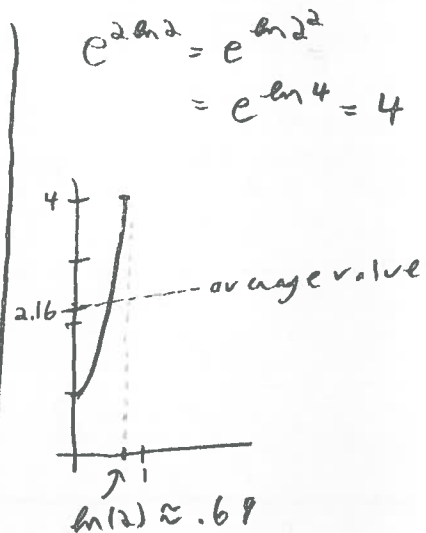


Section 5.4

(26) Average value of $f(x) = e^{2x}$ on $[0, \ln 2]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iv } \frac{1}{\ln(2) - 0} \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{2x} dx &= \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \ln(2)} [e^{2 \ln 2} - e^{2 \cdot 0}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \ln(2)} [4 - 1] = \frac{3}{2 \ln 2} \approx 2.16 \end{aligned}$$



(34) Average value of $5(1 + \cos x)$, on $[-\pi, \pi]$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\pi - (-\pi)} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 5(1 + \cos x) dx = \frac{5}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 + \cos x dx \\ &= \frac{5}{2\pi} [x + \sin(x) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi}] = \frac{5}{2\pi} [(\pi + \sin(\pi)) - (-\pi + \sin(+\pi))] \\ &= \frac{5}{2\pi} [(\pi + 0) - (-\pi + 0)] = \frac{5}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi = \underline{\underline{5}} \end{aligned}$$

Section 5.5

(18) $\int x e^{x^2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2} \cdot 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^w dw \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^w + C \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C}} \end{aligned}$$

Let $w = x^2$
 $dw = 2x dx$

(46) $\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} d\theta \quad \begin{array}{l} w = \cos \theta \\ dw = -\sin \theta d\theta \end{array} \\ &= - \int \frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta} \cdot (-\sin \theta d\theta) \\ &= - \int w^{-3} dw = - \frac{w^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} w^{-2} = \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \theta} + C \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \theta} \Big|_0^{\pi/4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 0} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2} - \frac{1}{1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (90) \quad \int_1^{e^2} \frac{\ln p}{p} dp &\longrightarrow \int \frac{\ln p}{p} dp && \text{Let } w = \ln p \\
 &&& dw = \frac{1}{p} dp \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln p)^2 \Big|_1^{e^2} && = \int w dw \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} ((\ln e^2)^2 - \ln 1^2) && = \frac{w^2}{2} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2^2 - 0) && = \frac{1}{2} (\ln p)^2 + C \\
 &= \underline{\underline{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (90) \quad \int \tan x dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx && \text{Let } w = \cos x \\
 &&& dw = -\sin(x) dx \\
 &= -\int \frac{1}{w} dw = -\ln|w| + C = \underline{\underline{-\ln|\cos x|}} \\
 \int \cot x dx &= \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx && \text{Let } w = \sin(x) \\
 &&& dw = \cos x dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{w} dw = \ln|w| + C = \underline{\underline{\ln|\sin x| + C}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (106) \quad \int x \sin^4 x^2 \cos x^2 dx &&& \text{Let } w = x^2 \\
 &&& dw = 2x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^4(w) \cos(w) \cdot 2x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^4(w) \cos(w) dw && \text{Let } v = \sin(w) \\
 &&& dv = \cos(w) dw \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^4(w) \cdot (-\cos(w) dw) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int v^4 dv \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{v^5}{5} + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{10} v^5 + C = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{10} (\sin(w))^5 + C = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{10} \sin^5(x^2) + C}}}}
 \end{aligned}$$