

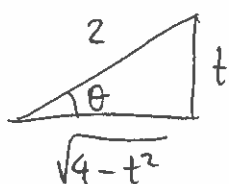
a)  $\int \sqrt{16-4t^2} dt = \int \sqrt{4(4-t^2)} dt = 2 \int \sqrt{4-t^2} dt$

Trig. sub:  $t = 2 \sin \theta$   
 $dt = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$   $\rightarrow = 2 \int \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 \theta} \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta$

$= 8 \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 8 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = 8 \left( \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right) + C$

$= 4\theta + 2 \sin 2\theta + C = 4 \arcsin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) + t \sqrt{4-t^2} + C$

$\theta = \arcsin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$



$\sin \theta = \frac{t}{2}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{4-t^2}}{2}$

$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$

$= 2 \cdot \frac{t}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4-t^2}}{2}$

$= \frac{t\sqrt{4-t^2}}{2}$

b)  $\frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x(x^2 + 2)^2} \stackrel{\text{Partial Fractions}}{=} \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2} + \frac{Dx + E}{(x^2 + 2)^2}$

$\Rightarrow A(x^2 + 2)^2 + (Bx + C) \cdot x \cdot (x^2 + 2) + (Dx + E)x = x^2 + 3x + 2$

$A(x^4 + 4x^2 + 4) + Bx^4 + 2Bx^2 + Cx^3 + 2Cx + Dx^2 + Ex = x^2 + 3x + 2$

$(A+B)x^4 + Cx^3 + (4A + 2B + D)x^2 + (2C + E)x + 4A = x^2 + 3x + 2$



$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 & \Rightarrow B=-\frac{1}{2} \\ C=0 & \Rightarrow C=0 \\ 4A+2B+D=1 & \Rightarrow 2-1+D=1 \Rightarrow D=0 \\ 2C+E=3 & \Rightarrow E=3 \\ 4A=2 & \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2+3x+2}{x(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2+2} + \frac{3}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

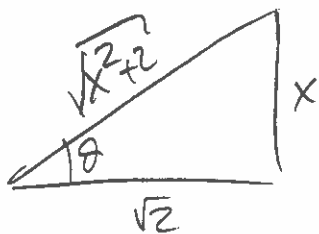
$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{x^2+3x+2}{x(x^2+2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{x^2+2} dx + 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+2) + 3 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \frac{x}{x^2+2} \right) + C$$

b/c :

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} = \int \frac{\sqrt{2} \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(2 \tan^2 \theta + 2)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^4 \theta} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \sqrt{2} \tan \theta \\ dx &= \sqrt{2} \sec^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left( \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \theta + \frac{2\sqrt{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta}{16} + C \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \frac{x}{x^2+2} + C$$