

CALCULUS

EARLY TRANSCENDENTAL FUNCTIONS

5th EDITION

ROBERT T. SMITH, ROLAND B. MINTON, ZIAD A. T. RAFHI

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Integration

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Differentiation} & & \\ f & \rightleftharpoons & f' \\ & & \text{Integration(Antiderivative)} \end{array}$$

Types of Integral

Indefinite Integral:

$$\int f(x) dx$$

Definite Integral:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Rules of Definite Integrals

$$1. \quad \int dx = x + c$$

$$2. \quad \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

Example $\int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + c$

3. $\int a f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$

Example $\int 4 x^3 dx = 4 \int x^3 dx$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{x^4}{4} \right) + c = x^4 + c$$

4. $\int (a f(x) \pm b g(x)) dx = a \int f(x) dx \pm b \int g(x) dx$

Example $\int (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx$

$$= \int x^2 dx - 2 \int x dx + 3 \int dx$$

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

5. $\int f'(f)^n dx = \frac{f^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$

Example $\int (x + 5)^3 dx = \frac{(x + 5)^4}{4} + c$

Example $\int x(x^2 + 5)^3 dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int 2x(x^2 + 5)^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2 + 5)^4}{4} + c = \frac{(x^2 + 5)^4}{8} + c$$

Example $\int \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 1)^4}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x} + 1)^4 dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x} + 1)^4 dx$$

$$= (2) \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 1)^5}{5} + c = \frac{2(\sqrt{x} + 1)^5}{5} + c$$

6. $\int ff' dx = \frac{f^2}{2} + c$

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

Example $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx$

$$= \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + c$$

7.

$$\int \frac{f'}{f} dx = \ln|f| + c$$

Example

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

Example

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 1| + c$$

8.

$$\int \frac{f'}{\sqrt{f}} dx = 2\sqrt{f} + c$$

Example

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} + c$$

Example

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + c = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + c$$

$$9. \quad \int \frac{f'}{(f)^n} dx = \int f'(f)^{-n} dx$$

$$= \frac{f^{-n+1}}{-n+1} + c$$

Example $\int \frac{1}{(x+2)^3} dx = \int (x+2)^{-3} dx$

$$= \frac{(x+2)^{-2}}{-2} + c$$

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

Exponential functions

1. $\int f' e^f dx = e^f + c$

Example $\int e^x dx = e^x + c$

Example $\int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2e^{2x} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + c$$

Example $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + c$$

2.

$$\int f' a^f dx = \frac{a^f}{\ln a} + c$$

Example

$$\int 3^x dx = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} + c$$

Example

$$\int 3^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2(3^{2x}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{3^{2x}}{\ln 3} + c = \frac{3^{2x}}{2 \ln 3} + c$$