

$$79.) \int x \cdot 5^{-x^2} dx$$

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

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

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int 5^u du = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 5} \cdot 5^u + C$$
$$-\frac{1}{2 \ln 5} \cdot 5^{-x^2} + C$$

Anti-derivatives:

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C$$

$$\int e^u du = e^u + C$$

$$\int a^u du = \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot a^u + C$$

Also, all trig anti-derivatives

degree num. \geq degree den
• divide

Solve differential equations

Find the area enclosed in
a region

Find the average value

Evaluate

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{x^3+1} dx$$

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

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

Evaluate

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{x^3+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x^3+1| \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 9 = \ln \sqrt[3]{9}$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x-1} dx = \int \left(x + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \ln|x-1| + C$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 1176 \\ \underline{101} \end{array}$$

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

$$\textcircled{5} \int_0^1 \frac{e^{4x}}{e^{4x}+1} dx$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \cot 4x dx$$

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

$$\textcircled{5} \int_0^1 \frac{e^{4x}}{e^{4x}+1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln|e^{4x}+1| \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (\ln|e^4+1| - \ln 2)$$

$u = e^{4x}$
 $du = 4e^{4x} dx$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \cot 4x dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln|\sin 4x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int \frac{3x^2 - x + 7}{x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int \csc 2x dx$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int \frac{3x^2 - x + 7}{x} dx = \int \left(3x - 1 + \frac{7}{x} \right) dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} - x + 7 \ln|x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int \csc 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |\csc 2x + \cot 2x| + C$$

Solve the differential equation.

$$(9) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \quad (1, 4)$$

$$y = x + \ln|x| + C$$

$$4 = 1 + \ln|1| + C$$

$$3 = C$$

$$y = x + \ln|x| + 3$$

$$(10) \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \frac{x}{2} \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$y = -2 \ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

$$0 = -2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + C$$

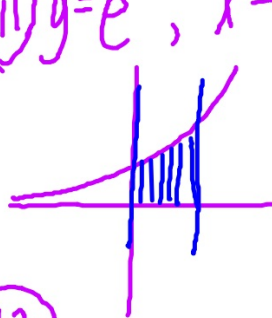
$$2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = C$$

$$\ln \frac{2}{4} = C$$

$$y = -2 \ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| + \ln \frac{1}{2}$$

Sketch. Find the area of the region enclosed by

⑪ $y = e^{4x}$, $x = 0$, $x = 1$, $y = 0$


$$\int_0^1 e^{4x} dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (e^4 - 1)$$

⑫

Find the average value of $y = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$ on $[0, \frac{3\pi}{4}]$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{3\pi}{4} - 0} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx = -\frac{4}{3\pi} \ln |1 + \cos x| \Big|_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = -\frac{4}{3\pi} \left(\ln \left| 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right| - \ln 2 \right)$$