

p. 454: 9-17 odd, 21-49 odd, 51-53, 70-71

$$9. \int (x^{1.3} + 7x^{2.5}) dx = \frac{1}{2.3} x^{2.3} + \frac{7}{3.5} x^{3.5} + C = \frac{1}{2.3} x^{2.3} + 2x^{3.5} + C$$

$$11. \int \left(5 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x^3\right) dx = 5x + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^4 + C = 5x + \frac{2}{9}x^3 + \frac{3}{16}x^4 + C$$

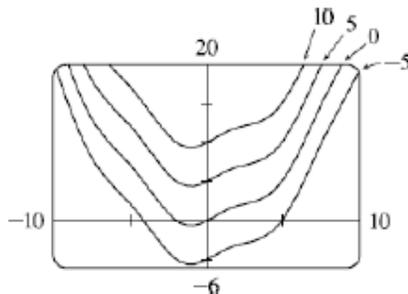
$$13. \int (u+4)(2u+1) du = \int (2u^2 + 9u + 4) du = 2 \frac{u^3}{3} + 9 \frac{u^2}{2} + 4u + C = \frac{2}{3}u^3 + \frac{9}{2}u^2 + 4u + C$$

$$15. \int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}+x}{x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} + \frac{x}{x}\right) dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + x^{-1/2} + 1\right) dx = \ln|x| + 2x^{1/2} + x + C = \ln|x| + 2\sqrt{x} + x + C$$

$$17. \int \frac{1+r}{r} dr = \int \left(\frac{1}{r} + 1\right) dr = \int (r^{-1} + 1) dr = \ln|r| + r + C = \ln|r| + r + C$$

$$21. \int 2^t(1+5^t) dt = \int (2^t + 2^t \cdot 5^t) dt = \int (2^t + 10^t) dt = \frac{2^t}{\ln 2} + \frac{10^t}{\ln 10} + C$$

23.  $\int (\cos x + \frac{1}{2}x) dx = \sin x + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$ . The members of the family in the figure correspond to  $C = -5, 0, 5$ , and  $10$ .



$$25. \int_{-2}^3 (x^2 - 3) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3x\right]_{-2}^3 = (9 - 9) - \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 6\right) = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{18}{3} = -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$27. \int_{-2}^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}t^4 + \frac{1}{4}t^3 - t\right) dt = \left[\frac{1}{10}t^5 + \frac{1}{16}t^4 - \frac{1}{2}t^2\right]_{-2}^0 = 0 - \left[\frac{1}{10}(-32) + \frac{1}{16}(16) - \frac{1}{2}(4)\right] = -\left(-\frac{16}{5} + 1 - 2\right) = \frac{21}{5}$$

$$29. \int_0^2 (2x-3)(4x^2+1) dx = \int_0^2 (8x^3 - 12x^2 + 2x - 3) dx = \left[2x^4 - 4x^3 + x^2 - 3x\right]_0^2 = (32 - 32 + 4 - 6) - 0 = -2$$

$$31. \int_0^\pi (5e^x + 3\sin x) dx = \left[5e^x - 3\cos x\right]_0^\pi = \left[5e^\pi - 3(-1)\right] - \left[5(1) - 3(1)\right] = 5e^\pi + 1$$

$$33. \int_1^4 \left(\frac{4+6u}{\sqrt{u}}\right) du = \int_1^4 \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{u}} + \frac{6u}{\sqrt{u}}\right) du = \int_1^4 (4u^{-1/2} + 6u^{1/2}) du = \left[8u^{1/2} + 4u^{3/2}\right]_1^4 = (16 + 32) - (8 + 4) = 36$$

$$35. \int_0^1 x(\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}) dx = \int_0^1 (x^{4/3} + x^{5/4}) dx = \left[\frac{3}{7}x^{7/3} + \frac{4}{9}x^{9/4}\right]_0^1 = \left(\frac{3}{7} + \frac{4}{9}\right) - 0 = \frac{55}{63}$$

$$37. \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{2}{x}\right) dx = \left[\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 2\ln|x|\right]_1^2 = (1 - 2\ln 2) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 2\ln 1\right) = \frac{3}{4} - 2\ln 2$$

$$39. \int_0^1 (x^{10} + 10^x) dx = \left[\frac{x^{11}}{11} + \frac{10^x}{\ln 10}\right]_0^1 = \left(\frac{1}{11} + \frac{10}{\ln 10}\right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{\ln 10}\right) = \frac{1}{11} + \frac{9}{\ln 10}$$

$$41. \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \right) d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sec^2 \theta + 1) d\theta$$

$$= [\tan \theta + \theta]_0^{\pi/4} = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - (0 + 0) = 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$43. \int_1^8 \frac{2+t}{\sqrt[3]{t^2}} dt = \int_1^8 \left( \frac{2}{t^{2/3}} + \frac{t}{t^{2/3}} \right) dt = \int_1^8 (2t^{-2/3} + t^{1/3}) dt = \left[ 2 \cdot 3t^{1/3} + \frac{3}{4}t^{4/3} \right]_1^8 = (12 + 12) - (6 - \frac{3}{4}) = \frac{69}{4}$$

$$45. \int_0^{\sqrt{3}/2} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \arcsin r \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}/2} = \arcsin(\sqrt{3}/2) - \arcsin 0 = \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$47. \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^4 - 1} dt = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^2 - 1}{(t^2 - 1)(t^2 + 1)} dt = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt = [\arctan t]_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} = \arctan(1/\sqrt{3}) - \arctan 0$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$49. \int_{-1}^2 (x - 2|x|) dx = \int_{-1}^0 [x - 2(-x)] dx + \int_0^2 [x - 2(x)] dx = \int_{-1}^0 3x dx + \int_0^2 (-x) dx = 3 \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_{-1}^0 - \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^2$$

$$= 3(0 - \frac{1}{2}) - (2 - 0) = -\frac{7}{2} = -3.5$$

$$51. \int \left( 3t^2 + \frac{2}{t^2} \right) dt = \int (3t^2 + 2t^{-2}) dt = t^3 - 2t^{-1} + C = t^3 - \frac{2}{t} + C, \text{ option (C).}$$

$$52. \int_4^9 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_4^9 \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int_4^9 (x^{1/2} + x^{-1/2}) dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + 2x^{1/2} \right]_4^9 = \left[ \frac{2}{3}(27) + 2(3) \right] - \left[ \frac{2}{3}(8) + 2(2) \right]$$

$$= 18 + 6 - \frac{16}{3} - 4 = \frac{44}{3}, \text{ option (B).}$$

$$53. \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos x - \sin x) dx = [\sin x + \cos x]_0^{\pi/4} = (\sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}) - (\sin 0 + \cos 0) = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - (0 + 1) = \sqrt{2} - 1.$$

This is option (B).

$$70. \text{(a) } v'(t) = a(t) = t + 4 \Rightarrow v(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + 4t + C \Rightarrow v(0) = C = 5 \Rightarrow v(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + 4t + 5 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$\text{(b) Distance traveled} = \int_0^{10} |v(t)| dt = \int_0^{10} \left| \frac{1}{2}t^2 + 4t + 5 \right| dt = \int_0^{10} \left( \frac{1}{2}t^2 + 4t + 5 \right) dt = \left[ \frac{1}{6}t^3 + 2t^2 + 5t \right]_0^{10}$$

$$= \frac{500}{3} + 200 + 50 = 416\frac{2}{3} \text{ m.}$$

$$71. \text{(a) } v'(t) = a(t) = 2t + 3 \Rightarrow v(t) = t^2 + 3t + C \Rightarrow v(0) = C = -4 \Rightarrow v(t) = t^2 + 3t - 4$$

(b) Distance traveled =

$$\int_0^3 |v(t)| dt = \int_0^3 |t^2 + 3t - 4| dt = \int_0^1 |(t+4)(t-1)| dt = \int_0^1 (-t^2 - 3t + 4) dt + \int_1^3 (t^2 + 3t - 4) dt$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 4t \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2 - 4t \right]_1^3$$

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 4 \right) + \left( 9 + \frac{27}{2} - 12 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} - 4 \right) = \frac{89}{6} \text{ m}$$