

HW4 Answers

$$(1) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{6x-x^2} = \frac{27}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-3}{3}\right) + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-2x-8}} = \ln(x-1 + \sqrt{x^2-2x-8}) + C$$

IBP [FYI $\int \sin^n x dx = -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1}(x) \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2}(x) dx$]

$$(3) \int x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C$$

$$(4) \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

$$(5) \int \ln(a^2+x^2) dx = x \ln(a^2+x^2) - 2x + 2a \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

$$(6) \int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C$$

(7) - (11)

Show that the following reduction formulas are true

$$(7) \int (\ln x)^n dx = x (\ln x)^n - n \int (\ln x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$(8) \int x^n \cos x dx = x^n \sin x - n \int x^{n-1} \sin x dx$$

$$(9) \int x^n \sin x dx = -x^n \cos x + n \int x^{n-1} \cos x dx$$

$$(10) \int x^n e^x dx = x^n e^x - n \int x^{n-1} e^x dx$$

$$(11) \int \cos^n x dx = \frac{1}{n} \cos^{n-1}(x) \sin x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2}(x) dx$$

Hint: set $u = \cos^{n-1}(x)$ and $dv = \cos x dx$

(12) - (14) ~~8/24~~

Use the reduction formulas to find

$$(12) \int (\ln x)^5 dx$$

$$= x(\ln x)^5 - \frac{5}{2} x(\ln x)^4 + 20x(\ln x)^3 - 60x(\ln x)^2 + 120x(\ln x) - 120x + C$$

$$(14) \int \cos^4 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \cos^3 x \sin x + \frac{3}{8} \cos x \sin x + \frac{3}{8} x + C$$

$$(13) \int x^4 \sin x dx = (-x^4 + 12x^2 - 24) \cos x + (4x^3 - 24x) \sin x + C$$