

6.14 Selecting Techniques for Antidifferentiation

Calculus

Solutions

Practice

Find the indefinite integral.

1. $\int (3 \csc x \cot x - 1) dx$

$$-3 \csc x - x + C$$

2. $\int 3x(\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$

$$\int 3x^{3/2} - 3x^3 dx$$

$$\frac{3x^{5/2}}{5/2} - \frac{3x^4}{4} + C$$

$$\frac{6}{5} x^{5/2} - \frac{3}{4} x^4 + C$$

3. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 - 10x - 24}} dx$

$$-(x^2 + 10x + 25) - 24 + 25$$

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

$$\sin^{-1}(x+5) + C$$

4. $\int 2^x dx$

$$\frac{1}{\ln 2} 2^x + C$$

5. $\int \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} dx$
 $(x^2-4x+4)+5-4$

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

$$\tan^{-1}(x-2) + C$$

6. $\int (5 - \sec^2 x) dx$

$$5x - \tan x + C$$

7. $\int \sqrt{x} (x - \frac{3}{x}) dx$

$$\int x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{3x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$\frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

8. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}} dx$

$u=3x$
 $\frac{du}{3} = dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1}(3x) + C$$

9. $\int \sec(5x) \tan(5x) dx$

$u=5x$
 $\frac{du}{5} = dx$

$$\frac{1}{5} \int \sec u \tan u du$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \sec(5x) + C$$

10. $\int \frac{4x^2}{x-2} dx$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \times \ 8 \ 16 \\ \hline 4 \ 8 \ 16 \end{array}$$

$$\int 4x + 8 + \frac{16}{x-2} dx$$

$$2x^2 + 8x + 16 \ln|x-2| + C$$

11. $\int (\frac{8}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + e^x) dx$

$$8 \ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + e^x + C$$

12. $\int \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$

$u = \cos x$
 $du = -\sin x dx$
 $\frac{du}{-\sin x} = dx$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{-\sin x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du$$

$$-\tan^{-1}(\cos x) + C \text{ or } \cot^{-1}(\cos x) + C$$

13. $\int \frac{10x^2-24x+12}{5x-2} dx$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 4 + \frac{4}{5x-2} \\ \times \ 10x^2 - 24x + 12 \\ \hline -(10x^2 - 4x) \\ \hline -20x + 12 \\ -(-20x + 8) \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$\int 2x - 4 + \frac{4}{5x-2} dx$$

$$x^2 - 4x + \frac{4}{5} \ln|5x-2| + C$$

Evaluate the definite integral.

14. $\int_1^4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - x^2\right) dx$

$$2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^4$$

$$\left[2\sqrt{4} - \frac{4^3}{3}\right] - \left[2 - \frac{1}{3}\right]$$

$$\left[4 - \frac{64}{3}\right] - \left[\frac{5}{3}\right]$$

$$4 - \frac{69}{3}$$

$$\boxed{-19}$$

15. $\int_1^2 \left(3x^2 - \frac{4}{x^2} + 1\right) dx$

$$x^3 + \frac{4}{x} + x \Big|_1^2$$

$$\left[8 + 2 + 2\right] - \left[1 + 4 + 1\right]$$

$$12 - 6$$

$$\boxed{6}$$

16. $\int_0^\pi (\sin x - 1) dx$

$$-\cos x - x \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$\left[-(-1) - \pi\right] - \left[-(1) - 0\right]$$

$$1 - \pi + 1$$

$$\boxed{2 - \pi}$$

17. $\int_4^{16} -\sqrt{x} dx$

$$-\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_4^{16}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} \left[4^3 - 2^3\right]$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} [56]$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{112}{3}}$$

18. $\int_1^2 e^{1-x} dx$

$$u = 1-x$$

$$du = -dx$$

$$-du = dx$$

$$\int_0^{-1} e^u (-du)$$

$$-\left[e^u\right]_0^{-1}$$

$$-\left[\frac{1}{e} - 1\right]$$

$$\boxed{1 - \frac{1}{e}}$$

19. $\int_0^1 \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{2x} = dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$2\sqrt{u} \Big|_1^2$$

$$\boxed{2\sqrt{2} - 2}$$

20. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \tan(2x) \sec^2(2x) dx$

$$u = \tan(2x)$$

$$du = 2 \sec^2(2x) dx$$

$$\frac{du}{2 \sec^2(2x)} = dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{u^2}{2}\right]_0^1$$

$$\frac{1}{4} [1 - 0] =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

6.14 Selecting Techniques for Antidifferentiation

21. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx =$

$$2 \tan^{-1}(x) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$2 \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$2 \left[\frac{2\pi}{4} \right]$$

(A) $-\pi$

(B) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

(C) 0

(D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(E) π

22. $\int x\sqrt{3x} dx =$

$$x = \sqrt{x^2}$$

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

$$\sqrt{3} \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \sqrt{3} \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

(A) $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$

(B) $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$

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

(D) $2\sqrt{3x} + C$

(E) $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$