

SI Session: July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2008  
Mondays – Thursdays  
12:35 PM – 2:05 PM  
Room 1229

Prof. Stockton : Calculus II  
Summer II 2008  
SI Leader : Neil Jody

[1] Evaluate each integral.

$$(a) \int \tan^{-1} x \, dx$$

$$(b) \int (\sin x - \cos x)^2 \, dx$$

$$(c) \int 4^{-x} \cos x \, dx$$

$$(d) \int \cos^4 x \, dx$$

$$(e) \int \sqrt{x} \ln x \, dx$$

$$(f) \int \cos^3\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) dx$$

$$(g) \int \ln(x^2 + 4) dx$$

$$(h) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$(i) \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$(j) \int_0^{\pi/6} \sec^3 2\theta \tan 2\theta d\theta$$

$$(k) \int_1^2 x \sec^{-1} x \, dx$$

$$(l) \int \tan x \sec^{3/2} x \, dx$$

$$(m) \int_1^e x^2 \ln x \, dx$$

$$(n) \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$(o) \int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$(p) \int \sec^5 x \tan^3 x dx$$

$$(q) \int (\ln x)^2 dx$$

$$(r) \int \sec^5 x dx$$