

Integration Techniques - Review #2

1. $\int x\sqrt{x^2-1} dx$ 2. $\int x\sqrt{x-1} dx$ 3. $\int x \arcsin(5x^2) dx$

4. $\int \cos^3(3x-1) dx$ 5. $\int \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$ 6. $\int x^2 \sin 2x dx$

7. $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+2x-15} dx$ 8. $\int \frac{4}{x^2+6x+10} dx$

9. $\int \frac{2x^3-5x^2+4x-4}{x^2-x} dx$ 10. $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

11. $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$ 12. $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx$ 13. $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 3x} dx$

14. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x-x^2}} dx$ 15. $\int \frac{2x-1}{x^2+2x+2} dx$

16. $\int \frac{4x+3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ 17. $\int \sec^4(5x) dx$ 18. $\int \tan x \sec^4 x dx$

19. $\int x^4 \ln(2x) dx$ 20. $\int \arcsin x dx$ 21. $\int \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} dx$

22. $\int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} dx$

Key Int Key $\neq \angle$

$$\frac{2}{3}x(x-1)^{3/2} - \frac{4}{15}(x-1)^{5/2} + C$$

1. $\frac{1}{3}(x^2+1)^{3/2} + C$ 2. $\frac{2}{5}(x-1)^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^{3/2} + C$

3. $\frac{1}{10} [5x^2 \arcsin(5x^2) + \sqrt{1-(5x^2)^2}] + C$ 4. $\frac{1}{3} \sin(3x-1) - \frac{1}{9} \sin^3(3x-1) + C$

5. $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C$ 6. $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C$

7. $x + \frac{9}{8} \ln|x-3| - \frac{25}{8} \ln|x+5| + C$ 8. $4 \arctan(x+3) + C$

9. $x^2 - 3x + 4 \ln|x| - 3 \ln|x-1| + C$ 10. $\frac{1}{2}(\arcsin x)^2 + C$

11. $\arctan(e^x) + C$ 12. $\ln|1+e^x| + C$ 13. $\frac{1}{3} \tan(3x) + C$

14. $\arcsin\left(\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$ 15. $\ln|x^2+2x+2| - 3 \arctan(x+1) + C$

16. $-4\sqrt{1-x^2} + 3 \arcsin x + C$ 17. $\frac{1}{5} \tan 5x + \frac{1}{15} \tan^3 5x + C$

18. $\frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x + C$ 19. $\frac{1}{5} x^5 \ln 2x - \frac{1}{25} x^5 + C$

OR $\frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + C$

20. $x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$

21. $\ln|1+e^x| + C$

OR
 $x + \ln|1+e^{-x}| + C$

22. $\ln|\csc x - \cot x| + \cos x + C$

$$1. u = x^2 - 1$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int u^{1/2} du$$

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

$$2. u = x - 1 \quad x = u + 1$$

$$du = dx$$

$$\int (u+1) \sqrt{u} du$$

$$= \int u^{3/2} + u^{1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} (x-1)^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3} (x-1)^{3/2} + C$$

OR

$$\frac{2}{3} x (x-1)^{3/2} - \frac{4}{15} (x-1)^{5/2} + C$$

$$- \frac{2}{15} (x-1)^{3/2} [3(x-1) + 5] + C$$

$$\frac{2}{15} (x-1)^{3/2} [3x + 2] + C$$

$$\frac{2}{15} (x-1)^{3/2} [5x - 2(x-1)]$$

$$\frac{2}{15} (x-1)^{3/2} [3x + 2] + C$$

→ Both simplify to

$$3. u = 5x^2$$

$$du = 10x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \int \arcsin u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left[u \arcsin u - \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left[5x^2 \arcsin(5x^2) + \sqrt{1-(5x^2)^2} \right] + C$$

$$u = \arcsin x \quad dv = dx$$

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

} could do $u = \arcsin(5x^2) \quad dv = x$
 $w = 1 - u^2 \quad du = \frac{10x}{\sqrt{1-(5x^2)^2}} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2}$
 $dw = -2u du$
 $-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{w}} dw = -\sqrt{1-u^2}$

$$4. \int \cos(3x-1) \cos^2(3x-1) dx$$

$$= \int \cos(3x-1) (1 - \sin^2(3x-1)) dx$$

$$u = \sin(3x-1)$$

$$du = 3 \cos(3x-1) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int (1 - u^2) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[u - \frac{1}{3} u^3 \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin(3x-1) - \frac{1}{9} (\sin^3(3x-1)) + C$$

$$5. \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C$$

$$6. \frac{u}{x^2} \frac{dv}{\sin 2x}$$

$$+ 2x \quad - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

$$- 2x \quad - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$$

$$+ 2 \quad - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x$$

$$- 0 \quad \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x$$

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

$$7. \begin{array}{r} x^2+2x-15 \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}} \\ -x^2+2x+15 \\ \hline -2x+15 \end{array}$$

$$1 + \int \frac{-2x+15}{x^2+2x-15} dx$$

(x)

$$7. \left(x + \frac{9}{8} \ln|x-3| - \frac{25}{8} \ln|x+5| + C \right)$$

$$8. \int \frac{4}{x^2+6x+9+10-9} dx$$

$$(x+3)^2+1$$

$$= 4 \arctan(x+3) + C$$

$$9. \left(x^2 - 3x + 4 \ln|x| - 3 \ln|x-1| + C \right)$$

$$10. u = \arcsin x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int u du$$

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

$$11. u = e^x$$

$$du = e^x dx$$

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

$$= \arctan(e^x) + C$$

$$12. u = 1+e^x$$

$$du = e^x dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\ln|1+e^x| + C$$

$$13. \int \sec^2(3x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \tan(3x) + C$$

$$14. 1-4x-x^2$$

$$-(x^2+4x+4)+1+4$$

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

$$\arcsin\left(\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$$

$$15. u = x^2+2x+2$$

$$du = 2x+2 dx$$

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

$$(x+1)^2+1$$

$$\ln|x^2+2x+2| - 3 \arctan(x+1) + C$$

$$16. \int \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$x=1-x^2 \quad u=-2x \quad du=-2dx$$

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

$$17. \int \sec^2(5x) (1 + \tan^2 5x) dx$$

$$u = \tan 5x$$

$$du = 5 \sec^2 5x \quad \frac{1}{5} \int (1+u^2) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(u + \frac{1}{3} u^3 \right) + C = \frac{1}{5} \tan 5x + \frac{1}{15} \tan^3 5x + C$$

$$18. \int \sec^3 x \underbrace{\sec x \tan x}_{u = \sec x \quad du = \sec x \tan x} dx$$

$$\int u^3 du = \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x + C$$

$$\text{OR } \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + C$$

$$20. x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$22. \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \csc x - \sin x$$

$$= \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + \cos x + C$$

$$19. u = \ln 2x \quad dv = x^4 dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{5} x^5$$

$$\frac{1}{5} x^5 \ln 2x - \int \frac{1}{5} x^4 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} x^5 \ln 2x - \frac{1}{25} x^5 + C$$

$$21. \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \quad \text{Same as \#12}$$

$$\text{OR } \int \frac{1+e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} - \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$\int 1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \quad u = 1+e^{-x}$$

$$= x + \ln |1+e^{-x}| + C$$