

Math 16B: Short Calculus II  
 Spring 2017, Section 1  
 Homework Sheet 5  
 Due: Friday, May 12, 2017

Submit your solutions to the following problems in lecture on the due date above. Present your work in a clean and organized fashion, either on a printed copy of this document (preferred) or a separate sheet of paper. As stated in the syllabus, late submissions will **not** be accepted.

1. Evaluate the following integrals using U-substitution.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a)} \quad \int \cos(x)e^{\sin(x)} dx &= \int e^u du = e^u + C \\
 \text{let } u &= \sin(x) \\
 \frac{du}{dx} &= \cos(x) \\
 du &= \cos(x) dx \\
 &= \boxed{e^{\sin(x)} + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad \int x^2 \sin(x^3 + 3) dx &= \int \frac{1}{3} \sin(u) du = -\frac{1}{3} \cos(u) + C \\
 \text{let } u &= x^3 + 3 \\
 \frac{du}{dx} &= 3x^2 \\
 \frac{1}{3} du &= x^2 dx \\
 &= \boxed{-\frac{1}{3} \cos(x^3 + 3) + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c)} \quad \int \frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 9x}} dx &= \int \frac{1/3}{\sqrt[3]{u}} du = \int \frac{1}{3} u^{-1/3} du \\
 \text{let } u &= x^3 + 9x \\
 \frac{du}{dx} &= 3x^2 + 9 \\
 \frac{1}{3} du &= (x^2 + 3) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{3}{2} u^{2/3} \right) + C \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} (x^3 + 9x)^{2/3} + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(d)} \quad \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cot(x) dx &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} dx = \int_{x=\pi/4}^{x=\pi/2} \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| \Big|_{x=\pi/4}^{x=\pi/2} \\
 \text{let } u &= \sin(x) \\
 \frac{du}{dx} &= \cos(x) \\
 du &= \cos(x) dx \\
 &= \ln|\sin(x)| \Big|_{x=\pi/4}^{x=\pi/2} \\
 &= \ln|\sin(\pi/2)| - \ln|\sin(\pi/4)| \\
 &= \boxed{0 - \ln(\sqrt{2}/2)}
 \end{aligned}$$