

Name: _____

NO CALCULATORS**5 points each**

1. $\int x \sin x^2 dx$

Let $u = x^2$. Then $du = 2x dx$. Hence we get

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \sin u du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u + C = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 + C.$$

2. $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 3} dx$

Let $u = e^{2x} + 3$. Then $du = 2e^{2x} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence we get } \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{2x} + 3) + C. \end{aligned}$$

3. $\int \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx$

Let $u = x^2 + 1$. Then $du = 2x dx$. Hence we get

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + C.$$

4. $\int \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x dx$

Since, $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$, we get

$$\int 1 dx = x + C.$$

5. $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$ Hint: Use division first.

First $\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$. (Check this.)

Hence we get $\int 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = x - \arctan x + C$.