

## Test 5.6-5.7 Form A

1. Solve for  $x$ :  $\operatorname{arcsec}(3x - \pi) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

2. Find  $f'(x)$  for  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arc cot}\left(\frac{t}{3}\right) - \ln(t^2 + 9)$

3. Find any relative extrema for the function:  $y = (\arccos x) - 4x$

4. Evaluate the integral:  $\int \frac{-6}{x^2 + 8x + 20} dx$

5. Evaluate  $\int \frac{3 \operatorname{arc cot} x}{1 + x^2} dx$ .

6. Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of the equation  $\arctan x + \arctan y = \frac{\pi}{6}$  at the point

$$\left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right).$$

7. Evaluate:  $\int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

8. Evaluate:  $\csc\left(\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{5}\right)\right)$

9. Evaluate  $\int \frac{x-3}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ .

$$\frac{2 + \pi}{3}$$

$$-\frac{1 + 2t}{(t^2 + 9)}$$

$$\pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \text{ no extrema}$$

$$-3 \arctan\left(\frac{x+4}{2}\right) + C$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}(\operatorname{arc cot} x)^2 + C$$

$$y = -x + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-x^2} - \frac{3}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$