Name:	 Date:

QUIZ

Calculus: Integration 3

Integration Methods:

- Substitution and Change Variable
- Integration by Parts Method

Problem Solving

Directions:

You have 40 minutes to use Integral Techniques to solve the problems. Use Trigonometry and integrate. Use Triangle techniques when needed.

Pay close attention to the given hints.

Grade: _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

1. <u>Substitution and Change Variable Problems</u>

Evaluate :

$$\sin(5 x) dx$$

(Hint: Use substitute and change of variables technique. Remember $u = f(x) \rightarrow Du = Dx$)

$$x^2 \cdot \left(x^3 + 1\right)^5 dx$$

(Hint: Use substitute and change of variables technique. Remember $u = f(x) \longrightarrow Du = Dx$)

$$\int 2\sin(x)\cos(x)\,dx$$

(Hint: Use substitute and change of variables technique. Remember $u = f(x) \rightarrow Du = Dx$)

$$3^{5 x} dx$$

(Hint: Use substitute and change of variables technique,)

Also, remember the integral of the Exponential Function:

$$\int a^{x} dx = \frac{a^{x}}{\ln(a)}$$

$$4 x . 10^{2 x^{2}} dx$$

(Hint: Use substitute and change of variables technique,)

Also, remember the integral of the Exponential Function:

$$\int a^{x} dx = \frac{a^{x}}{\ln(a)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x \ln(x)} dx$$

(Hint: Use substitute and change of variables technique. Remember $u = f(x) \rightarrow Du = Dx$)

7. Prove that Integral of Cotangent is equal to:

(Hint: Use substitute and change of variables technique. Remember $u = f(x) \rightarrow Du = Dx$ Also Remember that Cot(x) = cosin(x) / sin(x) 8. Integration by Parts Method Problems

Evaluate : $\int \ln(x) dx$

(Hint: Use the Integration by Parts method)

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

$$x^4 \ln(x) dx$$

(Hint: Use Integration by Parts technique)

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

$$e^{x}\cos(x) dx$$

(Hint: Use Integration by Parts technique)

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

There is a trick. Use equations in algebra, and add the terms.

$$\int x^2 \sin(x) \, dx$$

(Hint: Use the Integration by Parts technique)

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

(Or, Use Jaime Escalante's Tabular Approach to solve some Trigonometric Integrals)

$$\int x^2 \cdot e^x dx$$

(Hint: Use the Integration by Parts technique)

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

(Or, Use Jaime Escalante's Tabular Approach to solve some Trigonometric Integrals)