d\theta$$

9. Compute $\int x(x+1)^{1/4} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x+1 \\ du &= dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\int (u-1) u^{1/4} du = \int u^{5/4} - u^{1/4} du$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} u^{9/4} - \frac{4}{5} u^{5/4}$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} (x+1)^{9/4} - \frac{4}{5} (x+1)^{5/4}$$

10. Challenge! Compute

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_5^{x^3} \cos(\sqrt{s}) \, ds.$$

Hint: Let $H(x) = \int_5^x \cos(\sqrt{s}) \, ds$. You're interested in $H(x^3)$. Apply the Chain Rule!

$$H'(x) = \cos(\sqrt{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_5^{x^3} \cos(\sqrt{s}) \, ds &= \frac{d}{dx} H(x^3) \\ &= H'(x^3) \cdot 3x^2 \\ &= \cos(\sqrt{x^3}) \cdot 3x^2 \end{aligned}$$

11. Challenge! Compute

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} \sqrt{s^2 + 1} \, ds.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} \sqrt{s^2 + 1} \, ds &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^0 \sqrt{s^2 + 1} \, ds + \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x+1} \sqrt{s^2 + 1} \, ds \\ &= -\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sqrt{s^2 + 1} \, ds + \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x+1} \sqrt{s^2 + 1} \, ds \\ &= -\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$