

**Directions:** Answer the questions below using the integration techniques we have discussed so far. No aids (calculators, Maple, etc.) are allowed on this quiz. To receive full credit, you must **show your work**. Simplify answers as much as possible. Good luck!

1. Evaluate the integral:  $\int_1^4 (5x + x^{3/2}) dx$

$$\int_1^4 (5x + x^{3/2}) dx = \int_1^4 5x dx + \int_1^4 x^{3/2} dx = \left. \frac{5}{2} x^2 \right|_1^4 + \left. \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} \right|_1^4$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} (16 - 1) + \frac{2}{5} (32 - 1) = \frac{499}{10} = 49.9$$

2. Find the antiderivative of  $\int x\sqrt{3-2x} dx$

$$\int x\sqrt{3-2x} dx = \text{Let } u = 3-2x \Rightarrow du = -2 dx$$

$$x = \frac{3-u}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{3-u}{2} \cdot u^{1/2} du = -\frac{1}{4} \int (3-u) u^{1/2} du = -\frac{1}{4} \int (3u^{1/2} - u^{3/2}) du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3 u^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} \right] + C = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ 2(3-2x)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5}(3-2x)^{5/2} \right] + C$$

3. Find the antiderivative of  $\int x \sin(3x) dx$ . (Hint: Use integration by parts) =  $\frac{1}{10}(3-2x)^{5/2} - \frac{1}{2}(3-2x)^{3/2} + C$

$$u = x \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$dv = \sin(3x) dx \Rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x)$$

$$\int x \sin(3x) dx = -\frac{1}{3} x \cos(3x) + \frac{1}{3} \int \cos(3x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x \cos(3x) + \frac{1}{9} \sin(3x) + C$$

4. Evaluate the integral:  $\int_1^e \frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx$

$$\int_1^e \frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx \quad \text{Let } u = \ln x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{x=1}^{x=e} \sin(u) du = -\cos(u) \Big|_{x=1}^{x=e} = -\cos(\ln x) \Big|_1^e$$

$$= -\cos(\ln e) + \cos(\ln 1) = -\cos(1) - \cos(0) = -1 - \cos(1)$$

2. Alternative method (IBP)

$$\text{Let } u = x \\ dv = (3-2x)^{3/2} dx \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} du = dx \\ v = \frac{2}{3} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} (3-2x)^{3/2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \sqrt{3-2x} dx &= -\frac{x}{3} (3-2x)^{3/2} + \frac{1}{3} \int (3-2x)^{3/2} dx \\ &= -\frac{x}{3} (3-2x)^{3/2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (3-2x)^{5/2} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \\ &= -\frac{x}{3} (3-2x)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{15} (3-2x)^{5/2} \end{aligned}$$