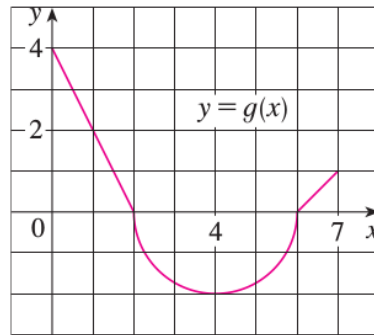


# Midterm 1

Name \_\_\_\_\_

No calculators, notes, or cheating. Each problem is worth 5 points.

1. §5.2 #32: The graph of  $g$  consists of two straight lines and a semicircle. Use it to evaluate each integral.



(a)  $\int_0^2 g(x) dx$

(b)  $\int_2^6 g(x) dx$

(c)  $\int_0^7 g(x) dx$

2. §5.3 #7: Evaluate

$$\int_{-1}^0 (2x - e^x) dx.$$

3. §5.5 #44: Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \cos(x^2) dx.$$

4. §5.5 #55: Evaluate

$$\int_e^{e^4} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x}}.$$

Hint: Substitute  $u = \ln x$ .

5. §5.6 #18: Evaluate

$$\int_4^9 \frac{\ln y}{\sqrt{y}} dy.$$

Hint: Integrate by parts, letting  $u = \ln y$  and  $dv = y^{-1/2} dy$ .

6. §5.7 #3: Evaluate

$$\int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4} \sin^5 x \cos^3 x \, dx.$$

Hint: Use the identity  $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$  and substitute  $u = \sin x$ . Alternatively you could use  $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$  and substitute  $u = \cos x$ , but it will be messier.

Don't spend too much time simplifying your answer, but maybe notice that  $(\sqrt{2})^6 = 2^3 = 8$  and  $(\sqrt{2})^8 = 2^4 = 16$ .

7. §5.7 #21: Use partial fractions to evaluate

$$\int \frac{5x + 1}{(2x + 1)(x - 1)} dx.$$

8. §5.8 #9: Evaluate

$$\int_4^{\infty} e^{-y/2} dy.$$