

Name: Adeyogi Aisha Abolore

Matrik: 19/SC01/007

Dept: Computer Science.

COURSE: MAT 104

$$1) \sin 7x \cos 2x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)]$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin(7x+2x) + \sin(7x-2x)] = \frac{1}{2} \int [\sin(9x) + \sin(5x)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\sin 9x + \sin 5x] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\cos 9x}{9} + \frac{\cos 5x}{5} \right] + C$$

$$2) \cos 3x \cos x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(3x+x) + \cos(3x-x)] = \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos 4x + \cos 2x]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin 4x}{4} + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right] + C$$

$$3) \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\text{Let } u = \sin^2 x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \cos x = dx = \frac{du}{\cos x}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos u}{u^2} \frac{du}{\cos u}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = \left[\frac{u^{-2+1}}{-2+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\sin x} + C$$

4/ Double Integral with limits from 1 to 2, from 0 to 3
 $(7x^2y) dx dy$

Solution -

$$\int_1^2 \int_0^3 7x^2y dx dy = \frac{243}{2}$$