# **UK University Integration Bee Syllabus**

#### VISHAL GUPTA

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Please note that this syllabus is more of a guideline of content that will allow you to be able to solve each problem rather than a strict requirement for every problem - a lot of the time advanced techniques/special functions can be avoided with clever substitutions and tricks!

### §1 Integration Techniques

results from vector calculus.

You should be familiar with the integration techniques listed below. The items at the end will not be required.

Status	Topic		
<b>✓</b>	Everything which is on the A-Level and STEP Mathematics and Further Mathematics syllabus for Integration, including integration by substitution and integration by parts.		
<b>✓</b>	Differentiation under the integral sign (DUTIS):		
	$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_a^b f(x,t) dx \right) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (f(x,t)) dx.$		
<b>✓</b>	The Weierstrass substitution, $t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ (also known as t substitution).		
<b>/</b>	Infinite series and their use in evaluating integrals, swapping an integral and an infinite sum - issues of convergence won't be considered.		
<b>/</b>	The reflection property of integrals:		
	$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(a+b-x) dx.$		
<b>✓</b>	Odd and even functions and their use in evaluating integrals.		
X	Green's Theorem, Stokes' Theorem, the Divergence Theorem and other		

### §2 Functions & Specific results

Some knowledge of the following special functions and more specific results may be required.

Status	To	pic

✓ The Gamma function,

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-x} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

✓ The Beta function

$$B(x,y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}.$$

✓ The Riemann zeta function,

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$$
 for  $s > 1$ .

- The floor function  $\lfloor x \rfloor$  which rounds down to the integer less than or equal to x.
- Useful infinite series, such as

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}=\frac{\pi^2}{6},$$
 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2}=G\quad \text{(Catalan's Constant)}.$$

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