

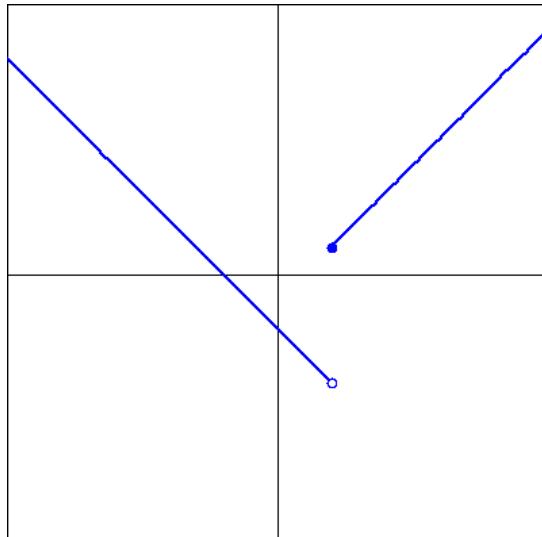
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**1. (1 pt) Library/ASU-topics/setInverseFunctions/garcia1.pg**

Consider the graphs below.

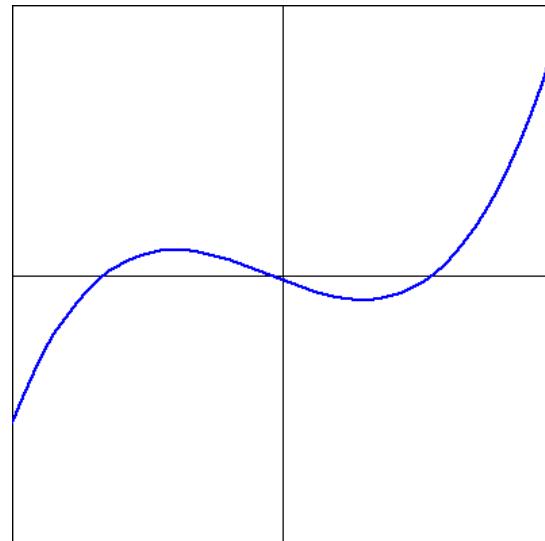
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Determine if the function in the graph is one-to-one.



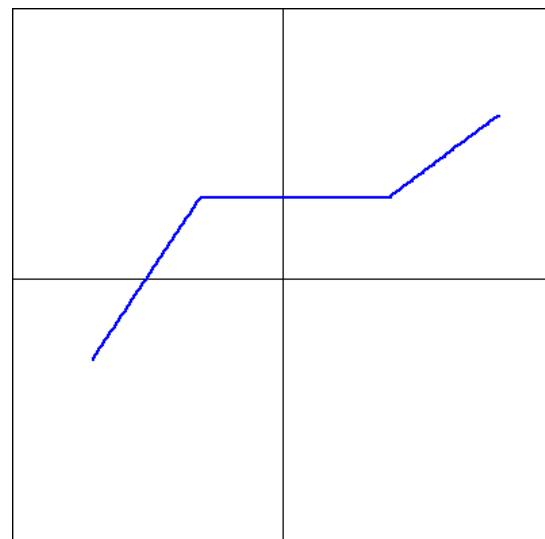
- A. The function **is** one-to-one.
  - B. The function **is not** one-to-one.
- 

Determine if the function in the graph is one-to-one.



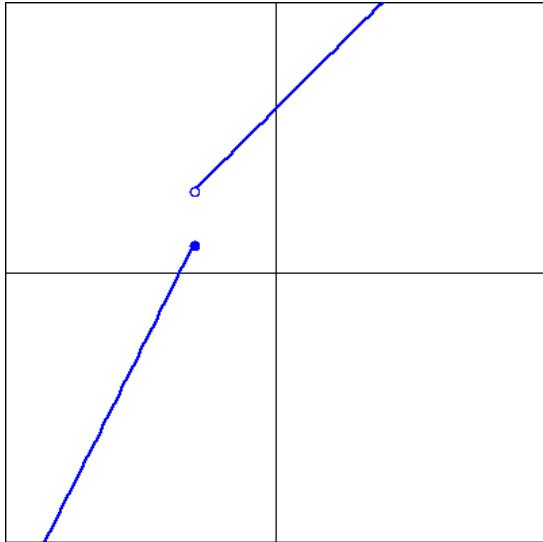
- A. The function **is** one-to-one.
  - B. The function **is not** one-to-one.
- 

Determine if the function in the graph is one-to-one.



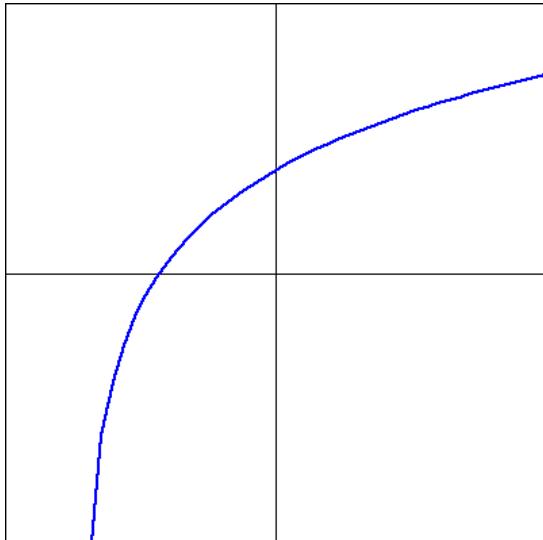
- A. The function **is** one-to-one.
  - B. The function **is not** one-to-one.
-

Determine if the function in the graph is one-to-one.



- A. The function is one-to-one.
- B. The function is not one-to-one.

Determine if the function in the graph is one-to-one.



- A. The function is one-to-one.

- B. The function is not one-to-one.

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

**2. (1 pt) Library/Rochester/setAlgebra18FunInverse/ur.inv.1.pg**

Enter T or F depending on whether the function is one-to-one or not. (You must enter T or F – True and False will not work.)

- \_\_\_1.  $d(x) = (3x - 8)^2 + 5$   
\_\_\_2.  $b(x) = 8x^3 - 5x$   
\_\_\_3.  $a(x) = 5x^4 - 5x$   
\_\_\_4.  $e(x) = 5\sqrt{x+5}$   
\_\_\_5.  $c(x) = \frac{x-5}{5+x}$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

**3. (1 pt) UCR/SUNYSB\_oneToOneOnto3\_UCR.1.pg**

For each of the following functions, state whether they are onto or not. (You must enter T or F – True and False will not work.)

- \_\_\_1.  $f : [16, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, f(x) = x^2$   
\_\_\_2.  $f : [16, \infty) \rightarrow (0, 1/256), f(x) = 1/x^2$   
\_\_\_3.  $f : (-\infty, 0] \rightarrow (0, 1], f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$   
\_\_\_4.  $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$   
\_\_\_5.  $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty), f(x) = x^3$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

**4. (1 pt) Library/ASU-topics/setInverseFunctions/srw2\_9\_41.pg**

Find the inverse function of

$$f(x) = \sqrt{7x+6}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**5. (1 pt) Library/Rochester/setAlgebra18FunInverse/sw4\_8\_45.pg**

Find the inverse function of  $f(x) = 1 + \sqrt[3]{x}$ .

$$f^{-1}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**6. (1 pt) Library/Union/setFunctionInverses/an4\_1\_16.pg**

Let  $f(x) = \frac{2x+10}{2x+1}$ . Find  $f^{-1}(x)$ .

$$f^{-1}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**7. (1 pt) Library/Union/setFunctionInverses/an4\_1\_17.pg**

Let  $f(x) = 5x^3 - 13$ . Find  $f^{-1}(x)$ .

$$f^{-1}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**8. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_1\_6/Stewart5\_1\_6\_29.pg**

Find a formula for the inverse of the function.

$$f(x) = 1 - 2/x^3.$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**9. (1 pt) Library/ASU-topics/setInverseFunctions/pinv2.pg**

Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3x+2}$$

a) Find the inverse of  $f$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$$

(b) The domain of  $f$  is  $x|x \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) The domain of  $f^{-1}$  is  $x|x \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(d) The range of  $f$  is  $y|y \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(d) The range of  $f^{-1}$  is  $y|y \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**10. (1 pt) Library/ASU-topics/setInverseFunctions/pinv1.pg**

Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{6x-3}.$$

a) Find the inverse of  $f$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$$

(b) The domain of  $f$  is  $x|x \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) The domain of  $f^{-1}$  is  $x|x \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(d) The range of  $f$  is  $y|y \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(d) The range of  $f^{-1}$  is  $y|y \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

**1. (1 pt) Library/ma112DB/set10/sw6.4.17.pg**

Use the Laws of logarithms to rewrite the expression

$$\ln(x^{11} \sqrt{\frac{y^6}{z^{13}}})$$

in a form with no logarithm of a product, quotient or power.

After rewriting we have

$$\ln(x^{11} \sqrt{\frac{y^6}{z^{13}}}) = A \ln x + B \ln y + C \ln z$$

with the constant

$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

the constant

$B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

and the constant

$C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 
- 

(incorrect)

**2. (1 pt) Library/ma112DB/set10/sw6.4.40.pg**

Rewrite the expression

$$\ln(a+b) + 5\ln(a-b) - 3\ln c$$

as a single logarithm  $\ln A$ . Then the function

$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 

(incorrect)

**3. (1 pt) Library/ma112DB/set10/sw6.4.41.pg**

Rewrite the expression

$$\ln 9 + 3\ln x + 5\ln(x^2 + 3)$$

as a single logarithm  $\ln A$ . Then the function

$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 

(incorrect)

**4. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8.2.pg**Differentiate  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 5)$ .

$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 

(incorrect)

**5. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8.4.pg**Differentiate  $f(x) = \cos(\ln x)$ .

$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 

(incorrect)

**6. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8.8.pg**Differentiate  $f(x) = \ln \sqrt[10]{x}$ .

$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 

(incorrect)

**7. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8.10.pg**Differentiate  $f(t) = \frac{1 + \ln t}{1 - \ln t}$ .

$f'(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 

(incorrect)

**8. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8.22.pg**Find  $y'$  and  $y''$  for  $y = \frac{8 \ln x}{x^2}$ .

$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$y'' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 

(incorrect)

**9. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8.32.pg**Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve  $y = \ln(x^3 - 7)$  at the point  $(2, 0)$ .

$y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

-

(incorrect)

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**10. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_5/Stewart5\_5\_5\_14.pg**

Evaluate the indefinite integral

$$\int \frac{10x}{x^2+1} dx$$

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

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*Answer(s) submitted:*

•

(incorrect)

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**11. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_5/Stewart5\_5\_5\_21.pg**

Evaluate the indefinite integral

$$\int \frac{10(\ln(x))^2}{x} dx$$

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

---

*Answer(s) submitted:*

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(incorrect)

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**12. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_5/Stewart5\_5\_5\_31.pg**

Evaluate the indefinite integral

$$\int \frac{-3}{x \ln(x)} dx$$

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

---

*Answer(s) submitted:*

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(incorrect)

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**13. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_5/Stewart5\_5\_5\_65.pg**

Evaluate the definite integral (if it exists)

$$\int_e^{e^4} \frac{-4}{x\sqrt{\ln(x)}} dx$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE".

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*Answer(s) submitted:*

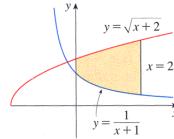
•

(incorrect)

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**14. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_6\_1/Stewart5\_6\_1\_2-/Stewart5\_6\_1\_2.pg**

Find the area of the shaded region below.



Area = \_\_\_\_\_

*Answer(s) submitted:*

•

(incorrect)

## Assignment 9.3 THE EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION due 12/31/2012 at 08:00am PST

**1. (1 pt) Library/Union/setFunctionLogarithmic/srw4\_3\_51.pg**

Solve the following equation. If necessary, enter your answer as an expression involving natural logarithms or as a decimal approximation that is correct to at least four decimal places.

$$e^{4x} = 24$$

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer(s) submitted:*



(incorrect)

**2. (1 pt) UCR/Rochester\_setAlgebra30LogExpEqns\_sw6\_5\_48\_UCR.pg**

Find the solution of the logarithmic equation:

$$\ln(x+8) + \ln(x-8) = 0$$

Your answer is:

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer(s) submitted:*



(incorrect)

**3. (1 pt) UCR/maCalcDB\_setAlgebra30LogExpEqns\_5a\_UCR2.pg**

Solve for  $x$ :

$$(\ln(\ln x)) = 3$$

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer(s) submitted:*



(incorrect)

**4. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_2/Stewart5\_3\_2\_3.pg**

Differentiate:

$$f(x) = x^8 e^x$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer(s) submitted:*



(incorrect)

**5. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_2/Stewart5\_3\_2\_4.pg**

Differentiate:

$$g(x) = \sqrt[7]{x} e^x$$

$$g'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer(s) submitted:*



(incorrect)

**6. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_2/Stewart5\_3\_2\_5.pg**

Differentiate:

$$y = \frac{e^x}{x^{10}}$$

$$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer(s) submitted:*



(incorrect)

**7. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_5/Stewart5\_3\_5\_6.pg**

Differentiate  $y = \sin(e^x)$ .

$$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer(s) submitted:*



(incorrect)

**8. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_5/Stewart5\_3\_5\_23.pg**

Differentiate  $y = e^{x \cos x}$ .

$$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer(s) submitted:*



(incorrect)

**9. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_5/Stewart5\_3\_5\_28.pg**

Differentiate  $y = \frac{2e^{2u}}{e^u + e^{-u}}$ .

$$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer(s) submitted:*



(incorrect)

**10. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_5/Stewart5\_3\_5\_36.pg**

Differentiate  $y = e^{-9 \tan \sqrt{x}}$ .

$$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

*Answer(s) submitted:*



(incorrect)

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**11. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_3/Stewart5\_5\_3\_39.pg**

Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluate (if it exists)

$$\int_{-1}^1 -2e^{u+1} du.$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE" as your answer.

---

*Answer(s) submitted:*

- (incorrect)
- 

**12. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_5/Stewart5\_5\_5\_6.pg**

Evaluate the following integral by making the given substitution:

$$\int -3e^{\sin(x)} \cos(x) dx, \quad u = \sin(x)$$

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

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*Answer(s) submitted:*

- (incorrect)
- 

**13. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_5/Stewart5\_5\_5\_27.pg**

Evaluate the indefinite integral

$$\int e^x \sqrt{10 + e^x} dx$$

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Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

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*Answer(s) submitted:*

- (incorrect)
- 

**14. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_5/Stewart5\_5\_5\_57.pg**

Evaluate the definite integral (if it exists)

$$\int_1^2 \frac{e^{1/x}}{-4x^2} dx$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE".

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*Answer(s) submitted:*

- (incorrect)
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**15. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_5/Stewart5\_5\_5\_58.pg**

Evaluate the definite integral (if it exists)

$$\int_0^1 8xe^{-x^2} dx$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE".

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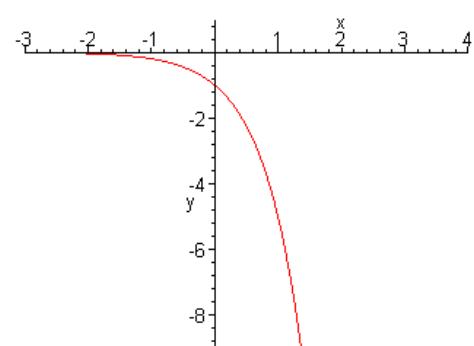
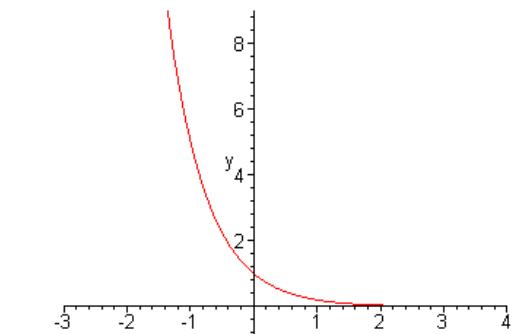
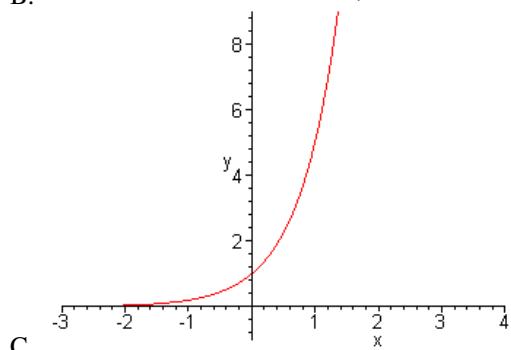
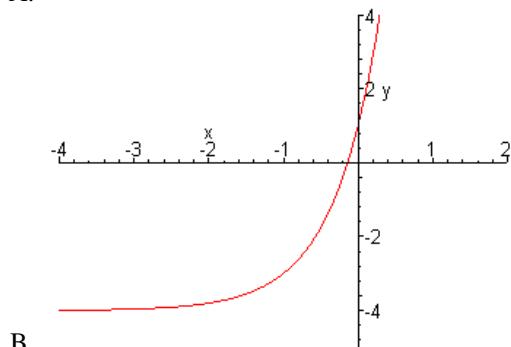
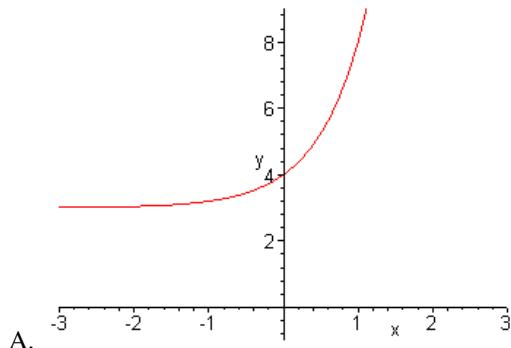
*Answer(s) submitted:*

- (incorrect)
-

1. (1 pt) Library/Rochester/setAlgebra28ExpFunctions/c6s1p15\_20-c6s1p15\_20.pg

Match the functions with their graphs. Enter the letter of the graph below which corresponds to the function.

- 1.  $f(x) = 5^x$
- 2.  $f(x) = 5^{-x}$
- 3.  $f(x) = 5^x + 3$
- 4.  $f(x) = 5^{x+1} - 4$
- 5.  $f(x) = -5^x$



Answer(s) submitted:

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- 
- 

(incorrect)

2. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8\_1.pg

Differentiate  $f(x) = \log_a x$ .

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 

(incorrect)

3. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8\_23.pg

Find  $y'$  and  $y''$  for  $y = \log_6 x$ .

$$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$y'' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 

(incorrect)

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**4. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8\_5.pg**

Differentiate  $f(x) = \log_2(4 - 3x)$ .

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**5. (1 pt) Library/270/setDerivatives7Log/mec12.pg**

Let

$$f(x) = 3^x \log_8(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**6. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8\_40.pg**

Use logarithmic differentiation to find the derivative of the function.

$$y = x^{1/x}$$

$$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**7. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8\_39.pg**

Use logarithmic differentiation to find the derivative of the function.

$$y = x^x$$

$$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**8. (1 pt) Library/270/setDerivatives7Log/mec7.pg**

Let

$$f(x) = x^{3x}$$

Use logarithmic differentiation to determine the derivative.

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f'(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

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•

(incorrect)

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**9. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8\_41.pg**

Use logarithmic differentiation to find the derivative of the function.

$$y = x^{\sin x}$$

$$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**10. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_3\_8/Stewart5\_3\_8\_42.pg**

Use logarithmic differentiation to find the derivative of the function.

$$y = (\sin x)^x$$

$$y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**11. (1 pt) Library/Rochester/setIntegrals14Substitution-/osu.in.14.12.pg**

$$\int_0^1 7^{4x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

## Assignment 9.5 INVERSE TRIG FUNCTIONS due 12/31/2012 at 08:00am PST

- 1. (1 pt) Library/Rochester/setDerivatives6InverseTrig/ur.dr.6.2.pg**  
If  $f(x) = 7 \arctan(8x)$ , find  $f'(x)$ .

Find  $f'(4)$ .

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Answer(s) submitted:

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•

(incorrect)

- 2. (1 pt) Library/Rochester/setDerivatives6InverseTrig/sc3\_6\_25.pg**  
If  $f(x) = 2 \arcsin(x^2)$ , find  $f'(x)$ .
- 

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

- 3. (1 pt) Library/Rochester/setDerivatives6InverseTrig/sc3\_6\_26.pg**  
If  $f(x) = 6x^2 \arctan(9x^4)$ , find  $f'(x)$ .
- 

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

- 4. (1 pt) Library/Rochester/setDerivatives6InverseTrig/sc3\_6\_27.pg**  
If  $f(x) = 5 \arctan(8e^x)$ , find  $f'(x)$ .
- 

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

- 5. (1 pt) Library/Rochester/setDerivatives6InverseTrig/sc3\_6\_33a.pg**  
Let

$$f(x) = \tan^{-1}(\sin(4x))$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

- 6. (1 pt) Library/Rochester/setDerivatives6InverseTrig/osu.dr.6.3.pg**

Let

$$y = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3x^2 - 1})$$

Then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
Answer(s) submitted:

•  
(incorrect)

- 7. (1 pt) Library/Union/setIntSubstitution/an6\_3\_15.pg**  
Evaluate the indefinite integral.

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + C.$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•  
(incorrect)

- 8. (1 pt) Library/Union/setIntSubstitution/mec\_int2.pg**  
Evaluate the indefinite integral.

$$\int \frac{(\sin^{-1} x)^4}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + C.$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•  
(incorrect)

- 9. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_5/Stewart5\_5\_5\_22.pg**

Evaluate the indefinite integral

$$\int \frac{-5 \arctan(x)}{1+x^2} dx$$

Note: Any arbitrary constants used must be an upper-case "C".

Answer(s) submitted:

•  
(incorrect)

- 10. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5\_5\_5/Stewart5\_5\_5\_66.pg**

Evaluate the definite integral (if it exists)

$$\int_0^{1/2} \frac{-7 \arcsin(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

If the integral does not exist, type "DNE".

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**11. (1 pt) UCR/270\_setIntegrals14Substitution\_sc5\_5\_39\_UCR.pg**  
Evaluate the definite integral.

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3}{1+9x^2} dx$$

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*Answer(s) submitted:*

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(incorrect)

## Assignment 9.6\_HYPERBOLIC\_FUNCTIONS due 12/31/2012 at 08:00am PST

**1. (1 pt)** Library/UVA-Stew5e/setUVA-Stew5e-C03S09-HyperFuncts-/3-9-35.pg

Find the derivative of

$$f(x) = \frac{2 - \cosh(x)}{2 + \cosh(x)}.$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:



(incorrect)

**2. (1 pt)** Library/UVA-Stew5e/setUVA-Stew5e-C03S09-HyperFuncts-/3-9-38.pg

Find the derivative of

$$f(t) = \ln(\sinh(t)).$$

$$f'(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:



(incorrect)

**3. (1 pt)** Library/UVA-Stew5e/setUVA-Stew5e-C03S09-HyperFuncts-/3-9-40.pg

Find the derivative of

$$f(x) = \sinh(\cosh(x)).$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:



(incorrect)

**4. (1 pt)** Library/UVA-Stew5e/setUVA-Stew5e-C03S09-HyperFuncts-/3-9-42.pg

Find the derivative of

$$f(x) = x^2 \sinh^{-1}(5x).$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:



(incorrect)

**5. (1 pt)** Library/Rochester/setIntegrals6Hyperbolic/csuf\_in\_6\_01.pg

Evaluate the integral.

$$\int \cosh x \sinh^6 x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + C.$$

Answer(s) submitted:



(incorrect)

**6. (1 pt)** Library/Rochester/setIntegrals6Hyperbolic/csuf\_in\_6\_03.pg

Evaluate the integral.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 x}{5 + \tanh x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + C.$$

Answer(s) submitted:



(incorrect)

**7. (1 pt)** Library/Rochester/setIntegrals6Hyperbolic/csuf\_in\_6\_04.pg

Evaluate the integral.

$$\int \frac{\sinh \sqrt{7x}}{\sqrt{7x}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + C.$$

Answer(s) submitted:



(incorrect)

**8. (1 pt)** Library/Rochester/setIntegrals6Hyperbolic/csuf\_in\_6\_05.pg

Evaluate the integral.

$$\int_5^6 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - 16}} dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

Answer(s) submitted:



(incorrect)

**9. (1 pt)** Library/Rochester/setIntegrals6Hyperbolic/csuf\_in\_6\_06.pg

Evaluate the integral.

$$\int_4^9 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{9t^2 + 1}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

Answer(s) submitted:



(incorrect)

**10. (1 pt)** Library/Rochester/setIntegrals6Hyperbolic/csuf\_in\_6\_07.pg

Evaluate the integral.

$$\int_{-7}^{-4} \frac{e^x}{1 - e^{2x}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

Answer(s) submitted:



(incorrect)