

All Integration Techniques Worksheet #1

1. $\int 5x \sqrt{3x^2+5} dx$

$$u = 3x^2 + 5 \quad \int 5x \cdot u^{1/2} \cdot \frac{du}{6x}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 6x \quad \frac{5}{6} \int u^{1/2} du$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{6x} \quad \frac{10}{18} u^{3/2} + C$$

$$\frac{5}{9} (3x^2+5)^{3/2} + C$$

2. $\int \frac{5x^3 + 4x^{2/3} - 2x^3 \sqrt{x}}{3x^{1/2}} dx$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int (5x^3 + 4x^{2/3} - 2x^{4/3}) x^{-1/2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int 5x^{15/6} + 4x^{11/6} - 2x^{5/6} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{30}{21} x^{21/6} + \frac{24}{7} x^{7/6} - \frac{12}{11} x^{11/6} \right] + C$$

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

$$u = \ln x \quad \int \frac{\cos u}{x} \cdot x du$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \int \cos u du$$

$$dx = x du \quad \sin u + C$$

$$\sin(\ln x) + C$$

4. $\int \ln(2x) dx$

$$u = \ln(2x) \quad \int dv = \int dx$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{2x} \quad v = x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$x \ln(2x) - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx$$

$$x \ln(2x) - x + C$$

$$5. \int \frac{-2x-19}{x^2-x-6} dx \rightarrow \frac{A}{(x-3)} + \frac{B}{(x+2)}$$

$$-2x-19 = A(x+2) + B(x-3)$$

$$x = -2:$$

$$-15 = -5B$$

$$B = 3$$

$$x = 3:$$

$$-25 = 5A$$

$$A = -5$$

$$\int \frac{-5}{x-3} + \frac{3}{x+2} dx$$

$$-5 \ln|x-3| + 3 \ln|x+2| + C$$

$$6. \int e^{3x+2} dx$$

$$u = 3x+2 \quad \int e^u \cdot \frac{du}{3}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3 \quad \frac{1}{3} \int e^u du$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} e^u + C$$

$$\frac{1}{3} e^{3x+2} + C$$

$$7. \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \sin(2x) dx$$

$$u = 2x \quad \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \sin u \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2 \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \sin u du$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \cos u \Big|_{\pi}^{3\pi}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} [\cos(3\pi) - \cos(\pi)]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} [-1 - (-1)]$$

$$0$$

$$8. \int \frac{7x^3 + 4x^2 + 9x + 4}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$7x^3 + 4x^2 + 9x + 4 = (Ax + B)(x^2 + 1) + Cx + D$$

$$7x^3 + 4x^2 + 9x + 4 = Ax^3 + Ax + Bx^2 + B + Cx + D$$

$$A = 7 \quad B = 4 \quad A + C = 9 \quad B + D = 4$$

$$(7) + C = 9 \quad (4) + D = 4$$

$$C = 2 \quad D = 0$$

$$\int \frac{7x + 4}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{7x}{x^2 + 1} dx + \int \frac{4}{x^2 + 1} dx + \int \frac{2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\int \frac{7x}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$4 \int \frac{1}{u^2 + a^2} du$$

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{u^2} \cdot \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\int u^{-2} du$$

$$\frac{7}{2} \ln|x^2 + 1| + 4 \arctan x - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + C$$

$$9. \int \frac{x^2}{(x+2)^3} dx$$

$$u = x + 2$$

$$du = dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{u^3} du$$

$$\int (u-2)^2 \cdot u^{-3} du$$

$$\int (u^2 - 4u + 4) u^{-3} du$$

$$\int u^{-1} - 4u^{-2} + 4u^{-3} du$$

$$\ln|x+2| + \frac{4}{x+2} - \frac{2}{(x+2)^2} + C$$

$$10. \int \frac{4x^2 \sin(2x^3) \cos(2x^3)}{1 - \cos^2(2x^3)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{4x^2 \sin(2x^3) \cos(2x^3)}{\sin^2(2x^3)} dx$$

$$\int 4x^2 \cot(2x^3) dx$$

$$u = 2x^3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 6x^2$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{6x^2}$$

$$\int 4x^2 \cot u \cdot \frac{du}{6x^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \ln|\sin u| + C$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \ln|\sin(2x^3)| + C$$

$$11. \int \frac{2x}{4x^2+5} dx$$

$$u=2x^2 \quad a=\sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx}=4x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{4x}$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{u^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{du}{4x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2+a^2} du$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{5}} + C$$

$$12. \int x e^{-2x} dx$$

$$u=x \quad \int dv f e^{-2x} dx$$

$$du=dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} + C$$

$$13. \int \frac{3^{\ln(2x+1)}}{6x+3} dx$$

$$u = \ln(2x+1)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{2x+1}$$

$$2dx = (2x+1)du$$

$$dx = \frac{2x+1}{2} du$$

$$\int \frac{3^u}{3(2x+1)} \cdot \frac{2x+1}{2} du$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int 3^u du$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3^u}{\ln 3} + C$$

$$\frac{3^{\ln(2x+1)}}{6 \ln 3} + C$$

$$14. \int 3x \csc(2x^2) dx$$

$$u=2x^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx}=4x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{4x}$$

$$\int 3x \csc u \cdot \frac{du}{4x}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \int \csc u du$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} \ln |\csc u + \cot u| + C$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} \ln |\csc(2x^2) + \cot(2x^2)| + C$$

$$15. \int \frac{5x}{\sqrt{25-2x^2}} dx$$

$$u = 25 - 2x^2 \quad \int \frac{5x}{u^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{du}{-4x}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -4x \quad -\frac{5}{4} \int u^{-1/2} du$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{-4x} \quad -\frac{5}{2} u^{1/2} + C$$

$$-\frac{5}{2} (25 - 2x^2)^{1/2} + C$$

$$16. \int x(x^2+1)^{3/2} dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 1 \quad \int x \cdot u^{3/2} \cdot \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x \quad \frac{1}{2} \int u^{3/2} du$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{2x} \quad \frac{1}{5} u^{5/2} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{5} (x^2+1)^{5/2} + C$$

$$17. \int \frac{5x^2 + 20x + 6}{x^3 + 2x^2 + x} dx \rightarrow \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x+1)} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$5x^2 + 20x + 6 = A(x+1)^2 + Bx(x+1) + Cx$$

$$x = 0: \quad x = -1: \quad A + B = 5$$

$$6 = A \quad -9 = -C \quad B = -1$$

$$C = 9$$

$$\int \frac{6}{x} + \frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{9}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$u = x+1 \quad \frac{du}{dx} = dx \quad 9 \int u^{-2} \cdot du$$

$$-9u^{-1}$$

$$6 \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| - \frac{9}{x+1} + C$$

$$18. \int \arcsin 3x \, dx$$

$$u = \arcsin 3x \quad \int dv = f dx$$
$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}} \quad v = x$$

$$x \arcsin 3x - \int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}} dx$$

$$u = 1-9x^2$$
$$\frac{du}{dx} = -18x$$
$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{-18x}$$

$$\int \frac{3x}{u^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{du}{-18x}$$
$$-\frac{1}{6} \int u^{-1/2} du$$
$$-\frac{1}{3} u^{1/2}$$

$$x \arcsin 3x + \frac{1}{3} (1-9x^2)^{1/2} + C$$

$$19. \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx$$

$$u = x^2 \quad \int_0^1 x e^u \cdot \frac{du}{2x}$$
$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^u du$$
$$dx = \frac{du}{2x} \quad \frac{1}{2} [e^u]_0^1$$
$$\frac{1}{2} [e^1 - e^0]$$
$$\frac{1}{2} [e - 1]$$

$$20. \frac{d}{dx} \int_2^{x^2} (1-t^3) dt$$
$$[1 - (x^2)^3] (2x)$$
$$2x(1-x^6)$$