

1) a) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(2x)^2+1} dx \left[t=2x \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(t) + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2x) + C$

b) $\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan x dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \sin x dx \left[t=\cos x \right] = - \int \frac{1}{t} dt = - \left[\ln|t| \right]_{\pi/4}^0 = \ln 2$

c) $\ln 1 - \ln 2^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

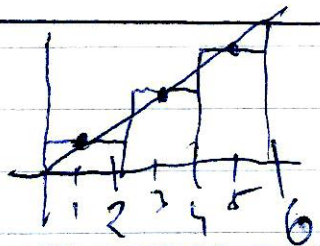
e) $\int x e^{-x} dx = [PI] = x(-e^{-x}) - \int (-e^{-x}) dx = -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C = \frac{-x-1}{e^x} + C$

2) $\frac{3}{x^2-5x+4} = \frac{3}{(x-1)(x-4)} = [PDU] = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-4} = [HP] = \frac{-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-4} \Rightarrow$

$\int \frac{3}{x^2-5x+4} dx = \int \left(-\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-4} \right) dx = -\ln|x-1| + \ln|x-4| + C$

3) $\frac{\sin(x^3)}{(x^2+x^4)^3} \equiv f(x)$ apply the $f(-x) = \frac{\sin(-x^3)}{((1-x)^2+(1-x)^4)^3} = \frac{\sin(-x^3)}{(x^2+x^4)^3} = -f(x)$

so for odd and in symmetric interval $[-2, 2]$ $\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = 0$

4)  $\int_0^6 x dx \approx M_3 = 2f(1) + 2f(3) + 2f(5) = (f(x) \cdot 2x)^2$
 $= 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 5 = 18$

5) (Utgått) $y' = ky \Leftrightarrow y' + (-k)y = 0$ Lösning $\Sigma F: e^{-kx} = e^{-kx}$
 $\therefore \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-kx} y) = e^{-kx} \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow e^{-kx} y = \int \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-kx} y) dx = \int 0 dx = C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

$\therefore y = C e^{kx}$

6) $I = \int e^t \sin(2t) dt = [PI] = e^t \sin(2t) - \int e^t \cos(2t) \cdot 2 dt = e^t \sin(2t) - 2 \int e^t \cos(2t) dt = [PI] = e^t \sin(2t) - 2(e^t \cos(2t) - \int e^t (-\sin(2t)) \cdot 2 dt) = e^t (\sin(2t) - 2\cos(2t)) - 4I$

\therefore (bootstrapping) $5I = e^t (\sin(2t) - 2\cos(2t)) + C$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{5} e^t (\sin(2t) - 2\cos(2t)) + C$