

11/10/10

Techniques of integration Review sheet

① $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx$ $u = e^x + 1$
 $du = e^x dx$

$$\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$$

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

② $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$ $u = \sin x$
 $du = \cos x dx$

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

$$= -u^{-1} + C$$

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

$$\boxed{= -\csc x + C}$$

or ... recognize int. rule

$$\int \frac{\cos}{\sin} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin} dx = \int \cot x \csc x dx =$$

$$\boxed{-\csc x + C}$$

③ $\int x^3 \cos x dx$

u	dv
x^3	$\cos x$
$3x^2$	$\sin x$
$6x$	$-\cos x$
6	$-\sin x$
0	$\cos x$

$$\boxed{x^3 \sin x + 3x^2 \cos x - 6x \sin x - 6 \cos x + C}$$

④ $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx =$

u	dv
$\ln x$	x^{-2}
$\frac{1}{x}$	$-\frac{1}{x}$
$-\frac{1}{x^2}$	$\frac{1}{x}$

~~$$\frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} (\frac{1}{3} x^3) dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C$$

$$\frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C$$~~

Duh purvis!

$$\frac{u}{v} + \frac{dv}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

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

$$-\frac{\ln x}{x} + -x^{-1} + C$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{\ln x - 1}{x} + C}$$

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

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

$$\boxed{= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-3| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + C}$$

$$\frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-1} = \frac{1}{(x-3)(x-1)}$$

$$A(x-1) + B(x-3) = 1$$

let $x=1$

$$-2B = 1$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

let $x=3$

$$2A = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \frac{x-3}{x(x+1)(x+3)} dx$$

$$\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x+3} = \frac{x-3}{x(x+1)(x+3)}$$

$$A(x+1)(x+3) + B(x)(x+3) + Cx(x+1) = x-3$$

$$\text{let } x = -1$$

$$-2B = -4$$

$$\underline{B = 2}$$

$$\text{let } x = 0$$

$$3A = -3$$

$$\underline{A = -1}$$

$$\text{let } x = -3$$

$$6C = -6$$

$$\underline{C = -1}$$

$$\int \left(-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right) dx$$

$$\boxed{-\ln|x| + 2\ln|x+1| - \ln|x+3| + C}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int \frac{2x^3}{x^2-x-6} dx$$

$$= \int 2x+2 + \frac{14x+12}{x^2-x-6} dx$$

$$\frac{2x+2}{x^2-x-6} + \frac{14x+12}{x^2-x-6}$$

$$\frac{-2x^3 + 2x^2 + 12x}{x^2-x-6}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 12x}{x^2-x-6}$$

$$\frac{-2x^2 + 2x + 12}{x^2-x-6}$$

$$14x+12$$

$$\int 2x+2 + \frac{64}{5} \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{16}{5} \frac{1}{x+2} dx$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + 2x + \frac{64}{5} \ln|x-3| + \frac{16}{5} \ln|x+2| + C}$$

$$\frac{14x+12}{x^2-x-6} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$14x+12 = A(x+2) + B(x-3)$$

$$\text{let } x = -2$$

$$\text{let } x = 3$$

$$-16 = -5B$$

$$54 = 5A$$

$$\frac{16}{5} = B$$

$$\frac{54}{5} = A$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int (\cos^3 x)(\sin^2 x) dx$$

$$\int \cos x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x dx$$

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

$$\int (\sin^2 x - \sin^4 x) \cos x dx$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos x - \sin^4 x \cos x dx$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos x dx - \int \sin^4 x \cos x dx$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

$$u = \sin^4 x$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

$$\int u^2 du$$

$$- \int u^4 du$$

$$\frac{1}{3} u^3$$

$$- \frac{u^5}{5} + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + C}$$

$$(9) \int 2 \cos^3 x \, dx$$

$$2 \int \cos^2 \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

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

$$2 \int \cos x - \sin^2 x \cos x \, dx$$

$$2 \left[\int \cos x \, dx - \int \sin^2 x \cos x \, dx \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \\ du = \cos x \, dx \end{array}$$

$$2 \left[\sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \right] + C$$

$$\boxed{2 \sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + C}$$

$$(10) \int_0^1 x f''(x) \, dx = x f'(x) - f(x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{u}{x} \\ + \\ \frac{dv}{f''} \\ \hline 1 \\ - \\ f' \\ \hline 0 \\ f \end{array}$$

$$1 f'(1) - f(1) - (0 f'(0) - f(0))$$

$$1(2) - 5 - (0 - 6)$$

$$-3 + 6 = \boxed{3}$$

$$(11) \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \\ du = 2x \, dx \end{array}$$

$$\int x \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot x^2 \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int 2x \cdot e^u \cdot u \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int u e^u \, du$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{u}{u} \\ + \\ \frac{dv}{e^u} \\ \hline 1 \\ - \\ e^u \\ \hline 0 \\ e^u \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (u e^u - e^u) + C$$

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

$$(12) \int \cos^4 x \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{12}x - \frac{\sin 4x}{48} + \frac{\sin^3 2x}{36} + C$$

or so it says...

$$(13) \int_1^2 x f'(x^2) dx$$

$$u = x^2$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 f'(u) 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 f'(u) du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} f(u) \Big|_1^4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (f(4) - f(1)) = \frac{1}{2} (-7 - 2) = \boxed{-9/2}$$

$$(14) \int_1^3 x f''(x) dx$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{u}{x} + \frac{dv}{f''} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 1 \quad \quad f' \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 0 \quad \quad f \end{array}$$

$$x f'(x) - f(x) \Big|_1^3 = 3f'(3) - f(3) - (1f'(1) - f(1))$$

$$3 \cdot (2) - (-3) - (-1 - 2)$$

$$6 + 3 + 3 = \boxed{12}$$