

1: Find  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{(5 + 3 \cos t)^2}$ .

2: Find  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}$ .

3: Find  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin x}{x^4 + 4} dx$ .

4: Find  $\int_0^\infty \left( \frac{\ln x}{1 + x^2} \right)^2 dx$ .

5: For a function  $f(x)$  with  $x \in \mathbf{R}$ , the **Fourier transform** of  $f(x)$  is defined to be the function  $F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}(f)(\omega)$  defined for  $s \in \mathbf{R}$  by

$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}(f)(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx.$$

Given  $F(\omega)$  the function  $f(x)$  can be recovered using the inverse transform

$$f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(F)(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega.$$

Find the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$ .

6: For a function  $f(t)$  defined for  $0 < t \in \mathbf{R}$ , the **Laplace transform** of  $f(t)$  is the function  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}(f)(s)$  defined for all  $s$  in a set of the form  $\{s \in \mathbf{C} | \operatorname{Re}(s) > c\}$  for some  $c \in \mathbf{R}$ , by

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}(f)(s) = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt.$$

Given  $F(s)$  the function  $f(t)$  can be recovered using the inverse transform

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F)(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\lambda_{a,R}} e^{st} F(s) ds,$$

where  $a > c$  and  $\lambda_{a,R}(u) = a + iu$  for  $-R \leq u \leq R$ .

Find the inverse Laplace transform of  $F(s) = \frac{2s + 3}{s^2 + 4}$  defined for  $s \in \mathbf{C}$  with  $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$ .