

**Integration (Formula):**

$\int x^n dx$	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$		$\int \tan x dx$	$\ln \sec x  + c$
$\int dx$	$x + c$		$\int \cot x dx$	$\ln \sin x  + c$
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx$	$\ln x + c$			
$\int e^x dx$	$e^x + c$		$2 \sin x \cos x$	$\sin 2x$
$\int e^{mx} dx$	$\frac{e^{mx}}{m} + c$		$2\sin^2 x$	$1 - \cos 2x$
			$2\cos^2 x$	$1 + \cos 2x$
$\int \sin x dx$	$-\cos x + c$		$\cos 2x$	$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$
$\int \sin mx dx$	$\frac{-\cos mx}{m} + c$			
$\int \cos x dx$	$\sin x + c$		$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$	
$\int \cos mx dx$	$\frac{\sin mx}{m} + c$		$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$	
$\int \sec^2 x dx$	$\tan x + c$		$1 + \cot^2 x = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$	
$\int \sec^2 mx dx$	$\frac{\tan mx}{m} + c$			
$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx$	$-\cot x + c$			
$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 mx dx$	$\frac{-\cot mx}{m} + c$			
$\int \sec x \tan x dx$	$\sec x + c$			
$\int \sec mx \tan mx dx$	$\frac{\sec mx}{m} + c$			

$$1) \text{ Integrate: } \int \left( 5x^3 + \frac{6}{x^3} \right) dx$$

$$= 5 \frac{x^4}{4} + 6 \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + c$$

$$= \frac{5}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{x^2} + c$$

$$2) \text{ Integrate: } \int \frac{1 - x^3}{1 - x} dx$$

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

$$= \int (1 + x + x^2) dx$$

$$= x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + c$$

$$3) \text{ Integrate: } \int \frac{\tan x}{\cot x} dx$$

$$= \int \tan^2 x dx$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \tan x - x + c$$

$$4) \text{ Integrate: } \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x) dx$$

$$= \tan x - \sec x + c$$

**5) Integrate:**  $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x}} dx$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int dx = x + c$$

**6) Integrate:**  $\int \sin^3 x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int 4 \sin^3 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (3 \sin x - \sin 3x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} \cos x + \frac{\cos 3x}{12} + c$$

### H.W:

$1) \int \cos^4 x dx$ $= \frac{1}{4} \int (2\cos^2 x)^2 dx$ $= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos 2x)^2 dx$ $= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx$ $= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[ 1 + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} (2\cos^2 2x) \right] dx$ $= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[ 1 + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4x) \right] dx$ $= \frac{1}{4} \left( x + 2 \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( x + \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right) \right) + c$	$6) \int \sin^2 x \cos 2x dx$ $= \int \frac{1}{2} (2\sin^2 x) \cos 2x dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) \cos 2x dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos^2 2x) dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[ \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} (2\cos^2 2x) \right] dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[ \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4x) \right] dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( x + \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right) \right) + c$
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$2) \int \frac{e^{5 \ln x} - e^{4 \ln x}}{e^{3 \ln x} - e^{2 \ln x}} dx$ $= \int \left( \frac{e^{\ln x^5} - e^{\ln x^4}}{e^{\ln x^3} - e^{\ln x^2}} \right) dx$ $= \int \left( \frac{x^5 - x^4}{x^3 - x^2} \right) dx$ $= \int x^2 \left( \frac{x^3 - x^2}{x^3 - x^2} \right) dx$ $= \int x^2 dx$ $= \frac{x^3}{3} + c$	$7) \int \frac{\cos^3 x + \sin^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ $= \int \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos^2 x - \cos x \sin x + \sin^2 x)}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ $= \int (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - \cos x \sin x) dx$ $= \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) dx$ $= x - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{-\cos 2x}{2} \right) + c$ $= x + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} + c$
$3) \int \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \left( 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin x dx$ $= \frac{-\cos x}{2} + c$	$8) \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$ $= \int \frac{(1 - \sin x)^2}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx$ $= \int \frac{1 - 2 \sin x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$ $= \int \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$ $= \int (\sec^2 x - 2 \sec x \tan x + \tan^2 x) dx$ $= \int (\sec^2 x - 2 \sec x \tan x + (\sec^2 x - 1)) dx$ $= \tan x - 2 \sec x + \tan x - x + c$ $= 2 \tan x - 2 \sec x - x + c$
$4) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx$ $= \int \left( \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} \right) dx$ $= \int \left( \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} \right) dx$ $= \int (\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \sec^2 x) dx$ $= -\cot x - \tan x + c$	$9) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}} dx$ $= \int \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+1}}{(\sqrt{x})^2 - (\sqrt{x+1})^2} dx$ $= - \int (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+1}) dx$ $= - \left( \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + c$

$$\begin{aligned}
5) & \int \sqrt{1 + \sin x} \, dx \\
&= \int \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} \, dx \\
&= \int \sqrt{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \, dx \\
&= \int \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) \, dx \\
&= -\frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
10) & \int \frac{2 - \sin 2x}{1 - \cos 2x} \, dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{2 - 2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \sin^2 x}\right) \, dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{2}{2 \sin^2 x} - \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \sin^2 x}\right) \, dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right) \, dx \\
&= \int (\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \cot x) \, dx \\
&= -\cot x - \ln|\sin x| + c
\end{aligned}$$