

MTH 1126 Practice Test #1_2 - Solutions

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Name _____

Instructions

Solutions appear on the SOLUTIONS page.

1. $\int (2x^4 + 6x^3 + 3x + 6\sqrt{x} + 2) dx = \frac{2}{5}x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^4 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x + C$

2. $\int (2 \cos(x) + 5 \sec^2(x)) dx = 2[\sin(x)] + 5[\tan(x)] + C$

3. $\int_{x=0}^{x=2} (2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2) dx = 20$

4. $\int (2x^3 + 2x)^5 (3x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{12} (2x^3 + 2x)^6 + C$

5. $\int \cos(3x^2) x dx = \frac{1}{6} \sin(3x^2) + C$

6. $\int \frac{x}{3x^2+6} dx = \frac{1}{6} \ln|3x^2 + 6| + C$

7. $\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(\cos(x))] = -\tan(x)$

8. $\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(5x^2 + 5x)] = \frac{10x+5}{5x^2+5x}$

9. $\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(x\sqrt{x^2-1})] = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{x^2-1}$

10. $\int_{x=0}^{x=1} (x^2 + 1)^3 x dx = \frac{15}{8}$

11. $z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(x-2)^2}}$

12. $\int \sec^3(x) \tan(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \sec^3(x) + C$

13. $\int \frac{3t^2}{(2t^3+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dt = (2t^3 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$

14. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx = -2(\cos(x))^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = -2\sqrt{\cos(x)} + C$

15. ~

(a) $\ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \approx -0.3$

(b) $\ln(72) \approx 4.3$

(c) $\ln(81) \approx 4.4$

16. $\int \frac{36x^2 - 28x}{6x^3 - 7x^2} dx = 2 \ln|6x^3 - 7x^2| + C$

17. $\int \frac{e^{\cos(3x)}}{\csc(3x)} dx = -\frac{1}{3} e^{\cos(3x)} + C$

$$18. \frac{d}{dx} \left[\ln \sqrt{\frac{3x^2+1}{2x^3+2}} \right] = \frac{3x}{3x^2+1} - \frac{3x^2}{2x^3+2}$$

19. ~

$$(a) \ln \left(\frac{9}{4} \right) \approx 0.8$$

$$(b) \ln(81) \approx 4.4$$

$$(c) \ln 3 \approx 1.1$$

$$20. \frac{d}{dx} \left[e^{\tan(3x^2)} \right] = 6x \sec^2(3x^2) e^{\tan 3x^2}$$

$$21. \frac{d}{dx} \left[\ln(4x^5 - 3x^2) \right] = \frac{20x^4 - 6x}{4x^5 - 3x^2}$$

$$22. \int \frac{x^2+x}{4x^3+6x^2} dx = \frac{1}{12} \ln |4x^3 + 6x^2| + C$$

$$23. \int e^{(3x^3+6x^2)} (3x^2 + 4x) dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{(3x^3+6x^2)} + C$$

$$24. \frac{d}{dx} \left[e^{(4x^2-3x)} \right] = (8x - 3) e^{(4x^2-3x)}$$

$$25. \int \frac{1}{x^2+16} dx = \frac{1}{4} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{4} \right) + C$$

$$26. \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{4x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} (e^{2x}) + C$$

$$27. \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1-e^{4x}}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} (e^{2x}) + C$$

$$28. \frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1}(3x)] = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$$

$$29. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-5}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sec^{-1} \left(\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + C$$

$$30. \frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{arccot}(3x^2)] = -\frac{6x}{1+9x^4}$$

$$31. z = \sqrt{1 + (4x)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 16x^2}$$