

8/31/Calc2

Quiz 1

#1 (a) $\int 10x^4 - \frac{6}{x^4} - \frac{3}{x} dx$

$$= 2x^5 + \frac{2}{x^3} - 3 \ln|x| + C$$

(b) $\int 3e^x - \frac{5}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} - 5 \cos x dx$

$$= 3e^x - 5 \arcsin \frac{x}{3} - 5 \sin x + C$$

From formula in class, or table, or
set $u = \frac{x}{3}$ substitution

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \quad \begin{matrix} 3(\sin x + 1)! \\ \times \end{matrix}$$

#2 $\int \frac{2 \cos x}{3 \sin x + 1} dx$

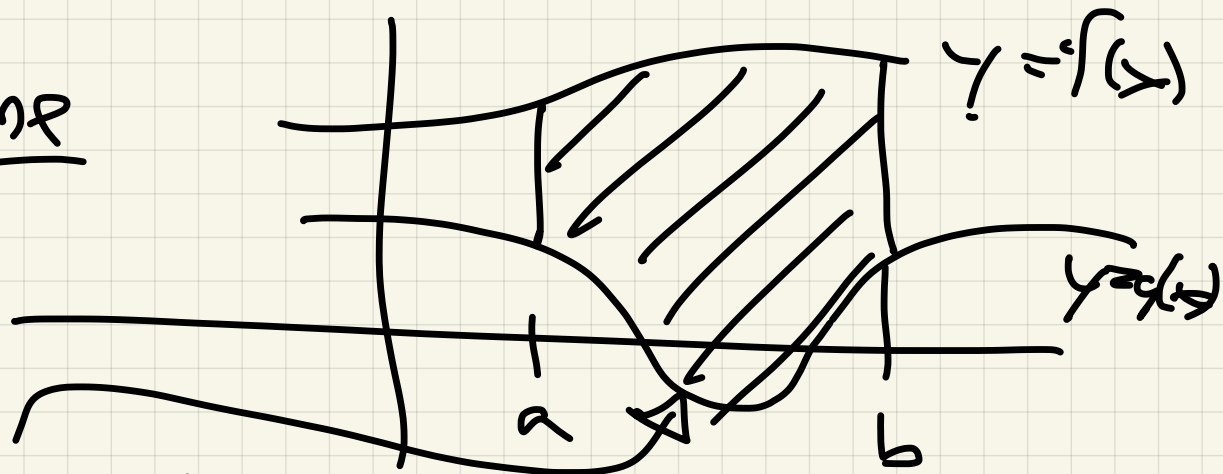
$$u = 3 \sin x + 1$$

$$du = 3 \cos x dx$$

$$\int \frac{2/3 du}{u} = \frac{2}{3} \ln|u| + C \quad \frac{2}{3} du = 2 \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln|3 \sin x + 1| + C$$

Last time



$$\text{Area} = \int_a^b f(x) - g(x) dx$$

Ex Set up integrals to find
area bounded by $y=x^3$,
 $y=4x$, $x=3$

$$x^3 = 4x \Rightarrow 0 = x^3 - 4x = x(x^2 - 4) =$$

$$x(x-2)(x+2) \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm 2 \quad x^4 - 2x^2 \Big|_{-2}^0$$



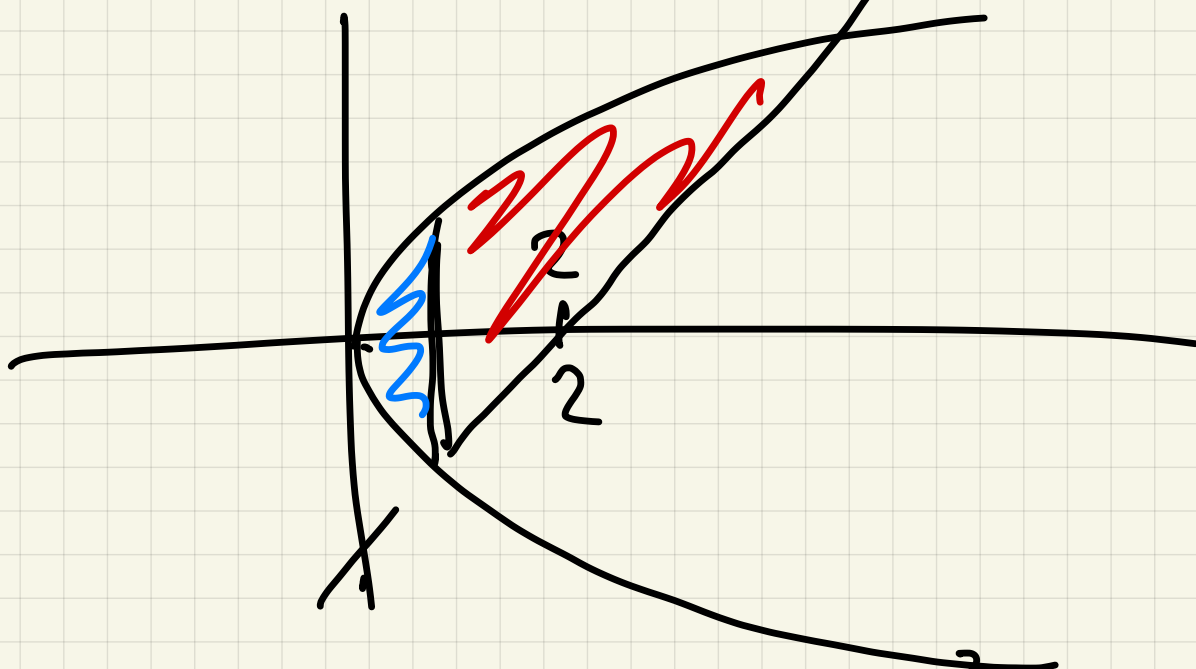
$$\text{Area} = \int_{-2}^0 x^3 - 4x dx +$$

$$\int_0^2 4x - x^3 dx +$$

$$\int_2^3 x^3 - 4x \, dx$$

$$= 4 + 4 + \frac{25}{4} = \frac{57}{4} = 14 \frac{1}{4}$$

Ex2 Find area bounded by
 $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = -\sqrt{x}$, $y = x - 2$



$$\pm\sqrt{x} = x - 2 \Rightarrow x = (x - 2)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = x^2 - 4x + 4 \Rightarrow 0 = x^2 - 5x + 4$$

$$= (x - 1)(x - 4) \Rightarrow$$

$$x = 1, 4$$

$$y = -1, 2$$

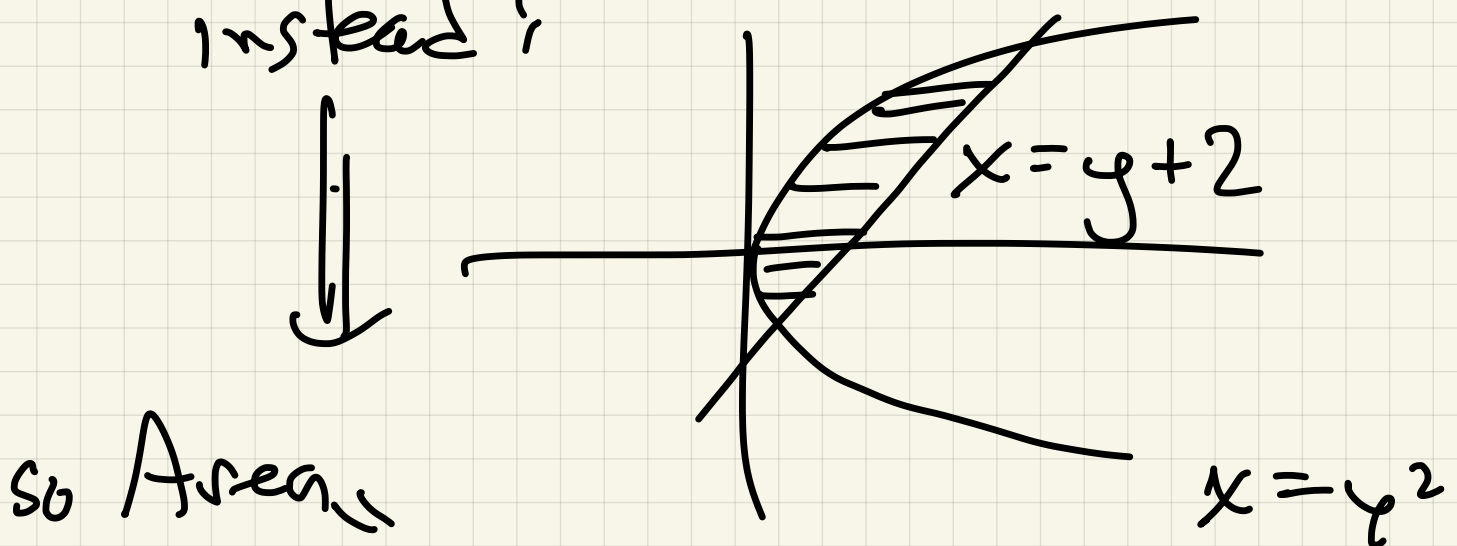
So Area = $\underbrace{\int_0^1 \sqrt{x} - (-\sqrt{x}) dx}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{\int_1^4 \sqrt{x} - (x-2) dx}_{\text{red}}$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_1^4$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{14}{3} - \frac{15}{2} + 6$$

$$= \frac{9}{2}$$

Important idea: There's a much easier way. Use y-variable instead!



$$\int_{-1}^2 (y+2) - y^2 dy = \left. \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^2 =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + 6 - \frac{9}{3} = \frac{9}{2} \checkmark$$

Ex 3

$$x = \sin y$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$y = 2\pi$$

bounds
region

2π

π

$$x = \sin y$$

$$\text{Area} = \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} (\sin y - 0) dy}_{\text{bottom}} +$$

$$\underbrace{\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (0 - \sin y) dy}_{\text{top}}$$

$$= 2 + 2 = 4.$$