

Non-AP Calculus 4.1-4.5 Integrals Quiz Review WS #4

Show all appropriate work for full credit

1) $\int \frac{(1-x^4)^2}{\sqrt{x^3}} dx$

2) $\int \frac{2x^2}{(5-x^3)^4} dx$

3) $\int \frac{5x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(1-3x^3)^4}} dx$

4) $\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^3}} \csc^2\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx$

5) $\int \frac{2 \sec^2 x}{\sqrt{(\tan x)^5}} dx$

6) $\int 2x\sqrt{7-x} dx$

7) Find the average value of the function over the given interval: (Show all steps!)

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 3, [-5,1]$$

8) Use Properties of Definite Integrals to evaluate:

$$\int_6^{-3} f(x) dx = 2 \quad \int_6^9 f(x) dx = 3$$

a) $\int_{-3}^6 2f(x) dx$

b) $\int_9^{-3} 3f(x) dx$

c) $\int_4^4 \frac{(3x-5)^2}{g(x)} dx$

d) $\int_{-3}^9 [-f(x) + 3] dx$

9) Let $\int_5^0 g(x) dx = 4$ and $\int_0^{-8} g(x) dx = -3$

a) If $g(x)$ is even, find $\int_{-5}^8 g(x) dx$

b) If $g(x)$ is odd, find $\int_{-5}^8 g(x) dx$

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Key

Show all appropriate work for full credit

1) $\int \frac{(1-x^4)^2}{\sqrt{x^3}} dx$

$$\int \frac{(1-x^4)(1-x^4)}{x^{3/2}} dx$$

$$\int (1-2x^4+x^8) x^{-3/2} dx$$

$$\int x^{-3/2} - 2x^{5/2} + x^{13/2} dx$$

$$\frac{x^{-1/2}}{-1/2} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{7/2}}{7/2} + \frac{x^{15/2}}{15/2} + C$$

$$-2x^{-1/2} - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{7} x^{7/2} + \frac{2}{15} x^{15/2} + C$$

$$\frac{-2}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{4}{7} x^{7/2} + \frac{2}{15} x^{15/2} + C$$

2) $\int \frac{2x^2}{(5-x^3)^4} dx$

$$\int 2x^2 (5-x^3)^{-4} dx$$

$$u = 5-x^3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -3x^2$$

$$du = -3x^2 dx$$

$$\int 2x^2 \cdot u^{-4} \cdot \frac{du}{-3x^2}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} \int u^{-4} du$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{u^{-3}}{-3} + C$$

$$\frac{2}{9u^3} + C$$

$$\frac{2}{9(5-x^3)^3} + C$$

3) $\int \frac{5x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(1-3x^3)^4}} dx$

$$\int 5x^2 \cdot (1-3x^3)^{-4/3} dx$$

$$u = 1-3x^3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -9x^2$$

$$du = -9x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{du}{-9x^2} = dx$$

$$\int 5x^2 \cdot u^{-4/3} \cdot \frac{du}{-9x^2}$$

$$-\frac{5}{9} \int u^{-4/3} du$$

$$-\frac{5}{9} \frac{u^{-1/3}}{-1/3} + C$$

$$\frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{1} u^{-1/3} = \frac{5}{3(1-3x^3)^{1/3}} + C$$

4) $\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^3}} \csc^2\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx$

$$u = \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} = 4x^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4 \cdot -\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-2}{x^{3/2}}$$

$$-2dx = x^{3/2} du$$

$$dx = \frac{x^{3/2} du}{-2}$$

$$\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^3}} \cdot \csc^2(u) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^3} du}{-2}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \int \csc^2 u du = -\frac{3}{2} (-\cot u) + C$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cot\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}\right) + C$$

5) $\int \frac{2 \sec^2 x}{\sqrt{(\tan x)^5}} dx$

$$\int 2 \sec^2 x (\tan x)^{-5/2} dx$$

$$u = \tan x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \sec^2 x$$

$$du = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\frac{du}{\sec^2 x} = dx$$

$$\int 2 \sec^2 x \cdot u^{-5/2} \cdot \frac{du}{\sec^2 x}$$

$$2 \int u^{-5/2} du$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{u^{-3/2}}{-3/2} + C$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{-2}{3} u^{-3/2} + C$$

$$\frac{-4}{3(\tan x)^{3/2}} + C$$

6) $\int 2x\sqrt{7-x} dx$

$$\int 2x(7-x)^{1/2} dx$$

$$u = 7-x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -1$$

$$dx = -du$$

$$\int 2x \cdot u^{1/2} (-1 du)$$

$$\int 2(7-u) u^{1/2} (-1) du$$

$$\int -2u^{1/2}(7-u) du$$

$$\int -14u^{1/2} + 2u^{3/2} du$$

$$-14 \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} + 2 \frac{u^{5/2}}{5/2} + C$$

$$-14 \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} + C$$

$$-\frac{28}{3}(7-x)^{3/2} + \frac{4}{5}(7-x)^{5/2} + C$$

7) Find the average value of the function over the given interval: (Show all steps!)

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 3, [-5, 1]$$

Avg. Value Theorem:

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{1-(-5)} \int_{-5}^1 2x^2 - 4x + 3 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{-5}^1 2x^2 - 4x + 3 dx$$

$$\left[\frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{4x^2}{2} + 3x \right]_{-5}^1 = \left[\left(\frac{2}{3}(1)^3 - 2(1)^2 + 3 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3}(-5)^3 - 2(-5)^2 - 15 \right) \right]$$

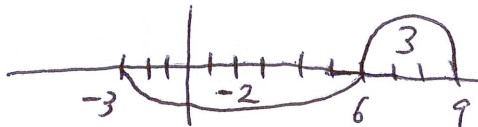
$$f(c) = \frac{1}{6} (150) = \boxed{25}$$

8) Use Properties of Definite Integrals to evaluate:

$$\int_6^{-3} f(x) dx = 2 \quad \int_6^9 f(x) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{-3}^6 f(x) dx = -2$$

$$\int_6^9 f(x) dx = 3$$



a) $\int_{-3}^6 2f(x) dx$

$$= 2 \int_{-3}^6 f(x) dx = 2(-2) = \boxed{-4}$$

b) $\int_9^{-3} 3f(x) dx$

$$= -3 \int_{-3}^9 f(x) dx = -3(1) = \boxed{-3}$$

c) $\int_4^4 \frac{(3x-5)^2}{g(x)} dx = \boxed{0}$

d) $\int_{-3}^9 [-f(x) + 3] dx$

$$= - \int_{-3}^9 f(x) dx + \int_{-3}^9 3 dx$$

$$= -(1) + 33 = \boxed{35}$$

$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow 3x \Big|_{-3}^9 \\ & = 3(9) - (3(-3)) \\ & = 27 + 9 \\ & = 36 \end{aligned}$

9) Let $\int_5^0 g(x) dx = 4$ and $\int_0^{-8} g(x) dx = -3$

$$\int_0^5 g(x) dx = -4$$

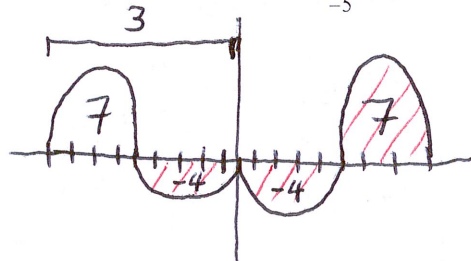
$$\int_{-8}^0 g(x) dx = 3$$

a) If $g(x)$ is even, find $\int_{-5}^8 g(x) dx$

$$= -4 - 4 + 7$$

$$= -8 + 7$$

$$= \boxed{-1}$$



b) If $g(x)$ is odd, find $\int_{-5}^8 g(x) dx = 4 - 4 + 1 = \boxed{1}$

