

SET 2 - Solutions

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad u &= x^2 + 2x + 3 \\ du &= (2x + 2)dx \\ dx &= \frac{du}{2x+2} \\ \int e^u du &= e^u + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{e^{x^2+2x+3} + c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad u &= x^3 + 3x \\ du &= (3x^2 + 3)dx \\ dx &= \frac{du}{3(x^2+1)} \\ \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{u} du &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \ln|x^3+3x| + c \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad u &= x^2 + 5x \\ du &= (2x + 5)dx \\ \int u^7 du &= \boxed{\frac{(x^2+5x)^8}{8} + c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \int (3-x)^{10} dx$$

minisub

$$\boxed{-\frac{(3-x)^{11}}{11} + c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \quad \frac{1}{7} \int u^{1/2} du \\ \frac{1}{7} (7x+9)^{3/2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + c \\ \boxed{\frac{2}{21} (7x+9)^{3/2} + c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{6} \quad u &= 1+x^4 \\ du &= 4x^3 dx \\ dx &= \frac{du}{4x^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4} \int u^{-1/3} du &= \frac{1}{4} u^{2/3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} + c \\ &= \boxed{\frac{3}{8} (1+x^4)^{2/3} + c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{5} e^{(5x+2)} + c}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \boxed{\frac{4}{3} \sin(3x) + c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{9} \quad u &= \ln x \\ du &= \frac{dx}{x} \\ dx &= x du \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sin(u) du = \boxed{-\cos(\ln x) + c}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad 3 \int \frac{x+2}{x^2+4x-3} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \boxed{\frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2+4x-3| + C}$$

$$u = x^2 + 4x$$

$$du = (2x+4)dx$$

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

$$\textcircled{11} \quad u = x^2 + 1$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \int 3^u du = \frac{1}{2} 3^u \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 3} + C$$

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

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \int \frac{3}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{3}{u} du = \boxed{3 \ln |\ln x| + C}$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$dx = x du$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad u = \sin(5x)$$

$$du = 5 \cos(5x) dx$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{5 \cos(5x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \int e^{-u} du = \boxed{-\frac{1}{5} e^{-(\sin(5x))} + C}$$

$$\textcircled{14} \quad \int x \sin(x^2) dx$$

$$u = x^2$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(u) du = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2} \cos(x^2) + C}$$