

5. $u = \tan x \Rightarrow du = \sec^2 x dx$, so $\int \tan^3 x \sec^2 x dx = \int u^3 du = \frac{1}{4}u^4 + C = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + C$.

20. For $I = \int \frac{x^2 + \frac{2}{3}}{(x^3 + 2x)^2} dx$, let $u = x^3 + 2x \Rightarrow du = (3x^2 + 2) dx = 3(x^2 + \frac{2}{3}) dx$. Then

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{1}{3} \int u^{-2} du = \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{u} \right) + C = -\frac{1}{3x(x^2 + 2)} + C.$$

34. For $I = \int \sqrt{\sin \theta} \cos \theta d\theta$, let $u = \sin \theta \Rightarrow du = \cos \theta d\theta$. Then $I = \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2} + C = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\sin^3 \theta} + C$.

42. For $I = \int \sec^2(x+1) \sqrt{1 + \tan(x+1)} dx$, let $u = 1 + \tan(x+1) \Rightarrow du = \sec^2(x+1) dx$. Then

$$I = \int u^{1/2} du = \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2} + C = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{[1 + \tan(x+1)]^3} + C.$$

34. $\sum_{k=1}^{40} k(k^2 - k) = \sum_{k=1}^{40} k^3 - \sum_{k=1}^{40} k^2 = \left[\frac{40(40+1)}{2} \right]^2 - \frac{40(40+1)(2 \cdot 40 + 1)}{6} = 650,260$

38.
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right)^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{2k}{n} + \frac{k^2}{n^2} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n 1 + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right] = \frac{14n^2 + 9n + 1}{6n^2} \end{aligned}$$

42.
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[1 + 2 \left(\frac{k}{n} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{2}{n} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{n} \right) \left[\sum_{k=1}^n 1 + \frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{2}{n} \right) n + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right] = 2 + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \end{aligned}$$

44.
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{2k-1}{2n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2n+2k-1}{2n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n^2} \left[(2n-1) \sum_{k=1}^n 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{2n-1}{2n^2} \cdot n + \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right] = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$