

Section 7.4

$$4. \quad I = \frac{1}{16} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} \right) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} \right) + C = \frac{1}{16} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \frac{x}{8(x^2+4)} + C.$$

$$6. \quad \frac{2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}{24}$$

Section 7.6

$$28. \quad x + \ln|x| - 3 \ln|x+1| + C$$

$$30. \quad 2 \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| - 3 \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$36. \quad \frac{1}{25} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{50} \ln|x^2+25| + C$$

Section 7.7

$$36. \quad \frac{3}{4e^2}$$

$$42. \quad -1$$

$$78. \quad \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Section 10.1

$$22. \quad 1 \qquad 60. \quad \infty$$

Section 10.2

16. Diverges by divergence test

$$26. \quad 10 + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{35}{3}$$

28. 4

Section 10.3

36. Diverges 38. Converges

40. Converges by comparison with $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$, for example.

52. Converges (geometric series)

56. Diverges by Divergence Test