

Onbepaalde integraal

www.karelappeltans.be

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1 Rekenregel

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a) \text{ met } F' = f$$

We moeten dus op zoek naar een primitieve functie $F(x)$ voor elke mogelijke functie $f(x)$. Deze zoektocht heet onbepaalde integralen oplossen. We noteren:

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + c$$

2 Basis integralen

Lijst met fundamentele (basis) integralen

$\int 0dx = c$	$\int \frac{1}{k+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \operatorname{Arctan}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{k}}\right) + c \quad (k > 0)$
$\int 1dx = x + c$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{k-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{Arcsin}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{k}}\right) + c \quad (k > 0)$
$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c \quad (n \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\})$	
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + c$	
$\int e^x dx = e^x + c$	
$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$	
$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$	
$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$	
$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + c$	
$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + c$	
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{Arcsin} x + c = -\operatorname{Arccos} x + c$	
$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{Arctan} x + c$	

Figure 1: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/RMwPMmq7>

3 Splitsing

3.1 Voorbeelden

Basisintegralen, integratie door splitsing

Voorbeeld 1: $\int \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 - 4}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^3}{x^2} + 5\frac{x^2}{x^2} - 4\frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x + 5 - 4x^{-2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 5x - \frac{4x^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{x^2}{2} + 5x + \frac{4}{x} + C$

Voorbeeld 2: $\int (1-x)\sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$
 $\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Voorbeeld 3: $\int 2 \cos x + 4e^x dx = 2 \sin x + 4e^x + C$

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Figure 2: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/RMwPMmq7>

3.2 Oefeningen

1. Los op:

1. $\int x^5 dx$
2. $\int x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx$
3. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$
4. $\int 5 dx$
5. $\int (x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 6) dx$
6. $\int (3\sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x}) dx$
7. $\int (\frac{e^x}{2} + x\sqrt{x}) dx$
8. $\int (\sqrt{x^3} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{2}) dx$
9. $\int (\frac{1}{3x} - \frac{3}{2x^2} + e^2 + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}) dx$
10. $\int \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2} dx$
11. $\int x^3 (2x + \frac{1}{x}) dx$
12. $\int \sqrt{x}(x^2 - 1) dx$
13. $\int x(2x + 1)^2 dx$

2. los op:

- (a) $\int \cot^2 x dx$
- (b) $\int \frac{5^x}{3^{x-1}} dx$

4 Substitutie

4.1 Voorbeelden

Integratie door substitutie: voorbeelden

Voorbeeld 1: $\int 2x \cdot e^{x^2} dx = \int 2xe^{x^2} dx = \int e^u du = e^u + c = e^{x^2} + c$
 \nearrow
 $u = x^2$
 $du = 2x dx$

Voorbeeld 2: $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int u du = \frac{u^2}{2} + c = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + c$
 \nearrow
 $u = \ln x$
 $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

Voorbeeld 3: $\int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+4x+5}} dx = \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+4x+5}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} du}{\sqrt[3]{u}} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-\frac{1}{3}} du = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{2}{3}} + c = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{(x^2+4x+5)^2} + c$
 \nearrow
 $u = x^2 + 4x + 5$
 $du = (2x+4) dx = 2(x+2) dx$
 $\frac{1}{2} du = (x+2) dx$

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Speciale substitutie

$$\int x\sqrt{x+3} dx$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{x+3} \Leftrightarrow u^2 - 3 = x \\ du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+3}} dx \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{x+3} du = dx \Leftrightarrow 2udu = dx \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int (u^2 - 3) \cdot u \cdot 2udu = \int 2u^4 - 6u^2 du = \frac{2}{5} u^5 - 2u^3 + C = \frac{2}{5} (\sqrt{x+3})^5 - 2(\sqrt{x+3})^3 + C$$

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

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{1-x} \Leftrightarrow x = 1 - u^2 \\ du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} dx \Leftrightarrow 2udu = dx \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int \frac{(1-u^2)^2}{x} 2udu = 2 \int 1 - 2u^2 + u^4 du = 2 \left(u - \frac{2}{3} u^3 + \frac{u^5}{5} \right) + C = 2\sqrt{1-x} - \frac{4}{3} (\sqrt{1-x})^3 + \frac{2(\sqrt{1-x})^5}{5} + C$$

Figure 3: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/vvmmej8>

4.2 grenzen aanpassen bij substitutie

grenzen aanpassen bij substitutie

$$\int_2^5 (-8x - 7)(-4x^2 - 7x + 1)^6 dx \quad u = -4x^2 - 7x + 1$$

$$du = (-8x - 7)dx$$

Als x=2 dan is u=-29.
Als x=5 dan is u=-134.

$$= \int_{-29}^{-134} u^6 du$$

$$= \left[\frac{u^7}{7} \right]_{-29}^{-134}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} [(-134)^7 - (-29)^7]$$

$$= \frac{-775753835605035}{7} = -110821976515005$$

nieuwe opgave

Toon de uitwerking

7/7

Figure 4: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/vvmmej8>

4.3 Oefeningen

1. Bereken volgende onbepaalde integralen

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. $\int e^{-4x} dx$ | 14. $\int_0^{15} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$ | 26. $\int 42 \cos x \sin x (\sin x + 1)^5 dx$ |
| 2. $\int_0^8 e^{-4x} dx$ | 15. $\int_0^3 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$ | 27. $\int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{x \ln \sqrt{x}} dx$ |
| 3. $\int (x^2 - 2)(x^2 - 6x)^{207} dx$ | 16. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + 1)} dx$ | 28. $\int \tan x dx$ |
| 4. $\int e^{\cos x} \sin x dx$ | 17. $\int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx$ | 29. $\int \sec x dx$ |
| 5. $\int_0^{\pi/2} e^{\cos x} \sin x dx$ | 18. $\int_0^1 x e^{-3x^2} dx$ | 30. $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1 - (x^2 - 1)^2}} dx$ |
| 6. $\int \frac{3x}{(x^2 + 1)^7} dx$ | 19. $\int \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ | 31. $\int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$ |
| 7. $\int \frac{12x^3}{3x^4 + 1} dx$ | 20. $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ | 32. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} dx$ |
| 8. $\int (-3x + 4) e^{-3x^2 + 8x} dx$ | 21. $\int \frac{x^3}{(x^2 + 2)^2} dx$ | 33. $\int_4^5 \frac{1}{4x \ln x [\ln(\ln x)]^3} dx$ |
| 9. $\int_0^2 (-3x + 4) e^{-3x^2 + 8x} dx$ | 22. $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 9} dx$ | 34. $\int_0^{\pi/3} \sin x (\cos x - \cos^2 x) dx$ |
| 10. $\int \frac{x+5}{x^2+1} dx$ | 23. $\int \frac{1}{a^2 x^2 + b^2} dx$ | 35. $\int \sin^2 x dx$ |
| 11. $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$ | 24. $\int \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ | 36. $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ |
| 12. $\int \cos x \sin^5 x dx$ | 25. $\int_0^{\pi/3} \sin 2x \sin x dx$ | 37. $2 \int_{-r}^r \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx$ |

2. Verklaar waarom de opp tussen x-as en de grafiek van de functie $f(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2}{2\sqrt{x}}$ in het interval $[4, 9]$ en deze tussen de x-as en de grafiek van de functie $f(x) = x^2$ in het interval $[1, 2]$ aan elkaar gelijk zijn.
3. Over een continue functie $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is gegeven dat $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 8$, $\int_1^2 f(x)dx = 2$ en $\int_2^4 f(x)dx = 4$. Dan is $\int_0^2 f(2x)dx =$

4.4 oplossingen

1. Oplossingen oefening 1

- 1.) $-\frac{1}{4}e^{-4x} + C$ 2.) $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-32}$ 3.) $\frac{1}{624}(x^3 - 6x)^{208} + C$ 4.) $-e^{\cos x} + C$ 5.) $e - 1$
- 6.) $-\frac{1}{4(x^2+1)^6} + C$ 7.) $\ln(3x^4+1) + C$ 8.) $\frac{1}{2}e^{-3x^2+8x} + C$ 9.) $\frac{1}{2}e^4 - \frac{1}{2}$
- 10.) $5 \tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C$ 11.) $\ln(e^x+1) + C$ 12.) $\frac{1}{6} \sin^6 x + C$ 13.) $\frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{3/2} - 2(x+1)^{1/2} + C$
- 14.) 36 15.) $\ln\left(e^3 + \frac{1}{e^3}\right) - \ln 2$ 16.) $2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$ 17.) $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\ln 2}{2}$ 18.) $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6e^3}$
- 19.) $\frac{4}{3}(1+\sqrt{x})\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} + C$ 20.) $-2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C$ 21.) $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2) + \frac{1}{x^2+2} + C$ 22.) $\frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3}x + C$
- 23.) $\frac{1}{ab} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{b}x\right) + C$ 24.) $\frac{1}{2}(\sin^{-1} x)^2 + C$ 25.) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ 26.) $6(\sin x+1)^7 - 7(\sin x+1)^6 + C$
- 27.) $2 \ln 2$ 28.) $\ln|\sec x| + C$ 29.) $\ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$ 30.) $\frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1}(x^3-1) + C$
- 31.) $\tan^{-1}(e^x) + C$ 32.) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + C$ 33.) $\frac{1}{8 \ln^2(\ln 4)} - \frac{1}{8 \ln^2(\ln 5)}$ 34.) $\frac{9}{64}$
- 35.) $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$ 36.) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 37.) πr^2

2. uitgewerkte voorbeelden



Figure 5: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/vvnmeyj8>

5 Partiële integratie

5.1 Voorbeelden

Voorbeeld 1: $\int x^2 e^{3x} dx$

$u = x^2$	$\searrow +$	$v' = e^{3x}$	\nearrow
$2x$		\downarrow	
2	$\searrow -$	$\frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$	\downarrow
0	$\searrow +$	$\frac{1}{9} e^{3x}$	\downarrow
		$\frac{1}{27} e^{3x}$	\downarrow

$= x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - 2x \cdot \frac{1}{9} e^{3x} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{27} e^{3x} + c$
 $= \frac{1}{27} e^{3x} (9x^2 - 6x + 2) + c$

Voorbeeld 2: $\int \ln x dx$

$u = \ln x$	$\searrow +$	$v' = 1$	\nearrow
$\frac{1}{x}$		\downarrow	
\int	\rightarrow	dx	

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

Voorbeeld 3: $\int \sin 2x \cdot e^{-x} dx$

$u' = \sin 2x$	$\searrow +$	$v' = e^{-x}$	\nearrow
$2 \cos 2x$		\downarrow	
$-4 \sin 2x$	$\searrow -$	$-e^{-x}$	\downarrow
\int	\rightarrow	$+e^{-x}$	\downarrow
		dx	

$= + \sin 2x \cdot (-e^{-x}) - 2 \cos 2x \cdot e^{-x} + \int -4 \sin 2x \cdot e^{-x} dx$
 $= -e^{-x}(\sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x) - 4 \int \sin 2x \cdot e^{-x} dx$
 $\Leftrightarrow 5 \int \sin 2x e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x}(\sin 2x + \cos 2x)$
 $\Leftrightarrow I = -\frac{1}{5} e^{-x}(\sin 2x + \cos 2x) + c$

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Figure 6: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/b4XpwQYH>

5.2 Oefeningen

1. Los op

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. $\int x e^{2x} dx$ | 7. $\int x \cos x dx$ | 13. $\int e^x \sin 2x dx$ |
| 2. $\int x e^{-3x} dx$ | 8. $\int x^2 \cos x dx$ | 14. $\int_0^{\pi/4} x \sin 2x dx$ |
| 3. $\int_0^{\ln 2} x e^{-3x} dx$ | 9. $\int x \ln x dx$ | 15. $\int \frac{x^3}{(x^2 + 2)^2} dx$ |
| 4. $\int \cos^{-1} x dx$ | 10. $\int x^5 \ln x dx$ | 16. $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^7} dx$ |
| 5. $\int x 2^x dx$ | 11. $\int x \sin 10x dx$ | 17. $\int e^{5x} \cos 3x dx$ |
| 6. $\int x^2 2^x dx$ | 12. $\int_1^9 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ | |

5.3 Oplossingen

1. Oplossingen oef 1

- 1.) $\frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + C$ 2.) $-\frac{1}{9}e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{3}xe^{-3x} + C$ 3.) $\frac{7}{72} - \frac{1}{24}\ln 2$ 4.) $x \cos^{-1} x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$
- 5.) $\frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \left(x - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \right) + C$ 6.) $\frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \left(x^2 - \frac{2x}{\ln 2} + \frac{2}{\ln^2 2} \right) + C$ 7.) $x \sin x + \cos x + C$
- 8.) $x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C$ 9.) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$ 10.) $\frac{1}{6}x^6 \ln x - \frac{1}{36}x^6 + C$
- 11.) $\frac{1}{100} \sin 10x - \frac{1}{10}x \cos 10x + C$ 12.) $6 \ln 9 - 8$ 13.) $\frac{1}{5}e^x \sin 2x - \frac{2}{5}e^x \cos 2x + C$ 14.) $\frac{1}{4}$
- 15.) $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 2) + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} + C$ 16.) $-\frac{1}{36x^6} - \frac{1}{6x^6} \ln x + C$ 17.) $\frac{5}{34}(\cos 3x)e^{5x} + \frac{3}{34}(\sin 3x)e^{5x} + C$

2. Uitgewerkte oefeningen

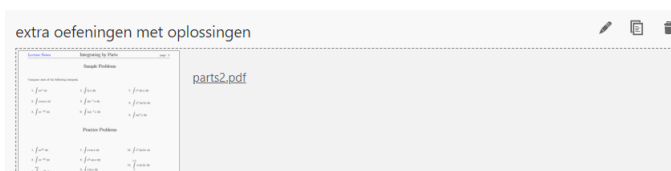


Figure 7: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/b4XpwQYH>

6 Partieelbreuken

6.1 Voorbeelden

$T(x) = x$

$N(x) = x^2 + 3x - 4$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 3x - 4} = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{x-1} + \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{x+4}$$

Berekening onbepaalde integraal:

$$\int f(x) dx =$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2 + 3x - 4} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{x-1} + \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{x+4} dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \ln(|x-1|) + \frac{4}{5} \ln(|x+4|) + c_2$$

Figure 8: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/j5JTq5y8>

6.2 Oefeningen

1. Bereken:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
1. \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x} dx & 7. \int \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - 10x - 4}{x^2 - 4} dx & 12. \int \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx \\
2. \int \frac{x - 5}{x^2 - 2x - 8} dx & 8. \int \frac{5x - 17}{x^2 - 6x + 9} dx & 13. \int \frac{x^2 + 2}{x(x^2 + 6)} dx \\
3. \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx & 9. \int \frac{2x^2 + 7x + 3}{x^2 + 1} dx & 14. \int \frac{-x + 6}{(x + 3)^2} dx \\
4. \int \frac{x - 1}{x^2 - 4} dx & 10. \int \frac{2x^2 - x + 20}{(x - 2)(x^2 + 9)} dx & 15. \int \frac{2x - 3}{x^2 + 9} dx \\
5. \int \frac{x - 1}{x^2 + 4} dx & 11. \int \frac{x^4}{x^4 - 16} dx & 16. \int \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^3 - x} dx \\
6. \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2x - 3} dx & &
\end{array}$$

6.3 Oplossingen

1. Oplossingen oef 1

$$\begin{array}{lll}
1.) \frac{1}{3} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 3| + C & 2.) \frac{7}{6} \ln|x + 2| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x - 4| + C & 3.) \frac{1}{2a} \ln|x - a| - \frac{1}{2a} \ln|x + a| + C \\
4.) \frac{1}{4} \ln|x - 2| + \frac{3}{4} \ln|x + 2| + C & 5.) \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 4) - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}x + C & \\
6.) x + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x - 1| - \frac{9}{4} \ln|x + 3| + C & 7.) x^2 - x - 3 \ln|x - 2| + \ln|x + 2| + C & \\
8.) 5 \ln|x - 3| + \frac{2}{x - 3} + C & 9.) 2x + \frac{7}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + \tan^{-1} x + C & \\
10.) 2 \ln|x - 2| - \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{3} + C & 11.) x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x - 2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x + 2| - \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + C & \\
12.) \tan^{-1} x + \ln(x^2 + 1) + C & 13.) \frac{1}{3} \ln|x^3 + 6x| + C & 14.) -\ln|x + 3| - \frac{9}{x + 3} + C \\
15.) \ln(x^2 + 9) - \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{3} + C & 16.) \ln|x| + \ln|x - 1| - \ln|x + 1| + C &
\end{array}$$

2. Uitgewerkte oefeningen

oefeningen partieelbreuken

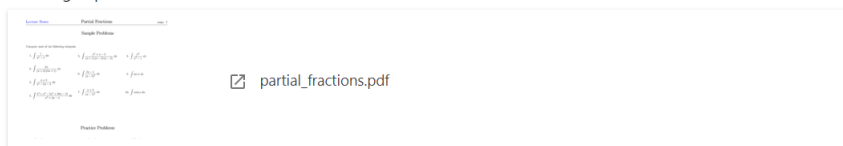


Figure 9: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/j5JTq5y8>

7 Alle technieken door elkaar

Alle integralen kan je stap voor stap laten berekenen via <https://www.integral-calculator.com/>

1-80 ■ Evaluate the integral.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. $\int \frac{2x+5}{x-3} dx$ | 2. $\int e^{x+e^x} dx$ | 41. $\int_{-1}^1 x^5 \cosh x dx$ | 42. $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\sin x \cos x} dx$ |
| 3. $\int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx$ | 4. $\int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$ | 43. $\int_{-3}^3 x^3 + x^2 - 2x dx$ | 44. $\int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^5 \theta d\theta$ |
| 5. $\int_0^{1/2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ | 6. $\int_1^2 x^3 \ln x dx$ | 45. $\int \cot x \ln(\sin x) dx$ | 46. $\int \frac{1+e^x}{1-e^x} dx$ |
| 7. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{x+2} dx$ | 8. $\int \frac{x}{(x+2)^2} dx$ | 47. $\int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} dx$ | 48. $\int \frac{dx}{4-5\sin x}$ |
| 9. $\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$ | 10. $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\ln x}}{x \ln x} dx$ | 49. $\int x \sqrt[3]{x+c} dx$ | 50. $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$ |
| 11. $\int_0^1 (1+\sqrt{x})^8 dx$ | 12. $\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^3 x \sec^4 x dx$ | 51. $\int \frac{1}{x+4+4\sqrt{x+1}} dx$ | 52. $\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3-x^2} dx$ |
| 13. $\int \frac{x}{x^2-2x+2} dx$ | 14. $\int x \sin^{-1} x dx$ | 53. $\int (x^2+4x-3) \sin 2x dx$ | 54. $\int \sin x \cos(\cos x) dx$ |
| 15. $\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} dx$ | 16. $\int \frac{x}{x^2+3x+2} dx$ | 55. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{16-x^4}} dx$ | 56. $\int \frac{x^3}{(x+1)^{10}} dx$ |
| 17. $\int x^2 \cosh x dx$ | 18. $\int \frac{x^3+x+1}{x^4+2x^2+4x} dx$ | 57. $\int \cot^3 2x \csc^3 2x dx$ | 58. $\int (x+\sin x)^2 dx$ |
| 19. $\int \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx$ | 20. $\int \cos \sqrt{x} dx$ | 59. $\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{1+x^2} dx$ | 60. $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^4+1)}$ |
| 21. $\int_0^1 \cos \pi x \tan \pi x dx$ | 22. $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx$ | 61. $\int t^3 e^{-2t} dt$ | 62. $\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt[3]{t}} dt$ |
| 23. $\int e^{3x} \cos 5x dx$ | 24. $\int \cos 3x \cos 5x dx$ | 63. $\int \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x dx$ | 64. $\int_1^3 \ln(x/2) dx$ |
| 25. $\int \frac{dx}{x^3+x^2+x+1}$ | 26. $\int x^2 \ln(1+x) dx$ | 65. $\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx$ | 66. $\int \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$ |
| 27. $\int x^5 e^{-x^3} dx$ | 28. $\int \tan^2 4x dx$ | 67. $\int \frac{x+a}{x^2+a^2} dx$ | 68. $\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2} dx$ |
| 29. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9x^2+12x-5}} dx$ | 30. $\int x^2 \tan^{-1} x dx$ | 69. $\int \frac{x^4}{x^{10}+16} dx$ | 70. $\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+x+2} dx$ |
| 31. $\int \sqrt[3]{x}(1-\sqrt{x}) dx$ | 32. $\int \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}}$ | 71. $\int x \sec x \tan x dx$ | 72. $\int \frac{x}{x^4-a^4} dx$ |
| 33. $\int \frac{x}{x^4+2x^2+10} dx$ | 34. $\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$ | 73. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{x}} dx$ | 74. $\int \frac{1}{1+2e^x-e^{-x}} dx$ |
| 35. $\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx$ | 36. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}} dx$ | 75. $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ | 76. $\int \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} dx$ |
| 37. $\int \frac{x}{1-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ | 38. $\int \frac{1+\cos x}{\sin x} dx$ | 77. $\int \frac{1}{e^{3x}-e^x} dx$ | 78. $\int \frac{1+\cos^2 x}{1-\cos^2 x} dx$ |
| 39. $\int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x}-1} dx$ | 40. $\int \frac{1}{x^3-8} dx$ | 79. $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2x-25}}$ | 80. $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{9-\cos^2 x}} dx$ |

Compute the following integrals

$$(1) \int \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{(4+x^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$(3) \int \sin(\sqrt{1+x}) dx$$

$$(4) \int \arctan(x) dx$$

$$(5) \int \cos^4 x dx$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{4 - \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$(7) \int \frac{\ln(1 + \ln x)}{x} dx$$

$$(8) \int x^2 \arctan x dx$$

$$(9) \int_{-1}^2 \frac{dx}{(4+2x+x^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$(10) \int x \sin(x^2) e^{x^2} dx$$

$$(11) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+25}}$$

$$(12) \int \frac{2+x}{\sqrt[3]{x+2}+x} dx$$

$$(13) \int \frac{3x^2}{x^2+x-2} dx$$

$$(14) \int \frac{\cos \sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

$$(15) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2x}}$$

$$(16) \int \frac{x^2+3x-3}{(x+1)(x^2+6x+10)} dx$$

$$(17) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(18) \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

$$(19) \int x^2 \ln x dx$$

$$(20) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(21) \int \tan^4 \theta d\theta$$

$$(22) \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+4x+13} dx$$

$$(23) \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x + 5 \sin x + 6} dx$$

$$(24) \int \frac{e^{x/2}}{1+e^x} dx$$

$$(25) \int \frac{2x^2+5x+10}{x^3+2x^2+10x} dx$$

$$(26) \int (x-2)\sqrt{9-x^2} dx$$

$$(27) \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} \frac{\arcsin(\ln x)}{x} dx$$

$$(28) \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx$$

$$(29) \int (\ln x)^2 dx$$

$$(31) \int \frac{x^2}{x^6 - 1} dx$$

$$(32) \int \sin^5 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$(34) \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$(36) \int \frac{dx}{(4 - x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$(38) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{x^3} dx$$

$$(40) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 4}}$$

$$(42) \int \frac{dx}{x(1 - x)^2}$$

$$(44) \int (2x + 3) \ln x dx$$

$$(46) \int \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)} dx$$

$$(48) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx$$

$$(30) \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}} dx$$

(Hint: Try a substitution first.)

$$(33) \int \frac{1 + e^x}{1 - e^x} dx$$

$$(35) \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$(37) \int_2^3 \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2} dx$$

$$(39) \int \frac{x - 1}{x^3 + x} dx$$

$$(41) \int \sin(\sqrt{x}) dx$$

$$(43) \int \frac{(x - 5)(\sqrt{x - 1} + 3)}{\sqrt{x - 1} + 2} dx$$

$$(45) \int \frac{\sqrt{9 + x^2}}{x^2} dx$$

$$(47) \int_0^1 (e^x + 1)^{20} e^x dx$$

$$(49) \int \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 3} dx$$

Warning: Many of these integrals can be done several different ways. If you choose a different method than I did, your answer may look quite different from the answer given here. The two different-looking answers may simply differ by a constant or perhaps they can be seen to be the same through the clever use of identities. If you believe that your answer is correct, but it does not match the one given here, consult your instructor! If you find errors, please let me know (jmjohnso@math.princeton.edu).

$$(1) \cos^2 x - \frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + \ln |\sec x| + C$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{16} \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} - \frac{1}{48} \cdot \frac{x^3}{(\sqrt{4+x^2})^3} + C$$

$$(3) -2\sqrt{1+x} \cos \sqrt{1+x} + 2 \sin \sqrt{1+x} + C$$

$$(4) x \arctan x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$

$$(5) \frac{3x}{8} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \frac{\sin 4x}{32} + C \text{ or, equivalently, } \frac{3x}{8} + \frac{\cos^3 x \sin x}{4} + \frac{3}{8} \cos x \sin x + C$$

$$(6) \frac{1}{4} \ln 3$$

$$(7) \ln(1 + \ln x) + (\ln x) \ln(1 + \ln x) - \ln x + C$$

$$(8) \frac{x^3 \arctan x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{\ln \sqrt{1+x^2}}{3} + C$$

$$(9) \frac{1}{8\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(10) \frac{e^{x^2}}{4} (\sin x^2 - \cos x^2) + C$$

$$(11) \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + 25}| + C$$

$$(12) u^3 - 3u + \frac{3}{4} \ln |u - 1| + \frac{21}{8} \ln |u^2 + u + 2| + \frac{39}{4\sqrt{7}} \arctan \left(\frac{2u + 1}{\sqrt{7}} \right) + C \text{ where } u = \sqrt[3]{x + 2}$$

$$(13) 3x - 4 \ln |x + 2| + \ln |x - 1| + C$$

$$(14) 3\sqrt[3]{x} \sin \sqrt[3]{x} + 3 \cos \sqrt[3]{x} + C$$

$$(15) \text{ Assume that } x > 0 \text{ for simplicity. In that case, the answer is } \ln |x + 1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x}| + C$$

$$(16) \ln(x^2 + 6x + 10) + \arctan(x + 3) - \ln |x + 1| + C$$

$$(17) -\ln \left| \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C \text{ (if we use } -\ln |\csc \theta + \cot \theta| \text{ as our antiderivative for } \csc \theta \text{.) Alternatively, we might use } \ln |\csc \theta - \cot \theta| \text{ as an antiderivative for } \csc \theta \text{ and this would give } \ln \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C \text{ instead.}$$

$$(18) \frac{1}{2}(x^2 e^{x^2} - e^{x^2}) + C.$$

$$(19) \frac{x^3 \ln x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

$$(20) \frac{(\sqrt{1-x^2})^3}{3} - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$(21) \frac{\tan^3 \theta}{3} - \tan \theta + \theta + C$$

$$(22) \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 13} - \frac{\arctan((x+2)/3)}{3} + C$$

$$(23) \ln(9/8)$$

$$(24) 2 \arctan(e^{x/2}) + C$$

$$(25) \ln|x| + \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 10} + \frac{2}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{3}\right) + C$$

$$(26) -\frac{(\sqrt{9-x^2})^3}{3} - 9 \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - x\sqrt{9-x^2} + C$$

$$(27) \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1$$

$$(28) 1 - \frac{2}{e}$$

$$(29) x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + C$$

$$(30) -2\sqrt{1 + \cos x} + C$$

$$(31) \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3 + 1} \right| + C$$

$$(32) \frac{2}{5} \cos^5 x - \frac{\cos^7 x}{7} - \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$(33) x - 2 \ln |1 - e^x| + C$$

$$(34) \frac{e}{2}(\sin 1 - \cos 1) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(35) 2\sqrt{x}e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$(36) \frac{x}{4\sqrt{4-x^2}} + C$$

$$(37) \sqrt{e} - \sqrt[3]{e}$$

$$(38) \frac{\operatorname{arcsec}(x/2)}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{2x^2} + C$$

$$(39) -\ln|x| + \ln\sqrt{x^2+1} + \arctan x + C$$

$$(40) -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{x} + C$$

$$(41) -2\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} + 2 \sin \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$(42) \ln|x| - \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + C$$

$$(43) \frac{(\sqrt{x-1})^4}{2} + \frac{2(\sqrt{x-1})^3}{3} - 6(\sqrt{x-1})^2 + C$$

which can be simplified to $\frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^{3/2} - 6(x-1) + C$

or, simplifying further, $\frac{x^2}{2} - 7x + \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^{3/2} + C$.

$$(44) (x^2 + 3x) \ln x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x + C$$

$$(45) -\frac{\sqrt{9+x^2}}{x} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{9+x^2}}{3} + \frac{x}{3} \right| + C$$

$$(46) \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + C$$

$$(47) \frac{(1+e)^{21}}{21} - \frac{2^{21}}{21}$$

$$(48) x - 2 \ln(x^2 + 4x + 5) + 3 \arctan(x + 2) + C$$

$$(49) \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 3) + C$$