

find  $y'$

$$\textcircled{1} y = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\textcircled{4} y = \ln \left| \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} \right|$$

$$\textcircled{2} y = e^{7x}$$

$$\textcircled{5} y = \log_2(x^2 - 1)$$

$$\textcircled{3} y = 5^{4x}$$

$$\textcircled{6} y = xe^{-x}$$

find  $y'$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$
$$y' = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = e^{7x}$$
$$y' = 7e^{7x}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = 5^{4x}$$
$$y' = \ln 5 \cdot 5^{4x} \cdot 4$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = \ln \left| \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} \right|$$
$$y' = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad y = \log_2(x^2 - 1)$$
$$y' = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad y = xe^{-x}$$
$$y' = -e^{-x}(x - 1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int e^{4x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x-1} dx$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{x^3}{x^4+1} dx$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + C \quad \textcircled{2} \int e^{4x} dx = \frac{1}{4}e^{4x} + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x-1} dx \quad \textcircled{4} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x} dx$$

$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 2\ln|x-1| + C$        $\frac{x^2}{2} + \ln|x| + C$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{x^3}{x^4+1} dx \quad \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^4+1| + C$$

$$17.) \int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} dx = \int \left( x + \frac{-x}{x^2+1} \right) dx$$

$u = x^2+1$   
 $du = 2x dx$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2+1 \overline{) x^3} \\
 \underline{-x^3 + -x} \\
 -x
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C$$

$$25.) \int_0^{1/6} \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}} dx = \arcsin 3x \Big|_0^{1/6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 \\ u &= 3x \\ du &= 3dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$2x-3$$

$$2x-4+1$$

$$41.) \int \frac{2x + 6 - 6}{x^2 + 6x + 13} dx$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 + 13 - 9 \\ (x+3)^2 + 4$$

$$\int \frac{2x + 6}{x^2 + 6x + 13} dx - \int \frac{6}{x^2 + 6x + 13} dx$$

$$\ln|x^2 + 6x + 13| - 6 \int \frac{dx}{(x+3)^2 + 4}$$

$$a = 2 \\ u = x + 3 \\ du = dx$$

$$\ln|x^2 + 6x + 13| - \frac{6}{2} \arctan \frac{x+3}{2} + C$$

$$35.) \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 \\ u &= \cos x \\ du &= -\sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$- \left( \frac{1}{1} \arctan \frac{\cos x}{1} \right) \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi}$$

$$- \left[ \arctan(\cos \pi) - \arctan(\cos \frac{\pi}{2}) \right]$$

$$- \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) \rightarrow \arctan(-1)$$



$$13.) \int \frac{e^{2x}}{4+e^{4x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right) + C$$

$$a=2$$

$$u = e^{2x}$$

$$du = (2e^{2x} dx)$$

$$5.) \int \frac{2 \cdot 1}{2x \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 \\ u &= 2x \\ du &= 2 dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{|2x|}{1} + C$$