

Differentiation Review

Lesson Problems

$$y = x^3 + 0$$

$$y' = 3x^2$$

$$y = x^3 + 12$$

$y' = 3x^2$

$$y = 4x^3 + 6$$

$$y' = 12x^2$$

$$2) y = x^4 + x^2 + x$$

$$y' = 4x^3 + 2x + 1$$

$$3) y = x^7 - x^3 +$$

$$y' = 7x^6 - 3$$

$$5) y = x^4 + x^2 + x - 7$$

$$y' = 4x^3 + 2x + 1$$

$$6) y = x^7 - x^3 +$$

$$y' = 7x^6 - 3$$

$$8) y = 3x^4 + 5x^2 + 2x + 8$$

$$y' = 12x^3 + 10x + 2$$

$$9) y = 5x^7 - 4x^3 + 8$$

$$y' = 35x^6 - 12x^2$$

Integration Or Antidifferentiation

Integration is the inverse operation of differentiation

Notation:

$$A_x[D_x(f(x))] \text{ or } \int f(x) dx$$

Power Rule

$$\int x^r \, dx = \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + c$$

provided that r is rational and does not equal -1.

Linearity of Indefinite Integrals

$$\int k f(x) \, dx = k \int f(x) \, dx$$

$$\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) \, dx = \int f(x) \, dx \pm \int g(x) \, dx$$

Other Rules

$$\int dx = \int 1 \, dx = x + c$$

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + c$$

Integration (A)

Lesson Problems

$$1) \int dy = \int (4x^3 + 2x^2) dx$$

$$y = x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + c$$

$$2) \int dy = \int (3x^2 + 4x + 8) dx$$

$$y = x^3 + 2x^2 + 8x + c$$

$$3) \int dy = \int (x^6 - x^5 + x^2 - 2) dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{7}x^7 - \frac{1}{6}x^6 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x + c$$

$$4) \int dy = \int (x^{3/2} + x^{-3}) dx$$

$$y = \frac{2}{5}x^{5/2} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-2} + c$$

$$5) \int dy = \int (5 \sin x) dx$$

$$6) \int dy = \int (8 \cos x) dx$$

$$y = -5 \cos x + c$$

$$y = 8 \sin x + c$$

$$7) \int dy = \int x^4 (5 - x^2) dx$$

$$8) \int dy = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx$$

$$\int dy = \int 5x^4 - x^6 dx$$

$$\int dy = \int x^{-3} dx$$

$$y = x^5 - \frac{1}{7} x^7 + c$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-2} + c$$

$$9) \int dy = \int (5u^{\frac{4}{3}}) du$$

$$y = \frac{15}{7} u^{\frac{7}{3}} + C$$

$$5 \div \frac{7}{3}$$

$$5 \cdot \frac{3}{7}$$

$$11) \int dy = \int \left(\frac{2+x^2-8x^3}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$\int dy = \int (2x^{-1} + 1 - 8x) dx$$

$$y = -2x^{-1} + x - 4x^2 + C$$

$$10) \int dy = \int \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$$

$$\int dy = \int 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$y = 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$12) \int dy = \int (x^2 + 4x)^2 dx$$

$$\int dy = \int (x^4 + 8x^3 + 16x^2) dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{5}x^5 + 2x^4 + \frac{16}{3}x^3 + C$$

