# **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

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 substitu-
	tion and integration by parts.
<b>✓</b>	Differentiation under the integral sign (DUTIS):

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_{a}^{b} f(x, t) dx \right) = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (f(x, t)) dx.$$

✓ Differentiation under the integral sign general version (DUTIS):

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\int_{a(t)}^{b(t)} f(x,t) dx\right) = \int_{a(t)}^{b(t)} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (f(x,t)) dx + f(b(t),t)b'(t) - f(a(t),t)a'(t)$$

- The Weierstrass substitution,  $t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$  (also known as t substitution).
- Infinite series and their use in evaluating integrals, swapping an integral and an infinite sum issues of convergence won't be considered.
- The reflection property of integrals:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(a+b-x) dx.$$

- Odd and even functions and their use in evaluating integrals.
- X Green's Theorem, Stokes' Theorem, the Divergence Theorem and other results from vector calculus.

## §2 Functions & Specific results

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

#### Status Topic

✓ The Gamma function,

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

 $\checkmark$  The Euler Reflection Formula for the Γ function,

$$\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s) = \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi s)}$$

✓ 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

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

 $\checkmark$  Euler Mascheroni constant  $\gamma$ 

$$\gamma = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n$$

✓ Wallis' Product

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2}{4n^2 - 1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$