

E-PORTFOLIO

BARBARA ALVEAR



FIRST PARTIAL PROJECT

<https://youtu.be/D2xfquE7-Ds>

The image shows a screenshot of a Box interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with a 'box' logo on the left. Below it is a large, colorful graphic featuring a teal background with black dots and orange/pink geometric shapes. In the center of this graphic is a white rectangular box with a black border. Inside the box, the names 'BARBIE ALVEAR & ANDREA CALGADO' are listed above a play button icon. Below the names is the text '•MATH PROJECT•'. To the right of the graphic is a vertical sidebar containing a 'GRADE' section and an 'ATTEMPT' section. The 'GRADE' section shows 'LAST GRADED ATTEMPT' with a score of '100.00 /100.00'. The 'ATTEMPT' section shows the date '1/30/18 1:40 PM' and a score of '100.00 /100.00'. Below these sections is a 'Submission' area with a file named 'Math.mp4' and a download icon. At the bottom of the sidebar are 'Save As Artifact' and 'OK' buttons.

SECOND PARTIAL PROJECT

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Math: 2nd Partial Project

Movimiento de un móvil a lo largo de una trayectoria rectilínea y circular

Objetivo: Determinar los conceptos básicos de un movimiento circular a partir de cálculo.

Instrucciones: En equipos de 2 personas realizarás la siguiente actividad (para alumnos de cálculo II, sólo aplica las instrucciones en rojo y los valores de aceleración y velocidad asignados en clase).

1. Leer detenidamente el caso práctico de un auto y el Expreso Tec que viajan sobre la Av. Pasos de los Leones en dirección Pte.
 2. Evaluar en base a los datos dados y usando cálculo el recorrido de la trayectoria rectilínea
 3. Determinar las ecuaciones utilizando integrales y/o derivadas (conceptos vistos en clase) y los valores que se piden
 4. Determinar los valores que se te piden del movimiento rotacional del móvil
 5. Compararlos con el límite de velocidad permitido en la zona.

Un auto está esperando el cambio de luz verde del semáforo, del cruce de Av. Paseo de los Leones y Calle Cima, cuando esto sucede, el carro empieza a moverse con una aceleración constante de 6 ft/s^2 . Un autobús Expreso Tec viaja en la misma dirección con una velocidad constante de 28 ft/s , sobre pasando el auto.



Formato de entrega:

1. Documento escrito (**impreso**) incluyendo: Introducción, Análisis y Cálculos (deberás mostrar tus procedimientos y cálculos completos y en orden), Conclusiones y Referencias
 2. **NOTA:** guarda una copia de los cálculos de la trayectoria rectilínea para entregar en tu clase de Cálculo II de forma **INDIVIDUAL**

Para Cálculo II:

- a) Determina la velocidad del auto cuando alcanza al autobús

INTRODUCCIÓN

La **velocidad** es la distancia que recorre un objeto y el tiempo que se tarda en hacerlo, mientras que la **aceleración** es el cambio de velocidad en un tiempo determinado. Cuando la **velocidad** permanece constante quiere decir que no hay aceleración, pues no hay cambios de velocidad. En el problema el carro aparece en reposo, teniendo velocidad cero, y luego experimenta un cambio de velocidad cuando acelera. Este es sobrepasado por un camión, pero en algún tiempo ambos tendrán la misma posición.

ANÁLISIS

Para encontrar la velocidad del carro cuando esta en la misma posición que el camión tendremos que integrar la aceleración del carro y la velocidad del camión hasta llegar a posición de ambos, igualando estas para encontrar el tiempo, sustituyendo este en el $t = vt$) del carro para encontrar su velocidad.

position \Rightarrow velocity \Rightarrow acceleration

Velocidad límite de Av. Paseo de los Leones: 60m/s

CÁLCULOS

$$\text{Cami\'on: } v(t) = 28 \text{ ft/s} \rightarrow \text{integrar} = x(t) = 28t + C \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Carro: } a(t) = 6 \text{ ft/s}^2 \rightarrow \text{integrar} = v(t) = 6t + C \text{ ft/s} \rightarrow \text{integrar} = x(t) = 3t^2 + C \text{ ft}$$

Igualar a 0 para encontrar el tiempo en el que ambos están en la misma posición:

$$x(t) = 28t - 3t^2$$

$$x(t) = -3t^2 + 28t = 0$$

$$x(t) = t(-3t+28)=0$$

$$x(t) = t=0 \text{ (no existe el tiempo negativo)} \quad t=28/3 \rightarrow 9.33 \text{ s}$$

CARRO: $v(9.33) = 6(9.33) = 55.98 \text{ ft/s}$ convertido a m/s = $v(t) = 17.06 + C \text{ m/s}$

La velocidad del auto cuando alcanza al autobús: $v(t) = 55.98 + C$ ft/s

CONCLUSIONES

La velocidad obtenida del carro es muy pequeña a comparación del límite de velocidad permitido en Av. Paseo de los Leones, que es de 60 m/s. Además, el camión tenía mayor velocidad que el carro y sobrepasaba el límite de velocidad de la avenida. En conclusión podemos decir que después de tomar física el semestre pasado, en Cálculo II también podemos encontrar soluciones sin necesariamente utilizar las fórmulas de física, apoyándonos ahora de las integrales.

REFERENCIAS

NA. (2017). ¿Qué diferencia velocidad y aceleración?. 4 de marzo de 2018, de Curiosoando Sitio web: <https://curiosoando.com/velocidad-y-aceleracion>

QUIZZES

QUIZ 1 FIRST PARTIAL

CALCULUS II
FIRST PARTIAL
QUIZ 1A

Name: Bawara Alfar ID#: A01690139 Date: 17/01/18

Answer the following problems with complete procedure.

1. Find the approximate value of $(3.04)^3$ (20 pts)

$$\begin{aligned} & \checkmark \quad x^3 \rightarrow 3x^2 \quad y = f(x) + f'(x)(dx) \\ & x = 3 \quad y = x^3 + 3x^2(0.04) \\ & dx = 0.04 \quad y = 3^3 + 3(3)^2(0.04) \\ & \boxed{y = 32.8} \quad \boxed{y = 28.08} \end{aligned}$$

2. Given the equation $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$ find the line tangent to the curve at $x = a = 0$. (20 pts)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2x - 2 \quad y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \\ f'(0) &= -2 \quad y - 3 = -2(x - 0) \\ & \boxed{y = -2x + 3} \end{aligned}$$

3. The edge of a cube was found to be 20 cm. with a possible error in measurement of 0.1cm. Estimate the maximum possible error in computing the volume of the cube (20 pts)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= x^3 \\ dV &= 3x^2 dx \\ dv &= 3(20)^2 (0.1) \\ \boxed{dv = 120 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

4. A can is going to be modified in such a way that its height will change from 14cms to 14.8 cm but the diameter of the base will remain as 9cm.

a) Find the change in the volume of the can (20 pts)

$$\begin{aligned} & d = 9 \text{ cm} \quad r = 4.5 \text{ cm} \\ & V = \pi r^2 h \quad V_1 = \pi (4.5)^2 (14) = 890.4 \text{ cm}^3 \\ & V_2 = \pi (4.5)^2 (14.8) = 941.54 \text{ cm}^3 \\ & \Delta V = V_2 - V_1 \\ & \boxed{\Delta V = 50.9 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

b) Find the approximate change in the volume of the can (20 pts)

$$\begin{aligned} dV &= \pi r^2 dh \\ dV &= \pi (4.5)^2 (0.8) \\ \boxed{dV = 50.9 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

QUIZ 2 FIRST PARTIAL

Prepa Tec
Calculus II

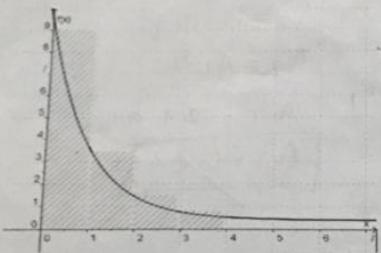
Name Barbara Alvear

I.D. A01590137 Date January 24, 2017

102
11
Campus Cumbres
1st partial Quiz # 2A

I. Multiple choice. Choose the letter of the right answer (10 points).

1. Choose the sentence that best describes the approximate area below the graph of $f(x)$:



- a) Approximation of the area on the interval $[0, 4]$ using 4 partitions with left-hand calculations.
- b) Approximation of the area on the interval $[1, 5]$ using 4 partitions with right-hand calculations.
- c) Approximation of the area on the interval $[0, 4]$ using 4 partitions with right-hand calculations.
- d) Approximation of the area on the interval $[1, 5]$ using 4 partitions with left-hand calculations.

II. Evaluate the integral using the following values. SHOW THE STEPS OF YOUR PROCEDURE. (5 points each)

$$\int_2^4 x \, dx = 9 \quad \int_2^4 x^2 \, dx = 54 \quad \int_2^4 dx = 7$$

$$a. \int_2^4 (5x^3 + 4x + 6) \, dx = \underline{5(54) + 4(1) + 6(7)} = 348$$

$$b. \int_2^4 23 \, dx = \underline{23(7)} = 161$$

$$c. \int_5^9 x^3 \, dx = \underline{0}$$

$$d. \int_4^2 x \, dx = \underline{-4(-9) - 9} = -9$$

IV. Procedure. Solve the following problem showing your entire procedure.

1) Approximate the area of a plane regions using left hand, right hand and middle points' approximations.

$$f(x) = 9 - x^2 \text{ on } [3, 5] \text{ 4 rectangles (20 points)}$$

$$\Delta x = 5 - 3 / 4 = 0.5$$

x	$f(x)$	Δx	Area
3	0	0.5	0
3.5	-3.25	0.5	-1.625
4	-7	0.5	-3.5
4.5	-11.25	0.5	-5.625
5	-16	0.5	-8

$$\text{Area (Left hand)} = \underline{-10.8 \Delta x^2}$$

$$\text{Area (Right hand)} = \underline{-18.75 \Delta x^2}$$

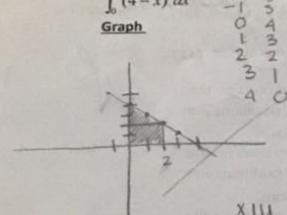
$$\text{Middle} = \underline{-14.625 \Delta x^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 3.25 & -1.50 & 0.5 & -0.75 \\ 3.75 & -5.00 & 0.5 & -2.50 \\ 4.25 & -9.00 & 0.5 & -4.50 \\ 4.75 & -13.50 & 0.5 & -6.75 \end{array}$$

2) Give the graph (remember to shade the corresponding area) whose area is given by the following definite integral. Then use a geometric formula to evaluate the integral (by finding the area) (15 points each)

$$\int_0^2 (4-x) \, dx$$

Graph



Procedure by geometric formulas

$$A_1 = \frac{bh}{2}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{2(2)}{2}$$

$$A_1 = 2 \Delta x^2$$

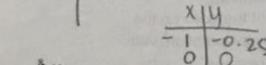
$$A_2 = 1 \Delta x$$

$$A_2 = (2)(2)$$

$$A_2 = 4 \Delta x^2$$

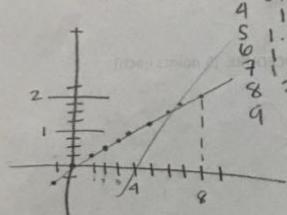
$$A_T = 2 + 4$$

$$A_T = 6 \Delta x^2$$



$$3) \int_0^4 x \, dx$$

Graph



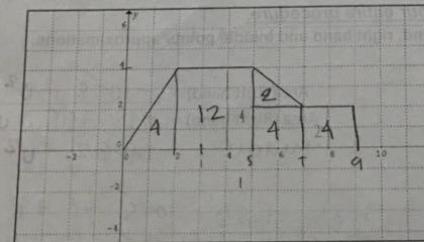
Procedure by geometric formulas

$$A = \frac{bh}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{8(2)}{2}$$

$$A = 8 \Delta x^2$$

3) Based on the following graph evaluate the given definite integrals (5 points each):



$$\begin{array}{l} 1. \int_0^3 f(x) \, dx \\ \hline 2. \int_2^4 f(x) \, dx \\ 3. \int_5^8 f(x) \, dx \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1. \int_0^3 f(x) \, dx \\ \hline 2. \int_2^4 f(x) \, dx \\ 3. \int_5^8 f(x) \, dx \end{array}$$

QUIZ 1 SECOND PARTIAL

Prepa Tec
Campus Cumbres

Name Barbara Areav

I.D. A01570137 Date: 23/02/18

Calculus II
2nd partial Quiz #1A

95
11

I. Determine if the following propositions are True (T) or False(F) (5 points each):

1. (T) Having $\int (\sin x + \cos x) dx$ is the same as having $\int (\sin x) dx + \int (\cos x) dx$

2. (F) The answer for $\int 6 \frac{\csc(3x)}{\sin(3x)} dx$ is $-2\cot(3x) + C$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int u^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u^3}{3} = \frac{1}{6} (x^2 + 3)^3 + C$$

$$3. (\text{X}) \int x(x^2 + 3)^2 dx = \frac{1}{6} (x^2 + 3)^3 + C$$

4. (F) $\int (x^2 - 3) \tan(x^2 - 3x) dx = -\ln|\cos(x^2 - 3x)| + C$

5. (F) The integral of $\int (2\sin 3x + 3x) dx$ is $-6\sin 3x + 3x + C$

$$3x = 3 - \frac{2}{3} \cos(3x) + 3x^2 + C - \frac{2}{3} \cos 3x + \frac{3x^2}{2} + C$$

II. Solve the following exercises, show ALL your procedure and frame your final answer. (15 points each).

If the equation of acceleration of an object is $a(t) = \frac{3}{t-4}$ and the velocity at $t=5$ is 8 m/s, then find the equation that determines the velocity of the object at any time t .

$$v = t - 4$$

$$dv = 1 dx$$

$$\frac{3}{t-4} = 3 \ln(t-4) + C = 8$$

$$3 \ln(t-4) + C = 8$$

$$V(*) = 3 \ln(t-4) + 8$$

$$-\cos x + \sin x$$

$$\frac{x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u^3}{3} = \frac{(x^2 + 3)^3}{6}$$

$$\sin(t-4) = 8$$

III. Find the antiderivative or integral of the following problems. SHOW YOUR ENTIRE PROCEDURE. (15 pts each)

1- $h(x) = 96 \sin^2(2x + \pi) \cos(2x + \pi)$

$$u = \sin 2x + \pi$$

$$du = 2 \cos 2x + \pi dx$$

$$\frac{96}{2} \int u^2$$

$$16 \int \frac{0.3}{2} = [16 \sin^3(2x + \pi)] + C$$

2- $v(t) = \frac{e^{t/2}}{3t^2} (t+2)$

~~$v = s/t$
 $dv = sdx$
 $\cancel{s e^{s/t}} + C$
 ~~$s \sqrt{3} X$~~
~~45~~~~

$u = s/t$
 $du = -s/t^2$

$\frac{1}{3} \div -s = -\frac{e^{s/t}}{15} + C$

3- $\int 3x \cot(6x^2 - 1) \sin(6x^2 - 1) dx$

~~$\frac{\cos}{\sin} \cdot \frac{\sin}{1} = 3x \cos(6x^2 - 1)$
 $v = \cos x^2 - 1$
 $dv = 12x$~~

$\frac{3}{12} \int \cos = \frac{1}{12} \sin(6x^2 - 1) + C$

4- $\int 7 \sec(3x) \tan(3x) dx$

~~$v = 3x$
 $dv = 3dx$
 ~~$\frac{7}{3} \sec(3x) + C$~~~~

$\frac{1}{4} \sin 7(6x^2 - 1)$

QUIZ 2 SECOND PARTIAL

Prepa Tec
Calculus II

Name Barbara Añelar

I.D. A01570127 March, 2018

Campus Cumbres
2nd partial Quiz # 2A

10
11

I. Solve the following integrals. SHOW THE STEPS OF YOUR PROCEDURE. (20 points each)

1. $\int \sin^3(2x) dx$

$$\sin^2 x \sin 2x \\ (1 - \cos 2x) \sin 2x$$

$$\sin^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$2 \left[-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\cos^3 2x}{6} \right] + C$$

2. $\int x^6 \cos^2(x^7) dx$ $\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x^7)$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x^7 + x^6 \cos 2x^7)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{1}{14} \sin 2x^7 \right)$$

$$\frac{x^7}{14} + \frac{\sin 2x^7}{28} + C$$

3. $\int 9x^4 \tan^3(x^5) dx$

$$9x^4 \tan^2 x s + \tan x s$$

$$3 \tan^2 x s \quad 9x^4 \tan x s$$

$$(sec^2 x s - 1) 9x^4 \tan x s$$

$$\int 9x^4 + \tan x s \sec^2 x s - 9x^4 \tan x s$$

$$\frac{9 \tan^3 x s^2}{180} + \frac{9 \ln |\cos x s|}{s} + C$$

$$\frac{9 \tan^2 s}{s(2)} = \frac{9 \tan^2 x s}{10} + \frac{9 \ln |\cos x s|}{s} + C$$

4. $\int x^3 \sin^2(x^4) dx$ $\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x^4)$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x^3 - x^3 \cos 2x^4)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x^4 \right)$$

$$\frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{\sin 2x^4}{16} + C$$

5. $\int \cot^2(5x) dx$ $\cot^2 = \csc^2 - 1$

$$(\csc^2 5x - 1)$$

$$\frac{-\cot 5x}{5} - x + C$$

8 BONUS (8 POINTS)

$\int \cos^5(3x) dx$

$$\cos^2 3x \cos^2 3x \cos 3x$$

$$(\cos^2 3x)^2 \cos 3x$$

$$(1 - \sin^2 3x)^2 \cos 3x$$

$$(1 - 2\sin^2 3x + \sin^4 3x) \cos 3x$$

$$(\cos^2 3x - \cos 3x \sin^2 3x + \cos 3x \sin^4 3x)$$

$$\frac{\sin 3x}{3} - \frac{2 \sin^3 3x}{9} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5} + C$$

QUIZ 1 THIRD PARTIAL

Prepa Tec Campus Cumbres
Calculus II

3rd partial Quiz # 1B

82

Name Barbara Añorav I.D. _____ April, 2018

Choose T (true) or F (false) for each statement.

1. The integral of $\int (8x+4)(x^2+x)^3 dx$ is $\frac{1}{4}(x^2+x)^4 + C$ F

F T

$$\frac{8}{2} \int \frac{u^3}{4} du = \frac{4}{2} u^4$$

2. The integral of $\int 4x\sqrt{2x-3}dx$ is $(2x-3)^{\frac{5}{2}} + (2x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ F T

3. The partial fraction decomposition of the integral $\int \frac{x^2+4}{3x^3+4x^2-4x} dx$ is $\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(3x-2)} + \frac{C}{(x+2)}$ F T

4. The integral of $\int \frac{x^2+26x+12}{5x^3+3x^2} dx$ is $-\frac{9}{5} \ln|5x+3| + 2\ln|x| - \frac{4}{x} + C$ F T

5. Solve the following integral, SHOW THE STEPS OF YOUR PROCEDURE.

$$\int \frac{2x^3-4x^2-15x+5}{x^2-2x-8} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2x^3-4x^2-15x+5}{x^2-2x-8} \\ & \quad \overline{2x} \\ & x^2-2x-8 \quad | 2x^3-4x^2-15x+5 \\ & \quad -2x^3+4x^2+16x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int 2x + \frac{x+5}{x^2-2x-8} \\ & \quad (x-4)(x+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x+5 = Ax+2A+Bx-4B \\ & 1 = A+B \quad S = +2A-4B \\ & 1-B = A \quad S = +2(-B)-4B \\ & 1 - (-\frac{1}{2}) = A \quad S = 2-2B-4B \\ & A = \frac{3}{2} \quad B = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int 2x + \int \frac{3/2}{x-4} - \int \frac{1/2}{x-2}$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + \frac{3}{2} \ln(x-4) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x-2) + C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{2} \int 4x\sqrt{2x-3} dx \quad 2x-3 = u \\ & \quad x = \frac{u+3}{2} \quad u = 3x^2 + 4x^2 - 4x \\ & \quad \frac{1}{2} \int 4 \left(\frac{u+3}{2}\right) u^{1/2} du \\ & \quad \frac{1}{2} \int (2u+3) u^{1/2} du \quad u^2 + A = 3Ax^2 + 4Ax - 4A + Bx^2 + 2Bx \\ & \quad \frac{1}{2} \int 2u^{3/2} + 3u^{1/2} du \quad + 3Cx^2 - 2Cx \\ & \quad \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{2u^{5/2}}{5} + \frac{6u^{3/2}}{3} du \quad 1 = 3A + B + 3C \quad 0 = 4Ax + 2Bx - 2Cx \\ & \quad \frac{u^{5/2}}{5} + u^{3/2} \quad 1 = -3 + B + 3C \quad 0 = -4 + 2Bx - 2Cx \\ & \quad B = \frac{S}{2} \quad 1 + 3 - 3C = B \quad 0 = -4 + 2(4-3C) - 2C \\ & \quad 4 = -A \quad 4 - 3(\frac{1}{2}) = B \quad 0 = -4 + 8 - 6C - 2C \\ & \quad A = -\frac{1}{2} \quad 4 = -A \quad -4 = -8C \\ & \quad \boxed{A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{2}, C = 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{4} \frac{x^2+26x+12}{5x^3+3x^2} \quad x^2+26x+12 = SAx^3 + 3Ax + Bx^2 + C \\ & \quad Sx^3 + 3x^2 \quad 1 = SA \quad 26 = 3A \\ & \quad x^2(Sx+3) \quad 1 = SA + B \\ & \quad x(x^2)(Sx+3) \quad \boxed{1/S} \end{aligned}$$

Process:

QUIZ 2 THIRD PARTIAL

CALCULUS II
QUIZ 2A 3RD PARTIAL

Name Barbara Ahwear ID: A0137057 DATE: 26/09/18 100
(1)

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. (12.5 pts each one)

LATE

Evaluate the integral.

- 1) $\int -9 \cos 5x \, dx$ $\begin{array}{r} -1x \\ -9 \\ \hline -9x \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \cos 5x \\ \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x \\ \hline -\frac{9}{5} \sin 5x \end{array}$
- 2) $\int 23x \sin x \, dx$ $\begin{array}{r} 23x \\ 23 \\ \hline -\cos x \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \sin x \\ -\cos x \\ \hline -23 \cos x \end{array}$
- 3) $\int e^{5x} \cos 4x \, dx$ $\begin{array}{r} e^{5x} \\ \frac{e^{5x}}{41} \\ \hline 4 \sin 4x + 5 \cos 4x \end{array}$
- 4) $\int x^3 \cos 3x \, dx$ $\begin{array}{r} x^3 \\ \frac{x^3}{3} \\ \hline x^2 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \cos 3x \\ -\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \\ -\frac{1}{9} \cos 3x \\ \hline -\frac{1}{27} \sin 3x \end{array}$
- 5) $\int x^3 \ln 8x \, dx$ $\begin{array}{r} x^3 \\ \frac{x^4}{4} \\ \hline x^4 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \ln 8x \\ \frac{8x}{8x} = 1 \\ \hline x^4 \end{array}$

ANSWERS:

- $\frac{9}{5} x \sin 5x - \frac{9}{5} \cos 5x$ A
- $\frac{9}{25} \cos 5x - \frac{9}{5} \sin 5x + C$ V = V
- $\frac{9}{5} \cos 5x - 9x \sin 5x + C$
- $-23x \cos x - 23 \cos x + 23 \sin x$ C
- $\frac{1}{41} [4 e^{5x} \sin 4x + 5 \cos 4x] + C$
- $\frac{e^{5x}}{41} [4 \sin 4x + 5 \cos 4x] + C$
- $\frac{1}{3} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right) + \frac{1}{3} x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{9} \cos 3x \right) + C$ C
- $\frac{1}{3} x^3 \sin 3x + \frac{1}{3} x^2 \cos 3x - \frac{2}{9} x \sin 3x - \frac{2}{27} \cos 3x + C$
- $\frac{1}{3} x^3 \cos 3x + \frac{1}{3} x^2 \sin 3x - \frac{2}{9} x \cos 3x - \frac{2}{27} \sin 3x + C$
- $\frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln 8x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C$
- $\frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln 8x + \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C$
- $\frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln 8x - \frac{1}{20} x^5 + C$

6) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^4 6x \ln x \, dx$ B) 6.70 C) 55.2 D) 9.48 E) A

7) $\int (dx + 2) e^{-4x} \, dx$
 A) $\frac{3}{4}x e^{-4x} - \frac{11}{16}e^{-4x} + C$
 C) $-12x e^{-4x} - 56 e^{-4x} + C$

8) $\int y^3 e^{-2y} \, dy$
 A) $e^{-2y} \left[\frac{1}{2}y^3 - \frac{3}{4}y^2 + \frac{3}{4}y - \frac{3}{8} \right] + C$
 C) $\frac{1}{8}y^4 e^{-2y} + C$

9) $3x^2 \ln x - \int 3x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{3x^2}{x} - 3x$
 $3x^2 \ln x - \frac{3x^2}{2}$

$3x e^{-4x} + 2e^{-4x}$
 $3 - \frac{1}{4}e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-4x}$

$-\frac{3}{4}ye^{4x} - \int -\frac{3}{4}e^{4x}$

$-\frac{3}{4}xe^{4x} + \frac{3}{16}e^{4x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-4x}$

$e^{5x} \cos 4x$
 $\cos 4x e^{5x}$
 $4 \sin 4x \frac{1}{5}e^{5x}$

$\frac{1}{5}e^{5x} \cos 4x - \int \frac{4}{5}e^{5x} \sin 4x$

$\frac{4}{25}e^{5x} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{25}e^{5x} \cos 4x$

2) $\frac{3}{4}x e^{-4x} - e^{-4x} + C$
 D) $\frac{3}{4}x e^{-4x} + \frac{11}{16}e^{-4x} + C$

8) B