

AP Calculus AB

Basic Integration

$$1) f(x) = 4x^3$$

$$\int 4x^3 dx = x^4 + C$$

$$2) f(x) = \sin(2x)$$

$$\int \sin(2x) dx$$

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

$$3) \int 9 \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\boxed{9 \tan x + C}$$

$$4) f(y) = \frac{-12}{y^3}$$

$$\int -12y^{-3} dy$$

$$\boxed{6y^{-2} + C}$$

$$5) f(x) = 2e^x$$

$$\int 2e^x dx$$

$$\boxed{2e^x + C}$$

$$6) \int (7x^{20} - 2x^5) dx$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{3} x^{21} - \frac{1}{3} x^6 + C}$$

$$7) \int (9x^{-1/2} + 9x^{1/2}) dx$$

$$\frac{9x^{1/2}}{1/2} + \frac{9x^{3/2}}{3/2} + C$$

$$\boxed{18x^{1/2} + 6x^{3/2} + C}$$

$$8) \int (4t^{-2} + 5t^6) dt$$

$$\boxed{-4t^{-1} + \frac{5}{7} t^7 + C}$$

$$9) \int (3x+2)^2 dx$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{9} (3x+2)^3 + C}$$

check:

$$3(3x+2)^2 \cdot 3$$

$$10) \int (4x^{1/3} + 3x^{-1/3} + 9) dx$$

$$\frac{4x^{4/3}}{4/3} + \frac{3x^{2/3}}{2/3} + 9x + C$$

$$\boxed{3x^{4/3} + \frac{9}{2} x^{2/3} + 9x + C}$$

$$11) \int \frac{4x^5 + 10x^3}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int (4x^5 + 10x^3) x^{-2} dx$$

$$\int (4x^3 + 10x) dx$$

$$\boxed{x^4 + 5x^2 + C}$$

$$12) \int (\sin 3y + \cos 7y) dy$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3y + \frac{1}{7} \sin 7y + C}$$

$$13) \int (-2 \sec x \tan x - 5 \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$\boxed{-2 \sec x - 5 \tan x + C}$$

$$14) \int (e^{2x} + 7x^{1/2}) dx$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{14}{3} x^{3/2} + C}$$

$$15) \int \frac{6+u}{u} du$$

$$\int (6+u) \cdot u^{-1} du$$

$$\int (6u^{-1} + 1) du$$

$$\boxed{6 \ln|u| + u + C}$$

$$16) \int \frac{16t^8 + 6}{t} dt$$

$$\int (16t^8 + 6) \cdot t^{-1} dt$$

$$\int (16t^7 + 6t^{-1}) dt$$

$$\boxed{\frac{8}{3} t^6 + 6 \ln|t| + C}$$

$$17) g(x) = \begin{cases} (x+4)^2, & x \leq -3 \\ 2x+7, & -3 < x < 4 \\ (5-x)^2, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{I. } g(-3) = 1 \quad \text{continuity}$$

$$\text{II. } \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} g(x) &= 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} g(x) &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} g(x) = 1$$

$$\text{III. } g(-3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} g(x)$$

$$\text{Diff} \quad \left. \frac{d}{dx} [(x+4)^2] \right|_{x=-3} = 2(x+4) \Big|_{x=-3} = 2$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} (2x+7) \right|_{x=-3} = 2$$

$$\text{I. } g(4) = 1$$

$$\text{II. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} g(x) = 15 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} g(x) = 1$$

$g(x)$ is not cont @ $x=4$
which means $g(x)$ is not
diff @ $x=4$.