$$[1] \int \frac{e^{2x}}{(e^x + 1)^2} dx$$

$$[2] \int \sin x \cos 3x dx$$

[3]
$$\int \sin 2x \sin 3x dx$$

$$[4] \int \frac{dx}{4x^2 - 12x + 9}$$

$$[5] \int \cos^4 x dx$$

2 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$[1]$$
 $\int \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) dx$

$$[2] \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(3x+4)}$$

$$[3] \int (x-1)\sqrt[3]{x-2} dx$$

$$[4] \int x \cdot 3^{x^2+1} dx$$

$$[5]$$
 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$

3 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$[1] \int \sin x \sin 2x dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$[3] \int \frac{\tan^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$[4] \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx$$

$$[5] \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$$

4 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$[1] \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{5-x}} dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{\sin x \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos x} dx$$

$$[3] \int (\sin x + \cos x)^2 dx$$

$$[4] \int \frac{x - \cos^2 x}{x \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$[5]$$
 $\int (\sin x + \sin 2x)^2 dx$

5 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$[1] \int (4-5\tan x)\cos x dx$$

[2]
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(1-3x)^2}} dx$$

[3]
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

$$[4] \int e^{-x} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx$$

[5]
$$\int (3x-4)^2 dx$$

$$[1] \int \sin x \cos^3 x dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{dx}{(1+\sqrt{x})\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$[3] \int x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx$$

$$[4] \int \frac{e^{2x} - 3e^x}{e^x} dx$$

[5]
$$\int (1-x^2)e^x dx$$

7 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$[1] \int \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 dx$$

[2]
$$\int (e^x + 2e^{x+1} - 3e^{x+2})dx$$

[3]
$$\int (\sin^2 x + \cos x) \sin x dx$$

$$[4] \int x\sqrt{2-x}dx$$

[5]
$$\int x \ln x dx$$

8 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

[1]
$$\int x(x^2+3)^2 dx$$

$$[2] \int \ln(x+2)dx$$

[3]
$$\int x \cos x dx$$

$$[4] \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} dx$$

[5]
$$\int \frac{x-1}{x^2 - 2x + 3} dx$$

9 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

[1]
$$\int (x^2 + 4x - 3)^2 (x + 2) dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{\ln x}{x(\ln x + 1)} dx$$

$$[3] \int \frac{\sin(\pi \log_2 x)}{x} dx$$

$$[4] \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x}$$

$$[5] \int \sqrt{1-3x} \ dx$$

$$[1] \int (2x+1)\sqrt{x+2} \, dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{x + \sin x} \, dx$$

$$[3] \int \sin^5 x \cos^3 x \ dx$$

[4]
$$\int \frac{(x-3)^2}{x^4} dx$$

$$[5] \int \frac{dx}{\tan x} \ dx$$

11 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

[1]
$$\int \frac{6x+1}{\sqrt{3x^2+x+4}} dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{a-x}} dx$$

$$[3] \int \frac{(\sqrt{x}+1)^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

[4]
$$\int x \ln(x^2 - 1) dx$$

$$[5] \int \frac{2(x+2)}{x^2 + 4x + 1} dx$$

12 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$\text{[1]} \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}$$

$$[2] \int x \sqrt{x^2 - 1} dx$$

[3]
$$\int a^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx \ (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$[4] \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{1 + \cos x} dx$$

$$[5] \int e^{4x} \sin 2x dx$$

13 Calculate the following integarls.

$$[1] \int x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{x-1}{(3x-1)^2} dx$$

[3]
$$\int \frac{x^3}{(2-x^2)^4} dx$$

$$[4] \int \left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2x}\right) dx$$

$$[5] \int (\ln x)^2 dx$$

$$[1] \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$[2] \int x \log_{10} x dx$$

$$[3] \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x-1}} dx$$

$$[4] \int (x^2 + 1) \ln x dx$$

$$[5] \int e^x \cos x dx$$

15 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$[1] \int \frac{(x^2-1)^2}{x^4} dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{e^{3x}}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} dx$$

[3]
$$\int \sin 2x \cos 3x dx$$

$$[4] \int x \ln(x+1) dx$$

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

16 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$[1] \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{x + \sin^2 x}{x \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$[3] \int \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$[4] \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2x-1}} dx$$

$$[5] \int \frac{x + \cos 2x + 1}{x \cos^2 x} dx$$

17 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$[1] \int \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

$$[2] \int e^{-ax} \cos 2x dx \ (a \neq 0)$$

[3]
$$\int (3^x - 2)^2 dx$$

$$[4] \int \frac{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 1}{(x+2)^5} dx$$

$$[5] \int \frac{dx}{1 - \cos x} dx$$

$$[1] \int (\sin x + \cos x)^4 dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$[3] \int \sin^4 x dx$$

$$[4] \int \sin 6x \cos 2x dx$$

$$[5] \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(x+1)^3}} dx$$

19 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$[1] \int \tan^3 x dx$$

[2]
$$\int a^{mx+n} dx \ (a > 0, a \neq 1, mn \neq 0)$$

[3]
$$\int \cos^5 x dx$$

$$[4] \int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx$$

$$[5] \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

20 Calculate the following indefinite integrals.

$$[1] \int \ln(x^2-1)dx$$

$$[2] \int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$[3] \int (ax^2 + bx + c)e^{mx}dx \ (abcm \neq 0)$$

$$[4] \int \left(\tan x + \frac{1}{\tan x}\right)^2 dx$$

$$[5] \int \sqrt{1 - \sin x} dx$$

21 [1] Tokyo Univ. of Science: $\int \frac{\ln x}{(x+1)^2} dx$

[2] Saitama Univ.:
$$\int \frac{5}{3\sin x + 4\cos x} dx$$

[3] Yokohama City Univ.:
$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} rac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

[4] Daido Institute of Technology:
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

[5] Gunma Univ.:
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \{(1+x)\sin x + (1-x)\cos x\}dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (1-r^2)^n dr (n-0.1.2...)$$

$$\lim_{a \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \int_0^a (\cos x) \ln(\cos x) \ dx \ \left(0 \le a < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

- Find the minimum value of $\int_0^\pi (x-y)^2 (\sin x) |\cos x| dx$.
- Let $|a|<rac{\pi}{2}$

Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\left\{\sin(a+x) + \cos x\right\}^2}$$

26 Evaluate

$$\int_{e^{e^e}}^{e^{e^{e^e}}} \frac{dx}{x \ln x \cdot \ln(\ln x) \cdot \ln\{\ln(\ln x)\}}$$

Let
$$f(x) = t \sin x + (1 - t) \cos x \ (0 \le t \le 1)$$
.

Find the maximum and minimum value of the following P(t).

$$P(t) = \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x f(x) dx \right\} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} f(x) dx \right\}$$

28 Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \cos 5x}{\cos x} dx$$

Let **a** be a real number. Evaluate

$$\int_{-\pi+a}^{3\pi+a} |x-a-\pi| \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$oxed{30}$$
 A sequence $\{a_n\}$ is defined by $a_n=\int_0^1 x^3(1-x)^n dx \ (n=1,2,3.\cdots)$

Find the constant number c such that $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(n+c)(a_n-a_{n+1})=rac{1}{3}$

31 Evaluate

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 |\sin nx| dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{x+e^{x}+e^{e^{x}}+e^{e^{x}}} dx$$

$$\int_{-\ln 2}^{0} \frac{dx}{\cos^2 hx \cdot \sqrt{1 - 2a \tanh x + a^2}} (a > 0)$$

Let p be a constant number such that 0 . Evaluate

$$\sum_{k=0}^{2004} \frac{p^k (1-p)^{2004-k}}{\int_0^1 x^k (1-x)^{2004-k} dx}$$

- Determine the value of a,b for which $\displaystyle \int_0^1 (\sqrt{1-x}-ax-b)^2 dx$ is minimized.
- $oxed{36}$ A sequence of polynomial $f_n(x)$ $(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$ satisfies $f_0(x)=2,$ $f_1(x)=x,$

$$f_n(x) = x f_{n-1}(x) - f_{n-2}(x), (n = 2, 3, 4, \cdots)$$

Let x_n $(n \geq 2)$ be the maximum real root of the equation $f_n(x) = 0$ $(|x| \leq 2)$ Evaluate

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2 \int_{x_n}^2 f_n(x) dx$$

37 Evaluate

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sin x \sqrt{1 - \cos x}} dx$$

- Let a be a constant number such that 0 < a < 1 and V(a) be the volume formed by the revolution of the figure which is enclosed by the curve $y = \ln(x a)$, the x-axis and two lines x = 1, x = 3 about the x-axis. If a varies in the range of 0 < a < 1, find the minimum value of V(a).
- Find the minimum value of the following function f(x) defined at $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} + \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta}$$

40 Evaluate

$$\int_0^1 x^{2005} e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{2ax - x^{2}} \ dx \ (a > 0)$$

42 Let
$$0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
.

$$\lim_{t\to\frac{\pi}{2}}\int_0^t\tan\theta\sqrt{\cos\theta}\ln(\cos\theta)d\theta$$

43 Evaluate

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2004} x \cos 2004x \ dx$$

44 Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2005x}{\sin x} dx$$

45 Find the function f(x) which satisfies the following integral equation.

$$f(x) = \int_0^x t(\sin t - \cos t)dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^t f(t)dt$$

- Find the minimum value of $\int_0^1 \frac{|t-x|}{t+1} dt$
- Find the condition of a,b for which the function f(x) $(0 \le x \le 2\pi)$ satisfying the following equality can be determined uniquely,then determine f(x), assuming that f(x) is a continuous function at $0 \le x \le 2\pi$.

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(x+y) f(y) dy + \frac{b}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(x-y) f(y) dy + \sin x + \cos x$$

48 Evaluate

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\int_0^\pi\frac{\sin^2nx}{\sin x}dx-\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{1}{k}\right)$$

- For $x \ge 0$, Prove that $\int_0^x (t-t^2) \sin^{2002} t < \frac{1}{2004 \cdot 2005}$
- Let a,b be real numbers such that a < b. Evaluate

$$\lim_{b \to a} \frac{\int_a^b \ln|1 + (x - a)(b - x)| dx}{(b - a)^3}$$

51 A function f(x) satisfies $f(x) = f\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)$ for some real number c(>1) and all positive number x.

If
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt{c}} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} dx = 3$$
, evaluate $\int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} dx$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{1}{n+k\sqrt{-1}}$$

53 Find the maximum value of the following integral.

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} \sin tx \ dx$$

54 evaluate

$$\int_{-1}^{0} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx$$

55 Evaluate

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \int_0^1 (1+x)^{-n-1} e^{x^2} dx \quad (n=1,2,\cdots)$$

56 Evaluate

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\left[\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2}\right]}{n^2}$$

[x] is the greatest integer $\leq x$.

57 Find the value of $n \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying the following inequality.

$$\left| \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx \, dx \right| < \frac{99\pi^{2}}{100n}$$

Let
$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$$

Prove the following equation.

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx + \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} f^{-1}(x)dx = bf(b) - af(a)$$

59 Evaluate

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos 2x)(\cos 2^2x) \cdots (\cos 2^{2006}x) dx$$

60 Let
$$a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t \ (1 - \sin t)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} dt \ (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

Evaluate

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)(a_n - a_{n+1})$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{2004} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{k+1}-x} dx$$

For a>1, let $f(a)=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1|ax^n-1|dx+\frac{1}{2}$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ and let b_n be the minimum value of f(a) at a>1. Evaluate

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} b_m \cdot b_{m+1} \cdot \cdots \cdot b_{2m} (m = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$$

For a positive number
$$x$$
, let $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left| \cos \left(\frac{2k+1}{2n} x \right) - \cos \left(\frac{2k-1}{2n} x \right) \right|$

Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

Let f(t) be the cubic polynomial for t such that $\cos 3x = f(\cos x)$ holds for all real number x. Evaluate

$$\int_{0}^{1} \{f(t)\}^{2} \sqrt{1-t^{2}} dt$$

- Let a>0. Find the minimum value of $\int_{-1}^{a} \left(1-\frac{x}{a}\right) \sqrt{1+x} \ dx$
- $\boxed{\textbf{66}} \text{ Find the minimum value of } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos x a| \sin x \; dx$
- **67** Evaluate

$$\frac{2005 \int_0^{1002} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1002^2 - x^2} + \sqrt{1003^2 - x^2}} + \int_{1002}^{1003} \sqrt{1003^2 - x^2} dx}{\int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx}$$

- Find the minimum value of $\int_1^e \left| \ln x \frac{a}{x} \right| dx \ (0 \le a \le e)$
- Equation Let $f_1(x) = x, f_n(x) = x + \frac{1}{14} \int_0^{\pi} x f_{n-1}(t) \cos^3 t \ dt \ (n \ge 2).$ Find $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x)$
- Find the number of root for $\int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos(x+a) \; dx = 0$ at $0 \leq a < 2\pi$
- 71 Find the minimum value of $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{|t-x|} \ dt$
- Let f(x) be a continuous function satisfying $f(x)=1+k\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}f(t)\sin(x-t)dt$ $(k:constant\ number)$

Find the value of k for which $\int_0^\pi f(x)dx$ is maximized.

ring the minimum value of
$$\int_0^{\infty} (a \sin \omega + a \sin \omega + a)$$

Find the value of p,q for which the following definite integral is minimized and then the minimum value.

$$\int_{a}^{b} (px + q - \ln x) dx$$

75 A function
$$f(\theta)$$
 satisfies the following conditions $(a), (b)$.

74 p, q satisfies $px + q \ge \ln x$ at $a \le x \le b$ (0 < a < b).

(a)
$$f(\theta) \ge 0$$

(b)
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} f(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = 1$$

Prove the following inequality.

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\theta) \sin n\theta \ d\theta \le n \ (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

The function $f_n(x)$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ is defined as follows.

$$f_1(x) = x$$
, $f_{n+1}(x) = 2x^{n+1} - x^n + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f_n(t) dt$ $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$

Evaluate

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n\left(1+\frac{1}{2n}\right)$$

77 Find the area of the part enclosed by the following curve.

$$x^2 + 2axy + y^2 = 1 \ (-1 < a < 1)$$

78 Let α, β be the distinct positive roots of the equation of $2x = \tan x$. Evaluate

$$\int_0^1 \sin \alpha x \sin \beta x \ dx$$

79 Find the area of the domain expressed by the following system inequalities.

$$x \ge 0, \ y \ge 0, \ x^{\frac{1}{p}} + y^{\frac{1}{p}} \le 1 \ (p = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

Let S be the domain surrounded by the two curves $C_1: y=ax^2, \ C_2: y=-ax^2+2abx$ for constant positive numbers a,b. Let V_x be the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of S about the axis of x, V_y be the volume of the solid formed by

about the axis of y. Find the ratio of $\frac{V_x}{V}$.

81 Prove the following inequality.

$$\frac{1}{12}(\pi - 6 + 2\sqrt{3}) \le \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \cos 2x) dx \le \frac{1}{4}(2 - \sqrt{3})$$

82 Let 0 < a < b. Prove the following inequaliy.

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left(\ln \frac{b}{x} \right)^{2} dx < 2$$

83 Evaluate

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{2n\pi}^{2(n+1)\pi} \frac{x \sin x + \cos x}{x^2} \ dx \ (n=1,2,\cdots)$$

84 Evaluate

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \int_0^{\pi} e^{-nx} \sin^2 nx \ dx$$

85 Evaluate

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{[n \sin x]}{n} \ dx$$

where [x] is the integer equal to x or less than x.

86 Prove

$$\left[\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} \, dx \right]^2 < \frac{1}{\pi^2}$$

87 Find the minimum value of a (0 < a < 1) for which the following definite integral is minimized.

$$\int_0^{\pi} |\sin x - ax| \ dx$$

88 A function
$$f(x)$$
 satisfies
$$\begin{cases} f(x) = -f''(x) - (4x-2)f'(x) \\ f(0) = a, \ f(1) = b \end{cases}$$

Evaluate
$$\int_0^1 f(x)(x^2-x) \ dx$$
.

For
$$f(x)=x^4+|x|$$
, let $I_1=\int_0^\pi f(\cos x)\ dx,\ I_2=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}f(\sin x)\ dx.$

Find the value of $\frac{I_1}{I_2}$.

90 Find
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3nC_n}{2nC_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

where ${}_iC_j$ is a binominal coefficient which means $\frac{i\cdot (i-1)\cdots (i-j+1)}{j\cdot (j-1)\cdots 2\cdot 1}$.

91 Prove the following inequality.