

3. (20 points) Find the following indefinite integrals.

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

(b) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} dx$

(c) $\int \cos^3 x \sin^2 x dx$

4. (20 points) Let $g(x) = \int_0^x (4 - t)(2 + t)(5 + t) dt$. Over what intervals is g increasing?

5. (30 points) Use the evaluation theorem as needed to find each of the definite and improper integrals below.

(a) $\int_3^4 \frac{x+1}{x^2-4} dx$

(b) $\int_0^2 xe^{x^2} dx$

(c) $\int_0^1 x^2(x-1)^8 dx$

(d) $\int_e^\infty (x \ln x)^{-1} dx$

(e) $\int_1^\infty 1/x^2 dx.$

6. (15 points) Let $f(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{t^2}{t^4 + 2} dt$. Then $f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x^2 + 4}$. Explain why this is the case. How does the chain rule play a part here? What functions are being composed?

7. (15 points) Consider the integral $\int_{-2}^3 1/x dx$.

- (a) It is tempting to evaluate this integral by antidifferentiating $f(x) = 1/x$, getting $F(x) = \ln|x|$, and then to measuring the growth of $F(x)$ over the interval $[-2, 3]$ to get $\ln|3| - \ln|-2| = \ln 3 - \ln 2 = \ln(3/2)$. Explain why this is wrong.

- (b) Is there are reasonable approach to this problem?