

# Calculus Review Worksheet

(1) Evaluate each of the following integrals please.

$$(a) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9 - 4x^2}}$$

$$(b) \int \frac{x^3 dx}{25 + x^4}$$

$$(c) \int \frac{x dx}{25 + x^4}$$

$$(d) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1}}$$

$$(e) \int \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1}}$$

$$(f) \int \frac{e^{\tan(x)} dx}{\cos^2(x)}$$

$$(g) \int \frac{5^{\tan^{-1}(x)} dx}{1 + x^2}$$

$$(h) \int \frac{(5x + 3) dx}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

$$(i) \int \tan(3x) dx$$

$$(j) \int \frac{dx}{x \log_{10}(x)}$$

$$(k) \int \frac{(e^{2x} + 2) dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 4}}$$

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

$$(m) \int \frac{(2x + 5) dx}{1 + x^2}$$

$$(n) \int (e^x + 1)^2 dx$$

$$(o) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 9}$$

$$(p) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 13}$$

$$(q) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2 - 2x}}$$

$$(r) \int \frac{(2x^3 + 11x + 2) dx}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$(s) \int \tan^3(3x) dx$$

$$(t) \int \sec(2x) dx$$

(2) Solve each of the following differential equations for y please.

$$(a) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{1 + x^2}, \text{ when } y = e^2, x = 0.$$

$$(b) \frac{dy}{dt} = ky, \text{ when } t = 0, y = 100, \text{ when } t = 1, y = 25.$$

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## Answers

(1) (a)  $\frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right) + C$

(k)  $\sqrt{e^{2x} - 4} + \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}e^x\right) + C$

(b)  $\frac{1}{4}\ln(25 + x^4) + C$

(l)  $2x + 3 \ln|x+1| + C$

(c)  $\frac{1}{10}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2}{5}\right) + C$

(m)  $\ln(1+x^2) + 5\tan^{-1}(x) + C$

(d)  $3\sec^{-1}\left|x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right| + C$

(n)  $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + 2e^x + x + C$

(e)  $3\sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} + C$

(o)  $\frac{-1}{x+3} + C$

(f)  $e^{\tan(x)} + C$

(p)  $\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) + C$

(g)  $\frac{1}{\ln(5)} 5^{\tan^{-1}(x)} + C$

(q)  $\sin^{-1}(x+1) + C$

(h)  $-5\sqrt{4 - x^2} + 3\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$

(r)  $x^2 + \frac{3}{2}\ln(x^2 + 4) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$

(i)  $-\frac{1}{3}\ln|\cos(3x)| + C$

(s)  $\frac{1}{6}\tan^2(3x) + \frac{1}{3}\ln|\cos(3x)| + C$

(j)  $\ln(10)\ln|\ln(x)| + C$

(t)  $\frac{1}{2}\ln|\sec(2x) + \tan(2x)| + C$

(2) (a)  $y = e^{2 + \tan^{-1}(x)}$

(b)  $y = 100e^{(-\ln 4)t}$