Review II

1. Section 7.2

- a. Integration by parts formula
- b. Repeated integration by parts
- c. Integration by parts with definite integrals
- d. Representative problems: 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 17, 18, 24
- 2. Section 7.3
 - a. Powers of sine and cosine $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$
 - i. One of m or n is odd
 - a) $d(\cos x) = -\sin x \, dx$ or $d(\sin x) = \cos x \, dx$
 - b) Pythagorean identity $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$
 - ii. Both *m* and *n* are even
 - a) Reduction formula 68 or 69 on supplement
 - b. Powers of tangent and secant $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx$
 - i. *n* is even
 - c) $d(\tan x) = \sec^2 x \, dx$
 - b) Pythagorean identity $\tan^2 x + 1 x = \sec^2 x$
 - ii. *m* is odd
 - a) $d(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x \, dx$
 - b) Pythagorean identity $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x 1$
 - iii. m is even and n is odd
 - a) Pythagorean identity $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x 1$
 - b) Reduction formula 92 on supplement

c. Trigonometric substitution

i. Form $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ --> substitute $x = a \sin \theta$ ii. Form $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ --> substitute $x = a \tan \theta$

- iii. Form $\sqrt{x^2 a^2}$ --> substitute $x = a \sec \theta$
- iv. Form $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$ --> complete square and convert to above form
- d. Representative problems: 3, 7, 10, 13, 17, 18, 21, 20, 24, 27, 35, 38, 39, 41, 47, 48

3. Section 7.4

- a. Proper rational function
- b. Denominator factored into product of linear factors or irreducible quadratic factors
- c. Cases
 - i. Non-repeated linear factors
 - ii. Repeated linear factors
 - iii. Non-repeated irreducible quadratic factors
 - iv. Repeated irreducible quadratic factors
- d. Convert partial fraction equation to polynomial equation by multiplying by common denominator
- e. Solve for undetermined constants
 - i. Compare coefficients
 - ii. Compare functional values
 - iii. Heavy-side covering method (for non-repeated linear factors)
- f. Integrate the partial fraction summands
- g. Rational functions of sine and cosine
 - i. Weierstrass substitution

a)
$$z = \tan x/2$$
 $dx = \frac{2}{1+z^2} dz$
b) $\sin x = \frac{2z}{1+z^2} \cos x = \frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2}$

h. Representative problems: 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 42, 44, 49, 50

- 4. Section 7.5
 - a. Summary of integration techniques
 - b. Table 7.2: Integration Strategy
- 5. Section 7.6
 - a. First order separable differential equations
 - b. First order linear differential equations

i. General or standard form
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

ii. General solution

a) Integrating factor
$$I(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

b) Formula
$$y = \frac{1}{I(x)} \left[\int Q(x) I(x) + C \right]$$

c. Initial Value Problems (IVP)

i.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x), \ y(x_0) = y_0$$

d. Population growth modeling

i. Exponential growth
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP$$

ii. Logistic growth
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = k P (B - P)$$

- e. Modeling dilution = Inflow rate (S) Outflow rat
- f. Representative problems: 1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 19, 22, 23, 34
- 6. Section 7.7

a. Improper integrals with infinite limits of integration

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{N \to \infty} \int_{a}^{N} f(x) dx$$

i. Terminology: Convergence vs Divergence

ii.
$$p$$
 integrals $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx$

b. Improper integrals with unbounded integrands (at *a* or b) $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \to a^{+}} \int_{t}^{b} f(x) dx$ $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \to b^{-}} \int_{a}^{t} f(x) dx$

- 7. Section 7.8
 - a. Hyperbolic trigonometric functions
 - i. Definitions
 - ii. Domain, Range
 - iii. Graphs
 - iv. Restrictions for monotonicity
 - v. Functional relationships, identities
 - vi. Rules for differentiation
 - vii. Integration
 - viii. Parallels to Circular Trigonometric Functions
 - b. Inverse trigonometric functions
 - i. Definitions
 - ii. Domain, Range
 - iii. Graphs
 - iv. Restrictions for monotonicity
 - v. Functional relationships, identities
 - vi. Rules for differentiation
 - vii. Integration
 - viii. Parallels to Circular Trigonometric Functions
 - c. Representative problems: 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 37, 38, 41, 43