

Name _____

Date _____

Calc I H - 4.5 day 4 - U-Substitution with Trig Practice

Period _____

Evaluate each integral:

<p>1) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(3x) dx$</p> <p>$u = 3x$ $\frac{du}{dx} = 3$ $dx = \frac{du}{3}$</p> <p>$x = 0, u = 0$ $x = \pi/2, u = \frac{3\pi}{2}$</p> <p>$\int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos u \cdot \frac{du}{3}$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{3} \sin u \Big _0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{3} (\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} - \sin 0) = \frac{1}{3} (-1 - 0) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3}}$</p>	<p>2) $\int 3x \sin(3x^2 + 1) dx$</p> <p>$u = 3x^2 + 1$ $\frac{du}{dx} = 6x$ $dx = \frac{du}{6x}$</p> <p>$\int \cancel{3x} \sin u \cdot \frac{du}{\cancel{6x} \cdot 2}$</p> <p>$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos u + C$</p> <p>$= \boxed{-\frac{1}{2} \cos(3x^2 + 1) + C}$</p>
<p>3) $\int \sin^{10}(x) \cos(x) dx$</p> <p>$u = \sin x$ $\frac{du}{dx} = \cos x$ $dx = \frac{du}{\cos x}$</p> <p>$\int u^{10} \cancel{\cos x} \cdot \frac{du}{\cancel{\cos x}}$</p> <p>$= \frac{u^{11}}{11} + C$</p> <p>$= \boxed{\frac{\sin^{11}(x)}{11} + C}$</p>	<p>4) $\int 5 \csc^2(x) \sqrt{\cot(x)} dx$</p> <p>$u = \cot x$ $\frac{du}{dx} = -\csc^2 x$ $dx = \frac{du}{-\csc^2 x}$</p> <p>$5 \int \cancel{\csc^2 x} u^{1/2} \cdot \frac{du}{-\cancel{\csc^2 x}}$</p> <p>$= -5 \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C$</p> <p>$= \boxed{-\frac{10}{3} \sqrt{\cot^3 x} + C}$</p>
<p>5) $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \sin(2x) \cos^3(2x) dx$</p> <p>$u = \cos(2x)$ $\frac{du}{dx} = -2 \sin(2x)$ $dx = \frac{du}{-2 \sin(2x)}$</p> <p>$x = \pi/4, u = 0$ $x = \pi/2, u = -1$</p> <p>$= \int_0^{-1} \cancel{\sin(2x)} u^3 \cdot \frac{du}{-\cancel{2 \sin(2x)}}$</p> <p>$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{-1} u^3 du = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 u^3 du$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{u^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^0$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{8} [0 - (-1)^4] = \boxed{-\frac{1}{8}}$</p>	<p>6) $\int_0^{\pi/3} \sec(4x) \tan(4x) dx$</p> <p>$u = 4x$ $\frac{du}{dx} = 4$ $dx = \frac{du}{4}$</p> <p>$x = 0, u = 0$ $x = \pi/3, u = \pi/3$</p> <p>$\int_0^{\pi/3} \sec u \tan u \cdot \frac{du}{4}$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{4} \sec u \Big _0^{\pi/3}$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{4} (\sec \pi/3 - \sec 0)$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{4} (2 - 1) = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$</p>

Solve the differential equation:

7) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin 4x \sqrt{\cos 4x + 1}$

$$\int dy = \int \sin 4x (\cos 4x + 1)^{1/2} dx$$

$$y = \int \cancel{\sin 4x} \cdot u^{1/2} \cdot \frac{du}{-4 \cancel{\sin 4x}}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C = -\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{(\cos 4x + 1)^3} + C$$

$$u = \cos 4x + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -4 \sin 4x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{-4 \sin 4x}$$

8) Find the particular solution that passes through the point $(\frac{\pi}{2}, -1)$: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x)$

$$\int dy = \int \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x) dx$$

$$u = \frac{\pi}{2} - 3x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -3 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-3}$$

$$y = \int \sin u \cdot \frac{du}{-3}$$

$$y = +\frac{1}{3} \cos u + C = \frac{1}{3} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x) + C$$

$$-1 = \frac{1}{3} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2}) + C$$

$$-1 = \frac{1}{3} \cos(-\pi) + C$$

$$-1 = -\frac{1}{3} + C$$

$$C = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x) - \frac{2}{3}$$

9) $f'(\theta) = \sec \theta \tan \theta (\sec \theta - 1)$

$$f(\theta) = \int \cancel{\sec \theta \tan \theta} (u) \cdot \frac{du}{\cancel{\sec \theta \tan \theta}}$$

$$u = \sec \theta - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{d\theta} = \sec \theta \tan \theta \Rightarrow d\theta = \frac{du}{\sec \theta \tan \theta}$$

$$f(\theta) = \frac{u^2}{2} + C$$

$$f(\theta) = \frac{(\sec \theta - 1)^2}{2} + C$$

10) Find the particular solution that passes through the point $(0, \pi)$: $f'(\theta) = \theta \sin(\theta^2)$
 given $f(\pi) = 0$

$$f(\theta) = \int \theta \sin u \cdot \frac{du}{2\theta}$$

$$u = \theta^2$$

$$\frac{du}{d\theta} = 2\theta \Rightarrow d\theta = \frac{du}{2\theta}$$

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u + C$$

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(\theta^2) + C$$

$$\pi = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(0) + C$$

$$C = \pi + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(\theta^2) + \pi + \frac{1}{2}$$