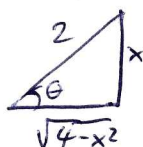


Compute the following indefinite integrals:

$$1. \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 \theta \cancel{2 \cos \theta}} \cancel{2 \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int \csc^2 \theta d\theta$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{2} &= \sin \theta \\ x &= 2 \sin \theta \\ dx &= 2 \cos \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} = \cos \theta$$

$$\sqrt{4-x^2} = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cot \theta + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \int \sec^3 x \tan^3 x dx &= \int (\sec^2 x)(\tan^2 x)(\sec x \tan x) dx \\ &= \int (\sec^2 x)(\sec^2 x - 1)(\sec x \tan x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$u = \sec x$$

$$du = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$= \int u^2(u^2 - 1) du$$

$$= \int u^4 - u^2 du$$

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

$$= \frac{\sec^5 x}{5} - \frac{\sec^3 x}{3} + C$$