

SECTION 5.7 EXTRA: INTEGRATION PALOOZA

Evaluate the following integrals. A correct answer requires organized, correct supporting work. Once all are completed, describe in words the strategy used or the type of integration problem it represents.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \int_1^8 \frac{x^{1/3} - (\pi x)^2}{x} dx &= \int_1^8 (x^{-2/3} - \pi^2 x) dx = \left[3x^{1/3} - \frac{\pi^2}{2} x^2 \right]_1^8 \\
 &= \left(3 \cdot 8^{1/3} - \frac{\pi^2}{2} 8^2 \right) - \left(3(1)^{1/3} - \frac{\pi^2}{2} 1^2 \right) = \left(6 - \pi^2 \cdot \frac{64}{2} \right) - \left(3 - \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right) \\
 &= 3 - \frac{63}{2} \pi^2
 \end{aligned}$$

type/strategy: simplify before integrating!

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \int \frac{5x}{\sqrt{3-6x^2}} dx &= -\frac{5}{12} \int u^{-1/2} du = -\frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{1} \cdot u^{1/2} + C = -\frac{5}{6} \sqrt{3-6x^2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

let $u = 3-6x^2$
 $du = -12x dx$
 $-\frac{1}{12} du = x dx$

type/strategy: Pick u inside the $\sqrt{\quad}$. Get exponent correct!

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \int \frac{5}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx &= 5 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(2x)^2}} = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{5}{2} \arcsin(u) + C \\
 &= \frac{5}{2} \arcsin(2x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

let $u = 2x$
 $du = 2 dx$
 $\frac{1}{2} du = dx$

strategy/type: arcsine

$$4. \int \left(8x + \frac{1}{e^{2x-9}} \right) dx = \int (8x + e^{9-2x}) dx = \int 8x dx + \int e^{9-2x} dx$$

$$= 4x^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{9-2x} + C$$

Strategy/type: • Get e^u in numerator
• Treat different terms differently

$$5. \int x^3 (1+x^2)^{0.1} dx = \int \underbrace{x^2}_{\text{yellow}} \underbrace{(1+x^2)^{0.1}}_{\text{green}} \underbrace{x dx}_{\text{pink}} = \frac{1}{2} \int (u-1) u^{0.1} du = \frac{1}{2} \int (u^{1.1} - u^{0.1}) du$$

let $u = 1+x^2$ ●

$du = 2x dx$

● $\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$

● $u-1 = x^2$ ←

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2.1} u^{2.1} - \frac{1}{1.1} u^{1.1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2} (1+x^2)^{2.1} - \frac{1}{1.1} (1+x^2)^{1.1} + C$$

strategy/type: sophisticated u-sub

$$6. \int \left(\frac{1}{2x} + \sec(3x) \tan(3x) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} x^{-1} dx + \int \sec(3x) \tan(3x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + \frac{1}{3} \sec(3x) + C$$

Strategy/type: - ln
- treat different parts differently
- guess-n-check.