

More on Antidifferentiation and Substitution

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (x^2 + 4x + 4)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx \\ &= \int [(x+2)^2]^{\frac{2}{3}} dx \quad u = x+2 \quad \int (u^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} du \\ &= \int (x+2)^{\frac{4}{3}} dx \quad du = dx \\ &= \frac{3}{7} (x+2)^{\frac{7}{3}} + C \quad = \int u^{\frac{4}{3}} du \\ &= \frac{3}{7} \sqrt[3]{(x+2)^7} + C \quad = \frac{3}{7} u^{\frac{7}{3}} + C \end{aligned}$$

Rational function

$$\frac{\text{poly}}{\text{poly}}$$

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

~~$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x+3}$$~~

$^o N \geq ^o D \rightarrow$ divide D into N

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^2 + 5x - 3}{x-2} dx \\ &= \int \left(x+7 + \frac{11}{x-2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 7x + 11 \ln|x-2| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$\underline{2} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 & 5 & -3 \\ & 2 & 14 \\ \hline & 7 & 11 \end{array}$

$$\int \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\sin x \, dx$$

$$-du = \sin x \, dx$$

$$= - \int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$= -\ln|u| + C = \ln|u^{-1}| + C$$

$$= \ln|\sec x| + C$$

$$\int \tan u \, du = \ln|\sec u| + C$$

$$\int \cot x \, dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \, dx$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x \, dx$$

$$\left\{ \cot u \, du = \ln |\sin u| + C \right.$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$= \ln |u| + C$$

$$= \ln |\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \int \frac{\sec x (\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} \, dx$$

$$u = \sec x + \tan x$$

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

$$= \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \sec u \, du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C.$$

$$\int \csc u \, du = \ln|\csc u - \cot u| + C$$

$$\int e^x \tan e^x dx$$

$$u = e^x$$

$$du = e^x dx$$

$$= \int \tan u du$$

$$= \ln |\sec u| + C$$

$$= \ln |\sec e^x| + C.$$

$$\int \sec u \, du = \ln |\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

$$\int \sec(ax+b) \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sec(ax+b) + \tan(ax+b)| + C$$

$$\int \tan(3x-2) \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln |\sec(3x-2)| + C$$