

## Problem 1

(10 points)

Use substitution to evaluate the following integrals.

a)  $\int \frac{\sin(\pi/x^2)}{x^3} dx$  (2 points)

b)  $\int \frac{2 \ln x}{x} dx$  (2 points)

Use integration by parts to evaluate the following integrals.

c)  $\int \cos(x) \ln(\sin x) dx$  (3 points)

d)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos(x) \sin(x) dx$  (3 points)

## Problem 2

(10 points)

a) Prove the reduction formula

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

(5 points)

*Hint:* Use integration by parts and the fact that  $\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$ .

b) Suppose that  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continuous and *odd*, i.e., satisfies  $-f(x) = f(-x)$ . Show that

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0 .$$

(5 points)

## Problem 3

(10 points + 5 bonus points)

Using 2a)

a) Evaluate  $\int \cos^2(x) \, dx$ . (4 points)

b) Evaluate  $\int \cos^3(x) \, dx$ . (3 points)

c) Evaluate  $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^5(x) \, dx$ . (3 points)

**Bonus:**

We will cover this on Tuesday, 26.11:

Find the area between the curves  $x = 1 - y^2$  and  $y = -2x - 1$ . (5 bonus points)

*Hint:* At the end, integrate with respect to  $y$  not  $x$ .