## Math 1B, Quiz 2

## Monday, February 2

## Name:

1. (3 pts) Evaluate the integral 
$$\int \frac{x^2+3}{(x-1)^2} dx$$
.

Since the degree of the polynomial in the numerator is the same as the degree of the one in the denominator, we first have to carry out long division:

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 3}{(x-1)^2} \, dx = \int 1 + \frac{2x+2}{(x-1)^2} \, dx$$

We could keep doing polynomial division from here, or we could use partial fractions to break down the function further:

$$\frac{2x+2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2}$$
$$\frac{2x+2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{A(x-1)}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2}$$
$$2x+2 = A(x-1) + B$$

Solving from here gives A = 2, B = 4. Therefore

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 3}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int 1 + \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{4}{(x-1)^2} dx$$
$$= x + 2\ln(x-1) - \frac{4}{x-1}$$

2. (3 pts) Evaluate the integral 
$$\int \frac{x+1}{x(x^2+1)} dx$$
.
$$\frac{x+1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

$$x + 1 = A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)x$$

Solving gives A = 1, B = -1, C = 1, so

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$
$$= \ln(x) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+1) + \arctan(x) + C$$

3. (4 pts) Evaluate the integral  $\int \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx$ . Substitute  $x = \sin \theta, dx = \cos \theta \, d\theta$  to get

$$\int \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \frac{1}{(1-\sin^2(\theta))^{3/2}} \cos \theta \, d\theta$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta} \cos \theta \, d\theta$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \, d\theta$$
$$= \int \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$$
$$= \tan(\theta)$$
$$= \tan(\arcsin(x)) \, dx$$
$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$$

## Extra Credit

Mark all statements as true or false (0.1 pt each). Answers will be judged based on their consistency with your other answers rather than according to a theoretical "correct" solution.

- 1. Exactly one of these statements is false. False
- 2. Exactly two of these statements are false. True
- 3. All three of these statements are false. False