

Department of Mathematics and Statistics  
AMAT 219 - QUIZ 1 - Thursday, January 26, 2006

U of C ID #

45 Minutes, Open Book, NO Calculators  
To obtain credit you need to show your work. Work should be neat and organized.

Determine each of the following integrals :

$k \in \mathbb{R}$ .

1.  $\int (x+1)\ln(x) dx$  (parts)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(x+1)^2}{2} \ln(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x+1)^2}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{(x+1)^2}{2} \ln(x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int \left( x + 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{2} \ln(x) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 - x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + k$$

2.  $\int e^{(x+1)} \cos(x) dx$  (parts twice)

$$\begin{aligned} & e \int e^x \cos(x) dx \\ &= e \left[ e^x \sin(x) - \int e^x \sin(x) dx \right] \\ &= e \left[ e^x \sin(x) + e^x \cos(x) - \int e^x \cos(x) dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{(x+1)} [\sin(x) + \cos(x)] + k$$

3.  $\int \frac{x^2}{(1-3x^2)^{3/2}} dx$  (inverse trig)

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sqrt{3} x &= \sin \theta, & \sqrt{3} dx &= \cos(\theta) d\theta \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{3} \sin^2(\theta) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos(\theta) d\theta}{(\cos^2(\theta))^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \int \tan^2(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \int (\sec^2(\theta) - 1) d\theta = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} [\tan(\theta) - \theta]$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arcsin(\sqrt{3}x) \right] + k$$



4.  $\int \frac{x+1}{x^3-3x^2+2x} dx$  (partial fraction)

$$\frac{x+1}{x^3-3x^2+2x} = \frac{x+1}{x(x-2)(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x-2} + \frac{c}{x-1}$$

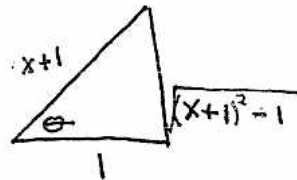
$$x+1 = a(x-2)(x-1) + b x(x-1) + c x(x-2)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}, \quad b = \frac{3}{2}, \quad c = -2.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x-2| - 2 \ln|x-1| + k.$$

5.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x}} dx$  (complete square)

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



$$\begin{cases} (x+1) = \sec(\theta) \\ dx = \sec(\theta) \tan(\theta) d\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\ln \left[ (x+1) \sqrt{(x+1)^2-1} \right] + k.$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec(\theta) \tan(\theta) d\theta}{\tan(\theta)} = \int \sec(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \ln|\sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)|$$

Surname	Given Names	Lab #	Mark (20)

I agree that this paper may be placed at the front of the classroom for pick-up.

Please Initial Yes \_\_\_\_\_ or No \_\_\_\_\_