

Mid Chapter Quiz (Odds)

$$1) \int 3dx = 3x + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [3x + C] = 3$$

$$3) \int \frac{1}{x^5} dx = \int x^{-5} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{-5+1}}{-5+1} + C$$

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[-\frac{x^{-4}}{4} + C \right] = -\frac{(-4)x^{-5}}{4} + 0$$

$$= x^{-5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^5}$$

$$5) \int x(x+4)dx = \int x^2 + 4x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{4x^2}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x^2 + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 2x^2 + C \right] = \frac{3x^2}{3} + 4x + 0$$

$$= x^2 + 4x$$

$$= x(x+4)$$

$$7) \int (x^2 - 5x)(2x - 5) dx$$

$$= \int u du$$

$$= \frac{u^2}{2} + C$$

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

$$\text{let } u = x^2 - 5x$$

$$du = (2x - 5) dx$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{(x^2 - 5x)^2}{2} + C \right] = \frac{1}{2} [2(x^2 - 5x)(2x - 5)] + 0$$

$$= (x^2 - 5x)(2x - 5)$$

$$9) \int \sqrt{5x+2} dx = \int (5x+2)^{1/2} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = 5x+2$$

$$du = 5dx$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{5} du = dx$$

$$= \int u^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int u^{1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{u^{1/2+1}}{1/2+1} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} u^{3/2} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} (5x+2)^{3/2} + C$$

$$11) f'(x) = 9x^2 + 4, \quad f(1) = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx \\ &= \int 9x^2 + 4 dx \\ &= 9\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right) + 4x + C \\ &= 3x^3 + 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 5 = 3(1)^3 + 4(1) + C \\ 5 &= 3 + 4 + C \\ -2 &= C \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 3x^3 + 4x - 2$$

$$13) \int 5e^{5x+4} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = 5x+4$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 5$$

$$du = 5dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int e^u du \\ &= e^u + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{5x+4} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}[e^{5x+4} + C] &= e^{5x+4} \frac{d}{dx}[5x+4] + 0 \\ &= e^{5x+4}(5) \\ &= 5e^{5x+4} \end{aligned}$$

$$15) \int 3x^2 e^{x^3} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = x^3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$= \int e^u du$$

$$= e^u + C$$

$$= e^{x^3} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}[e^{x^3} + C] &= e^{x^3} \frac{d}{dx}[x^3] + 0 \\ &= e^{x^3}(3x^2) \\ &= 3x^2 e^{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$17) \int \frac{-2x}{x^2+3} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = x^2+3$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$= - \int \frac{2x}{x^2+3} dx$$

$$= - \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= -\ln|u| + C$$

$$= -\ln|x^2+3| + C$$

18) (Partial soln)

$$a) \int 3\sqrt{t+2} dt = 3 \int (t+2)^{1/2} dt = 3 \int u^{1/2} du = \frac{3u^{3/2}}{3/2} + C$$

$$\text{let } u = t+2$$

$$du = dt$$

$$= 2(t+2)^{3/2} + C$$