

Name Answer Key
Date _____ Period

Calculus Review 5.3 to 5.5

Evaluate the definite integral.

1. $\int_1^{27} \sqrt[3]{x^2} dx$

$\int_1^{27} x^{2/3} dx$

$\left[\frac{3x^{5/3}}{5} \right]_1^{27}$

$\frac{3(27)^{5/3}}{5} - \frac{3}{5}$

$\boxed{= 145.2}$

3. $\int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx$

$\ln x \Big|_1^e$

$\ln e - \ln 1$

$\frac{1-0}{1} = 1$

5. $\int_1^3 \frac{x^2}{x^3+1} dx$

$u = x^3 + 1$

$du = 3x^2 dx$

$\frac{1}{3} du = x^2 dx$

$a = 2$
 $b = 28$

$\frac{1}{3} \int_2^{28} u^{-1} du$

$\left[\frac{1}{3} \ln u \right]_2^{28}$

$\frac{1}{3} \ln 28 - \frac{1}{3} \ln 2$

$\boxed{\frac{1}{3} \ln 14 \approx .88}$

2. $\int_0^5 (x-1)(5x+3) dx$

$\int_0^5 (5x^2 - 2x - 3) dx$

$= \left[\frac{5x^3}{3} - x^2 - 3x \right]_0^5$

$= \left(\frac{5(5)^3}{3} - 5^2 - 3(5) \right) - (0)$

$\boxed{= 168 \frac{1}{3}}$

4. $\int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6} \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

$= 3 \arcsin x \Big|_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6}$

$= 3 \arcsin \pi/6 - 3 \arcsin(-\pi/6)$

$\boxed{\approx 3.3}$

6. $\int_0^1 2y \sin(y^2) dy$

$u = y^2$

$du = 2y dy$

$\int_0^1 \sin u du$ $a = 0$

$b = 1$

$-\cos u \Big|_0^1$

$-\cos 1 + \cos 0 = \boxed{.46}$

$$7. \int_0^1 \sqrt{4+3x} dx \quad u=4+3x$$

$$du = 3 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int_4^{25} u^{1/2} du \quad \frac{1}{3} du = dx$$

$$a=4$$

$$b=25$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{2u^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_4^{25} = \frac{2}{9} \left[u^{3/2} \right]_4^{25}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (25)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{9} (4)^{3/2}$$

$$\boxed{26}$$

Evaluate the indefinite integral.

$$9. \int (2-x)^6 dx \quad u=2-x$$

$$du = -x dx$$

$$-du = x dx$$

$$- \int u^6 du$$

$$- \frac{u^7}{7} + C$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{(2-x)^7}{7} + C}$$

$$8. \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \cos(x^2) dx$$

$$u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx$$

$$a = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = x dx \quad b = \pi$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos u du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\sin u \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin 0$$

$$\boxed{0}$$

$$10. \int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx \quad u = x^2 + 1$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int u^{-2} du$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{u} + C$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{2(x^2+1)} + C}$$

$$11. \int \frac{1}{(5t+4)^{2.7}} dt \quad u = 5t+4$$

$$du = 5 dt$$

$$\frac{1}{5} du = dt$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \int u^{-2.7} du$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \frac{u^{-1.7}}{-1.7} + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{-2}{17(5t+4)^{1.7}} + C}$$

$$12. \int y^3 \sqrt{2y^4-1} dy \quad u = 2y^4-1$$

$$du = 8y^3 dy$$

$$\frac{1}{8} du = y^3 dy$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \int u^{1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \frac{2u^{3/2}}{3/2} + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{(2y^4-1)^{3/2}}{12} + C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \int \frac{x^5 - 2x^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}}{x} dx \\
 &= \int (x^4 - 2x + x^{-2/3}) dx \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{x^5}{5} - x^2 + 3x^{1/3} + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 14. \int x^2 \left(3x^5 + 2x^4 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx \\
 &= \int (3x^7 + 2x^4 + 1) dx \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{3x^8}{8} + \frac{2x^5}{5} + x + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 15. \int 3x^2 \sqrt{5+x^3} dx \\
 u = 5+x^3 \\
 du = 3x^2 dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int u^{1/2} du$$

$$\frac{2u^{3/2}}{3} + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{2(5+x^3)^{3/2}}{3} + C}$$

$$16. \int x^4 \sin(x^5) dx$$

$$u = x^5$$

$$du = 5x^4$$

$$\frac{1}{5} du = x^4$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \int \sin u du$$

$$-\frac{1}{5} \cos u + C$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{\cos x^5}{5} + C}$$

Find the derivative of the function.

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \int_{x^3}^3 \cos \theta \, d\theta \\ = - \int_3^{x^3} \cos \theta \, d\theta \\ = -3x^2 \cos x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18. \int_3^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\sin t}{t} \, dt \\ = \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 19. \text{ Find } \frac{d}{dx} \int_1^{x^2} \sin t \, dt. \\ = 2x \sin(x^2) \end{aligned}$$