

1.) Use any method to determine the following indefinite integrals (antiderivatives).

a.) $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$ b.) $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + 1} dx$ c.) $\int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$ d.) $\int \frac{e^{-x} + 1}{xe^{-x} + 1} dx$
 e.) $\int \sec x dx$ f.) $\int \sec x \tan x dx$ g.) $\int \sec^2 x \tan x dx$ h.) $\int \sec^5 x \tan x dx$
 i.) $\int \sec^5 x \tan^3 x dx$ j.) $\int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x dx$ k.) $\int (\cot^2 x + \tan^2 5x) dx$
 l.) $\int (\sec 3x - \csc(\frac{x}{2})) dx$ m.) $\int \sin^2 4x dx$ n.) $\int \sin^3 x dx$ o.) $\int \cos^3 x \sin^2 x dx$
 p.) $\int \frac{\cot^2 4x + 1}{\cot 4x} dx$ q.) $\int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx$ r.) $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} dx$ s.) $\int \frac{\sec^3 x}{\tan x} dx$
 t.) $\int \frac{1}{\tan x} dx$ u.) $\int \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} dx$ v.) $\int \sqrt{1+x} dx$ w.) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$
 x.) $\int x \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$ y.) $\int \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1+x}} dx$ z.) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} + \sqrt{x}} dx$

2.) Use partial fractions to integrate the following.

a.) $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} dx$ b.) $\int \frac{x + 3}{(x - 1)^2(x + 2)} dx$
 c.) $\int \frac{7 - x^2}{(x^2 + 4)(x + 4)^2} dx$ d.) $\int \frac{1}{x^3 + 1} dx$

3.) Write the partial fractions decomposition for each. DO NOT SOLVE FOR THE UNKNOWN CONSTANTS !

a.) $\frac{x^2 + 7x - 5}{(7x^2 + 3)^2 x^2 (x + 3)^3}$ b.) $\frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}$

4.) Find a function $S(x)$ with the following two properties : $S'(x) = e^{x^2} + x$ and $S(3) = 5$. HINT : Use the First Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (FTC1).

5.) Assume that f is an odd function with $\int_1^3 f(x) dx = 7$ and $\int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx = 4$. Find the value of $\int_2^3 6f(x) dx$.

THE FOLLOWING PROBLEM IS FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

6.) A nonnegative integer I is a perfect square, triangular (PST) number if I is equal to the square of a nonnegative integer AND is also equal to one-half the product of consecutive nonnegative integers. Find the first four PST numbers.