

## CALCULUS II ASSIGNMENT 4

DUE FEBRUARY 21, 2019

Let's do some practice for the midterm. Most of this amounts to practice with the techniques we have developed over the last month.

### 1. Evaluate the integrals

$$(i) \int \frac{e^{\arctan(y)}}{1+y^2} dy,$$

$$(ii) \int_0^\pi t \cos(t) dt,$$

$$(iii) \int_0^1 (1+\sqrt{x})^8 dx,$$

$$(iv) \int \sqrt{u} e^{\sqrt{u}} du,$$

$$(v) \int \frac{\sec(\theta)^2}{\tan(\theta)^2 - 16} d\theta,$$

$$(vi) \int \phi \tan(\phi)^2 d\phi,$$

$$(vii) \int x \arctan(x) dx,$$

$$(viii) \int \frac{\sin(\psi) \cos(\psi)}{\sin(\psi)^4 + \cos(\psi)^4} d\psi.$$

### 2. Compute

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(x)^{2n} dx$$

for  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$ . Can you guess what the value of the integral might be for arbitrary  $n$ ?

### 3. Evaluate the integral

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

by completing the square in the denominator and doing a trigonometric substitution.

Okay, I think if you can do all the integrals above, then you are in more than good shape for the midterm. The remainder of this set is culture in something that I think is pretty cool; I hope you have some fun with it!

4. Let's think about the calculations that we performed in Assignment 2, Question 2. A function of the form

$$f(x) = a_1 \sin(x) + a_2 \sin(2x) + \cdots + a_N \sin(Nx)$$

is called a *finite Fourier series*. Show that

$$a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(mx) dx.$$

Moreover, verify that

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(mx) dx = 0$$

for all positive integers  $m$ . This gives a way of extracting the coefficients  $a_i$  in a function of this form!

5. The calculation in 3. suggests a way to approximate certain functions. Consider the function

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } -\pi \leq x < 0, \\ 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq \pi. \end{cases}$$

(i) Calculate

$$a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(mx) dx$$

for  $m = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$ .

(ii) Let

$$f_i(x) = a_1 \sin(x) + a_2 \sin(2x) + \cdots + a_{2i-1} \sin((2i-1)x) + a_{2i} \sin(2ix).$$

With the help of a computer, graph the functions  $f_1$ ,  $f_2$ ,  $f_3$ , and  $f_4$  in the interval  $[-\pi, \pi]$ . Also draw the graph of  $f$ .