

You may use your calculator to check the definite integrals. However, all work must be shown to find the definite integrals without using the calculator.

$$1. \int_0^4 (3 + x\sqrt{x}) dx = \int_0^4 (3 + x^{3/2}) dx$$

$$= 3x + x^{5/2} \cdot \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= (3x + \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2}) \Big|_0^4$$

$$= 3(4) + \frac{2}{5}(4)^{5/2} - (3(0) + \frac{2}{5}(0)^{5/2})$$

$$= 12 + \frac{2}{5}(2)^5 - (0 + 0)$$

$$= 12 + \frac{64}{5} = \frac{60}{5} + \frac{64}{5}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{124}{5}} = 24.8$$

$$2. \int \left(\frac{x+5x^7}{x^3} \right) dx = \int \left(\frac{x}{x^3} + \frac{5x^7}{x^3} \right) dx$$

$$= \int (x^{-2} + 5x^4) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{5x^5}{5}$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{1}{x} + x^5 + C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \int (x-1)(3x+2) dx &= \int (3x^2 + 2x - 3x - 2) dx \\
&= \int (3x^2 - x - 2) dx \\
&= \frac{3x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \\
&= \boxed{x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + C}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+2x)^2}} dx &= \int (1+2x)^{-2/3} dx \\
&= \int u^{-2/3} \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-2/3} du \\
&= \frac{1}{2} u^{1/3} \cdot \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{\frac{3}{2} (1+2x)^{1/3} + C}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= 1+2x \\
du &= 2 dx \\
\frac{du}{2} &= dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \csc x \cot x \, dx &= (-\csc x) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} && \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
 &= -\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - -\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) && \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \\
 &= \boxed{-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{12} + 2\sqrt{18}}{6} \\
 &= \frac{-4\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{2}}{6} = \boxed{-\frac{2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{3}} \approx .259513024
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \int \cos x \sin^6 x \, dx & \quad \boxed{u = \sin x} \\
 & \quad \boxed{du = \cos x \, dx} \\
 &= \int u^6 \, du \\
 &= \frac{u^7}{7} = \frac{1}{7} (\sin x)^7 = \boxed{\frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. A radar gun was used to record the speed of a runner at times given in the table. Use **five right rectangles** to approximate the distance the runner covered during those five seconds.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Time (sec) | 0 | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 | 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 |
| Velocity (m/s) | 0 | 4.67 | 7.34 | 8.86 | 9.73 | 10.22 | 10.51 | 10.67 | 10.76 | 10.81 | 10.81 |

$$\Delta x = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

$$A = 1(7.34) + 1(9.73) + 1(10.51) + 1(10.76) + 1(10.81)$$

$$\boxed{A = 49.15 \text{ m}}$$

$$8. \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^3} dt$$

$$= \boxed{\sqrt{1+x^3}}$$

Fundamental Th. of Calc.

$$9. \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^3 \sqrt{1+t^3} dt$$

$$= \boxed{0}$$

Derivative of Constant

$$10. \int_{-1}^1 \tan^3 x dx$$

$$= \boxed{0}$$

ODD Function