

Directions: Show all work on a separate sheet of paper for full credit.

$$1. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx \qquad \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{3} \right) - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{9-x^2} + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^4} dx \qquad \frac{(x^2-1)^{3/2}}{3x^3} + C$$

$$3. \int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{36-x^2}} dx \qquad 6 - 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$4. \int_2^3 \frac{1}{(x^2-1)^{3/2}} dx \qquad -\frac{3}{\sqrt{8}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$5. \int \sqrt{4-9x^2} dx \qquad \text{Let } x = \frac{2}{3} \sin \theta, \text{ Answer: } \frac{2}{3} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{3x}{2} \right) + \frac{x\sqrt{4-9x^2}}{2} + C$$

$$6. \int_0^{1/2} x\sqrt{1-4x^2} dx \qquad \text{Standard } u\text{-sub. Answer: } \frac{1}{12}$$

$$7. \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} dx \qquad \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right| + \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{1} + C$$