

Section 7.3 Page 529 (15, 17, 25)

15)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx &= \int \frac{(2 \sin x \cos x)^2}{4} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 2x}{4} dx = \\ \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos 4x + 1}{2} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\sin 4x}{8} + \frac{x}{2} \right] + C = \frac{\sin 4x}{32} + \frac{x}{8} + C\end{aligned}$$

17)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx &= \int \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^2 x dx = \\ \int \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin x \cos^4 x dx &= -\frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$25) \int \tan^2 x dx = \int 1 - \sec^2 x dx = x - \tan x + C$$

7)

$$\int_0^{5/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25-x^2}}$$

$$x = 5 \sin u$$

$$dx = 5 \cos u \, du$$

$$0 = 5 \sin u \rightarrow u = 0$$

$$5/2 = 5 \sin u \rightarrow u = \pi/6$$

$$\int_0^{5/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} = \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{5 \cos u \, du}{\sqrt{25-25 \sin^2 u}} = \int_0^{\pi/6} du = u \Big|_0^{\pi/6} = \pi/6$$

17)

$$\int \sqrt{64-x^2} \, dx$$

$$x = 8 \sin u$$

$$dx = 8 \cos u \, du$$

$$\int \sqrt{64-x^2} \, dx = \int \sqrt{64-64 \sin^2 u} \cdot 8 \cos u \, du = 64 \int \cos^2 u \, du =$$

$$64 \int \frac{\cos 2u + 1}{2} \, du = 32 \int \cos 2u + 1 \, du = 32 \left[\frac{\sin 2u}{2} + u \right] + C$$

$$\frac{x}{8} = \sin u$$

$$\cos u = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{64}} = \frac{\sqrt{64-x^2}}{8}$$

$$u = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{8}$$

$$32 \left[\frac{\sin 2u}{2} + u \right] + C = 32 \sin u \cos u + 32u + C =$$

$$32 \frac{x}{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{64-x^2}}{8} + 32 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{8} + C = \frac{x\sqrt{64-x^2}}{2} + 32 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{8} + C$$

31)

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx$$

$$x = 3 \sec u$$

$$dx = 3 \sec u \tan u du$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{9 \sec^2 u - 9}}{3 \sec u} \cdot 3 \sec u \tan u du =$$

$$\int 3 \sqrt{\sec^2 u - 1} \tan u du = 3 \int \tan^2 u du = 3 \int \sec^2 u - 1 du = 3 \tan u - 3u + C$$

$$x = \frac{3}{\cos u} \rightarrow \cos u = \frac{3}{x} \rightarrow \sin u = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{x^2}}$$

$$u = \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{x}$$

$$3 \tan u - 3u + C = 3 \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} - 3u + C = 3 \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{x^2}}}{\frac{3}{x}} - 3 \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{x} + C =$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3 \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{3} + C$$

50)

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

$$x = 2 \sin u$$

$$dx = 2 \cos u du$$

$$\sin u = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\sin u = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2}} = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{2 \cos u du}{4 \sin^2 u \sqrt{4 - \sin^2 u}} = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{2 \cos u du}{4 \sin^2 u \cdot 2 \cos u} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \frac{du}{\sin^2 u} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \csc^2 u du = -\frac{1}{4} [\cot u]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right] = -\frac{1}{4} [1 - \sqrt{3}] = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{4}$$

