

Section 8.1 Basic Integration Rules**Basic Integration Rules ( $a > 0$ )**

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|---|---|
| 1. $\int kf(u) du = k \int f(u) du$                                   | 2. $\int [f(u) \pm g(u)] du = \int f(u) du \pm \int g(u) du$                                  |
| 3. $\int du = u + C$  | 4. $\int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$                                   |
| 5. $\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln u  + C$                                   | 6. $\int e^u du = e^u + C$  |
| 7. $\int a^u du = \left(\frac{1}{\ln a}\right)a^u + C$                | 8. $\int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$   |
| 9. $\int \cos u du = \sin u + C$                                      | 10. $\int \tan u du = -\ln \cos u  + C$   |
| 11. $\int \cot u du = \ln \sin u  + C$                                | 12. $\int \sec u du = \ln \sec u + \tan u  + C$   |
| 13. $\int \csc u du = -\ln \csc u + \cot u  + C$                      | 14. $\int \sec^2 u du = \tan u + C$   |
| 15. $\int \csc^2 u du = -\cot u + C$                                  | 16. $\int \sec u \tan u du = \sec u + C$  |
| 17. $\int \csc u \cot u du = -\csc u + C$                             | 18. $\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + C$                              |
| 19. $\int \frac{du}{a^2 + u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} + C$ | 20. $\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{ u }{a} + C$ |

**Procedures for Fitting Integrands to Basic Rules**Technique

Expand (numerator).

Separate numerator.

Complete the square.

Divide improper rational function.

Add and subtract terms in numerator.

Use trigonometric identities.

Multiply and divide by Pythagorean conjugate.

Example

$$(1 + e^x)^2 = 1 + 2e^x + e^{2x}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+\sin x} &= \left(\frac{1}{1+\sin x}\right)\left(\frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin x}\right) = \frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

Ex.1 Integrate:  $\int \frac{2x}{x-4} dx$

Ex.2 Evaluate:  $\int \sec(3x)\tan(3x) dx$

Ex.3 Evaluate:  $\int \csc^2(x)e^{\cot(x)} dx$

Ex.4 Evaluate:  $\int \frac{5}{3e^x - 2} dx$

Ex.5 Integrate:  $\int \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)-1} d\theta$

Ex.6 Evaluate:  $\int \frac{2}{3(\sec(x)-1)} dx$

Ex.7 Integrate:  $\int \frac{1}{(x-1)\sqrt{4x^2-8x+3}} dx$

Ex.8 Evaluate:  $\int_1^e \frac{1-\ln(x)}{x} dx$