

## Problem Set 5-Monday

*Please indicate the members who are present. Also indicate the group coordinator.*

Group Number:	
Members:	

**Problem 1**

Find the integral

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (x \tan(x^4) + x^2) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} x \tan x^4 dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} x^2 dx \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{odd}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{even}} \\
 &\Rightarrow 0 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\pi^3}{27} = \frac{2\pi^3}{81}
 \end{aligned}$$

Solution Key

**Problem 2**

Find the integral

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\cos(\sin^{-1} x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\stackrel{\frac{\pi}{6}}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos u \, du$$

$$= \sin u \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

let  $u = \sin^{-1} x$   
 $du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   
 $x=0 \Rightarrow u=0$   
 $x=\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow u = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

Solution Key

**Problem 3**

Find

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

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x^3 + 1 \\ du &= 3x^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

$$x^3 = u - 1$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \left( u^{\frac{2}{3}} - u^{\frac{5}{3}} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{3}{5} u^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{7} u^{\frac{7}{3}} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} (x^3+1)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{4} (x^3+1)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

Solution Key

**Problem 4**

Find the integral

$$\begin{aligned}u &= 1 + \tan x \\du &= \sec^2 x \, dx \\x = 0 &\Rightarrow u = 1 \\x = \frac{\pi}{4} &\Rightarrow u = 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \tan x)^3 \sec^2 x \, dx \\&= \int_1^2 u^3 \, du = \frac{u^4}{4} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} (16 - 1) = \frac{15}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Solution Key

**Problem 5**

Find the integral

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^1 4e^x \sinh x \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 4e^x \left( \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (2e^{2x} - 2) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 2x \\ du = 2dx \\ \Rightarrow u \in [0, 2] \end{array} \\
 &= \int_0^2 (e^u - 1) du = e^u - u \Big|_0^2 = e^2 - 2 - 1 = e^2 - 3
 \end{aligned}$$

Solution Key