# integreation bee joes disciples ALL ANSWERS

# HELLO VISHAL ET AL THIS IS ALL ANSWERRS

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## 1 Introduction

integration . ALL CAPITAL LETTERS ARE CONSTANTS OF INTEGRATION.

### 2 answers

- 1. sum the powers and get  $x^{e-2} + U$ .
- $3. \ 0.1\dot{6}$
- 7. see answer to 22
- 4.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  lul
- 14.  $\frac{\pi}{2} \ln(7971)$
- 15.  $x + \frac{1}{1 + \tan(0.5x)}$
- 17.  $\frac{54-4\sqrt{3}}{24} \cdot \pi 2$
- 18. sub  $x = \cos^2(\theta)$  to get  $x\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} 1} \arctan(\frac{1}{x} 1) + Z$ .
- 20.  $0.5x\sqrt{x^2-1} 0.5\operatorname{arccosh}(x) + C$
- 22. did loads of symmetry subs and got  $\frac{\pi \ln(2)}{8}$  (plus a constant E = 0).
- 24. let  $x = \sin \theta$  and trivially get  $x \sqrt{1 x^2} \arcsin(x) + E$  (E is not necessarily 0).
- 27.  $\frac{\pi}{2b}e^{ba}$
- 28. trivially  $(1 + \sqrt{2}) \ln(2) + N$ .

- 29. draw graph and sum  $ne^{-n}$ , get  $\frac{e}{e^2-2e+1}$ .
- 30. big fat 0.
- 31. bruh epic summation after subbing 1/x, gives  $\frac{\pi^2}{6}-1?!$
- 32. trivial by feynman+ngl i already knew result sinx/x 0 to infty but anyway i think it's  $\frac{\pi(a-b)}{2}.$
- 34. convert to exponential and sub e\*\*(2x), gives  $\boxed{2}$ .
- 39.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\tan(2x)+D$  by trig identities and squaring (sin2+cos2)