

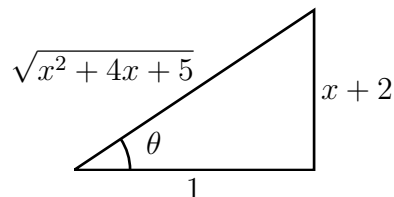
1. Find $\int \frac{x}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx$

Solution: We complete the square in the denominator to get $\int \frac{x}{(x+2)^2 + 1} dx$, and use the substitution $x+2 = \tan \theta$ (so that $dx = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$) to rewrite the integral as

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\tan \theta - 2}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \sec^2 \theta d\theta &= \int \tan \theta - 2 d\theta \\ &= \ln |\sec \theta| - 2\theta + C \end{aligned}$$

To undo the substitution, we use the fact that $\tan \theta = \frac{x+2}{1}$ to get $\sec \theta = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 5}$. The final result is

$$\ln \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 5} - 2 \tan^{-1}(x+2) + C$$



2. Use the trapezoid rule with $n = 20$ to estimate $\int_0^2 \sqrt{1+x^3} dx$. Give your answer to six decimal places.

Solution: The subintervals begin and end at multiples of $\frac{1}{10}$, and the width of each subinterval is also $\frac{1}{10}$. Letting f denote the given function, we have

$$T_{20} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2} [f(0) + 2f(1/10) + 2f(2/10) + \cdots + 2f(19/10) + f(2)]$$

On the TI-85, we set $y1$ to $(1+x^3)^{(1/2)}$, and then calculate

$$\text{sum seq}(y1, x, 1/10, 19/10, 1/10)$$

which comes to about 30.429763928. We store this into the variable **A**. We note that $f(0) + f(2) = 1 + 3 = 4$, so our next and final step is to compute

$$(1/20)(4+2A)$$

The result is about 3.242976