

Exercise set 1.1.2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad & \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - 3 \right) dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int 3 dx \\ &= \ln x - 3x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad & \int (x^3 + x^{-3}) dx \\ &= \int x^3 dx + \int x^{-3} dx \\ &= \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} + \frac{x^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + C \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^{-2}}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \quad & \int \left( x^{-1} + \frac{1}{e^x} \right) dx \\ &= \int x^{-1} dx + \int \frac{1}{e^x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{x} + \int e^{-x} dx \\ &= \ln x - e^{-x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iv)} \quad & \int (\sin(-3x) + \cos(2x)) dx \\
 &= \int \sin(-3x) dx + \int \cos(2x) dx \\
 &= -\frac{\cos(-3x)}{-3} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \cos(-3x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(v)} \quad & \int (e^{-x} + \cos(3x-2)) dx \\
 &= \int e^{-x} dx + \int \cos(3x-2) dx \\
 &= -e^{-x} + \frac{\sin(3x-2)}{3} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(vi)} \quad & \int (3e^{3x+1} + \frac{1}{2x+3}) dx \\
 &= \int 3e^{3x+1} dx + \int \frac{1}{2x+3} dx \\
 &= 3 \cdot \frac{e^{3x+1}}{3} + \frac{\ln(2x+3)}{2} + C \\
 &= e^{3x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+3) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(vii)} \quad & \int \left( \frac{x^2+1}{x} \right) dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x^2}{x} dx + \int \frac{dx}{x} \\
 &= \int x dx + \int \frac{dx}{x} \\
 &= \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + \ln x + C \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(viii)} \quad & \int \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx \\
 &= \int \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx \\
 &= \int dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \\
 &= \int dx + \int x^{-1/2} dx \\
 &= x + \frac{x^{-1/2+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \\
 &= x + \frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} + C \\
 &= x + 2\sqrt{x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ix) \int (4x^3 + \frac{2}{x^2} - 1) dx \\
 &= \int 4x^3 dx + \int \frac{2}{x^2} dx - \int dx \\
 &= 4 \int x^3 dx + 2 \int x^{-2} dx - \int dx \\
 &= 4 \cdot \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} - x \\
 &= 4 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - x \\
 &= x^4 - \frac{2}{x} - x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x) \int (1 + \frac{3}{x} - 7 \sin 2x) dx \\
 &= \int dx + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x} - 7 \int \sin 2x dx \\
 &= x + 3 \ln x - 7 \frac{(-\cos 2x)}{2} + c \\
 &= x + 3 \ln x + \frac{7}{2} \cos 2x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (xi) \int (3e^{2x} + 3e^{-4x} + \sqrt[3]{x}) dx \\
 &= 3 \int e^{2x} dx + 3 \int e^{-4x} dx + \int x^{1/3} dx \\
 &= 3 \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + 3 \frac{(-e^{-4x})}{(-4)} + \frac{x^{1/3+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + c \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{3}{4} e^{-4x} + \frac{x^{4/3}}{4/3} + c \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{3}{4} e^{-4x} + \frac{3}{4} x^{4/3} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(xii)} \quad & \int (2 \cos 2x - \sin 3x) dx \\
 &= \int 2 \cos 2x dx - \int \sin 3x dx \\
 &= 2 \frac{\sin 2x}{2} - \frac{(-\cos 3x)}{3} + C \\
 &= \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(xiii)} \quad & \int 5^{y+1} dy \\
 &= \frac{5^{y+1}}{\ln(y+1)} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(xiv)} \quad & \int \left( \frac{4x^3 - 2x^4 + 15x^5}{x^2} \right) dx \\
 &= 4 \int \frac{x^3}{x^2} dx - 2 \int \frac{x^4}{x^2} dx + 15 \int \frac{x^5}{x^2} dx \\
 &= 4 \int x dx - 2 \int x^2 dx + 15 \int x^3 dx \\
 &= 4 \cdot \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + 2x + 15 \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} + C \\
 &= 4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + 15 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + C \\
 &= 2x^2 + 2x + \frac{15}{4} x^4 + C
 \end{aligned}$$