

# § 8.1: Using Basic Integration Formulas

1.  $\int k dx = kx + C$  (any number  $k$ )
2.  $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$  ( $n \neq -1$ )
3.  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$
4.  $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
5.  $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} + C$  ( $a > 0, a \neq 1$ )
6.  $\int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$
7.  $\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) + C$
8.  $\int \sec^2(x) dx = \tan(x) + C$
9.  $\int \csc^2(x) dx = -\cot(x) + C$
10.  $\int \sec(x) \tan(x) dx = \sec(x) + C$
11.  $\int \csc(x) \cot(x) dx = -\csc(x) + C$
12.  $\int \tan(x) dx = \ln|\sec(x)| + C$
13.  $\int \cot(x) dx = \ln|\sin(x)| + C$
14.  $\int \sec(x) dx = \ln|\sec(x) + \tan(x)| + C$
15.  $\int \csc(x) dx = -\ln|\csc(x) + \cot(x)| + C$
16.  $\int \sinh(x) dx = \cosh(x) + C$
17.  $\int \cosh(x) dx = \sinh(x) + C$
18.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$  ( $a > 0$ )
19.  $\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$  ( $a > 0$ )
20.  $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1}\left|\frac{x}{a}\right| + C$  ( $a > 0$ )
21.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$  ( $a > 0$ )
22.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$  ( $x > a > 0$ )

**Example 1 (Substitution):** Evaluate the integral

$$\int_3^5 \frac{2x - 3}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 1}} dx.$$

**Example 2 (Complete the Square):** Find

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

**Example 3 (Trig Identities):** Calculate

$$\int \cos(x) \sin(2x) + \sin(x) \cos(2x) dx.$$

**Example 4 (Trig Identities):** Find

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1 - \sin(x)} dx.$$

**Example 5 (Clever Substitution)** Evaluate

$$\int \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{x})^3} dx.$$

**Example 6 (Properties of Trig Integrals)** Evaluate the integral

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \cos(x) dx.$$

**Example 7 (Simplify the integrand if possible)** Evaluate the integral

$$\int \frac{3x^2 - 7x}{3x + 2} dx.$$