

Wednesday - January 13, 2016

$$(43) \int_0^4 \frac{5}{3x+1} dx$$

$$u = 3x+1$$

$$du = 3 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int_1^{13} \frac{5}{u} du = \frac{1}{3} [5 \ln|u|]_1^{13} = \frac{1}{3} [5 \ln|3x+1|]_0^4$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} [5 \ln 13 - 0] = \frac{1}{3} [5 \ln 13 - 0]$$

$$(48) \int_0^1 \frac{x-1}{x+1} dx = \int \frac{u-1-1}{u} du$$

$$u = x+1$$

$$du = 1 dx$$

$$x = u-1$$

$$= \int \frac{u-2}{u} du$$
$$[x+1 - \ln(x+1)^2 + c]_0^1 = \int 1 - \frac{2}{u} du$$

$$[2 - \ln 4] - [1 - 0] = u - 2 \ln|u| + c$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

$$x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$n \neq -1$$

$$\int x^{-1} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

$$(50) \int_1^{1/2} (\csc 2\theta - \cot 2\theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$\int_1^{1/2} (\csc^2 2\theta - 2 \csc 2\theta \cot 2\theta + \cot^2 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_1^{1/2} (2 \csc^2 2\theta - 1 - 2 \csc 2\theta \cot 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$[-\cot 2\theta - \theta + \csc 2\theta]_1^{1/2}$$