

## Math 220, Spring 2009, Worksheet 36

1. What is the integral definition of  $\ln x$ ?
  - What is the integral representation for  $\ln a$ ?
  - What is the integral representation for  $\ln b$ ?
  - Make the substitution  $u = at$  in the integral for  $\ln b$ .
  - Add your answer to the integral for  $\ln a$ .
  - What have you shown?
2. Use Simpson's Rule (with  $n = 8$ ) to estimate  $\ln 9$ .
3. Use the properties of logarithms to simplify the following expression:

$$\ln \left( \sqrt[5]{\frac{x^3 \sin x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}} \right)$$

What is

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \ln \left( \sqrt[5]{\frac{x^3 \sin x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}} \right) \right)?$$

What are the advantages of this approach?

4. Suppose  $f(x) > 0$  for all  $x$ . What is

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln f(x))?$$

What is the corresponding result for integrals?

5. Evaluate the following integrals:

(a)  $\int \frac{5x^4}{x^5 + 1} dx$

(b)  $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + 1)} dx$

(c)  $\int \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta}{1 + \sec \theta} dx$

(d)  $\int_0^2 \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$

(e)  $\int_1^3 \frac{x}{x + 7} dx$

6. We have met a number of tips for choosing  $u$  when performing integration by substitution. What are they? Create examples that display how each of these rules can help you choose  $u$ .

7. Practice doing integrals by doing the following. Use  $u$ -substitution when appropriate.

(a)  $\int_0^1 (1-x)^9 dx$

(b)  $\int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + 1} dx$

(c)  $\int \frac{\cos \ln x}{x} dx$

(d)  $\int \frac{e^{\frac{2}{x}}}{x^2} dx$

(e)  $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x - 1}{e^{2x}} dx$

(f)  $\int te^{t^2} dt$

(g)  $\int x\sqrt{2+3x} dx$

(h)  $\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+4x+3} dx$

(i)  $\int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx$

(j)  $\int \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx$

8. Use the midpoint and trapezoid rules with  $n = 8$  to estimate  $\ln 9$ . How do these compare with your answer from Question 2? With the answer your calculator gives you?

## Preparation for next time

There's an exam on Friday. Study!