

Problem Set #6

Jayden Li

September 13, 2024

Problem 1

Completed last year.

Problem 2

Completed last year or in class.

Problem 3

(a)

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + C = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

(b)

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x \sin x + \cos x + C] = \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x = x \cos x$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C \right] &= \cos x - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \sin^2 x \cos x = \cos x - (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos x \\ &= \cos x - (\cos x - \cos^3 x) = \cos x - \cos x + \cos^3 x = \cos^3 x \end{aligned}$$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{2}{3b^2} (bx - 2a) \sqrt{a + bx} + C \right] &= \frac{2}{3b^2} \left(b \sqrt{a + bx} + (bx - 2a) \cdot \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a + bx}} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3b^2} \left(\frac{2b(a + bx)}{2\sqrt{a + bx}} + \frac{b(bx - 2a)}{2\sqrt{a + bx}} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3b^2} \cdot \frac{2ab + 2b^2x + b^2x - 2ab}{2\sqrt{a + bx}} \\ &= \frac{3b^2x}{3b^2\sqrt{a + bx}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a + bx}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 4

(a) Done in class.

(b)

$$\int (\sqrt{x^3} + \sqrt[3]{x^2}) dx = \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{x^{\frac{5}{3}}}{\frac{5}{3}} + C = \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x^4}}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x^5}}{5} + C$$

(c)

$$\int (1 - t)(2 + t^2) dt = \int (2 + t^2 - 2t - t^3) dt = 2t + \frac{t^3}{3} - t^2 - \frac{t^4}{4} + C$$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned} \int v \cdot (v^2 + 2)^2 dv &= \int v(v^4 + 4v^2 + 4) dv = \int (v^5 + 4v^3 + 4v) dv \\ &= \frac{v^6}{6} + \frac{4v^4}{4} + \frac{4v^2}{2} + C = \frac{v^6}{6} + v^4 + 2v^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

(e)

$$\int \frac{x^3 - 2\sqrt{x}}{x} dx = \int (x^2 - 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{x^3}{3} - 4\sqrt{x} + C$$

(f)

$$\int \left(u^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{u^2} \right) du = \frac{u^3}{3} + u + \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{u^3}{3} + u - \frac{1}{u} + C$$

(g)

$$\int (\theta - \csc \theta \cot \theta) d\theta = \int \theta d\theta + \int (-\csc \theta \cot \theta) d\theta = \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \csc \theta + C$$

(h)

$$\int \sec(t)(\sec t + \tan t) dt = \int (\sec^2 t + \sec(t) \tan(t)) dt = \tan t + \sec t + C$$

(i)

$$\int (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) d\alpha = \int \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right) d\alpha = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} d\alpha = \int \sec^2 \alpha d\alpha = \tan \alpha + C$$

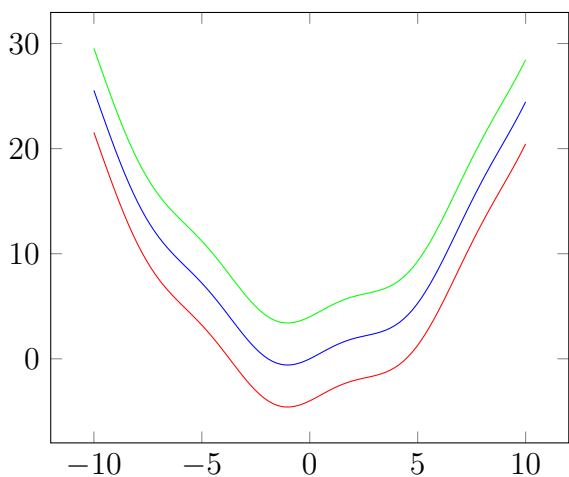
(j) Done in class.

(k) Done in class.

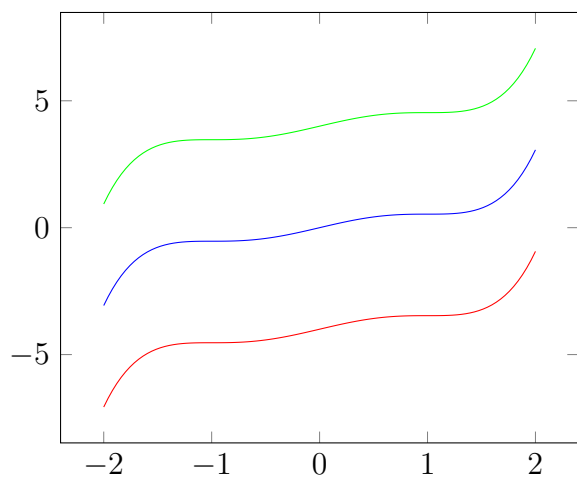
(l) Done in class.

Problem 5

(a)



(b)



Problem 6

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int (6\sqrt{x} + 5x^{3/2}) dx = \frac{6x^{3/2}}{3/2} + \frac{5x^{5/2}}{5/2} + C = 4\sqrt{x^3} + 2\sqrt{x^5} + C \\ f(1) &= 10 \implies 4 + 2 + C = 10 \implies C = 4 \\ \boxed{f(x) &= 4\sqrt{x^3} + 2\sqrt{x^5} + 4} \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(\theta) &= \int (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) d\theta = -\cos \theta + \sin \theta + C \\ f'(0) &= 1 \implies -1 + 0 + C = 1 \implies C = 2 \\ f(\theta) &= \int (-\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2) d\theta = -\sin \theta - \cos \theta + 2\theta + D \\ f(0) &= 2 \implies 0 - 1 + 0 + D = 2 \implies D = 3 \\ \boxed{f(\theta) &= -\sin \theta - \cos \theta + 2\theta + 3} \end{aligned}$$