

The Weekly Rigor

No. 52

“A mathematician is a machine for turning coffee into theorems.”

June 20, 2015

51 Problems in Calculating Integrals Using U -Substitution with Solutions (Part 3)

PROBLEMS

Type 1

1. $\int (x + 1)^4 dx$

2. $\int (x - 50)^6 dx$

3. $\int \sqrt{x + 1} dx$

4. $\int \sqrt[6]{x - 50} dx$

5. $\int \frac{1}{(x + 2)^3} dx$

6. $\int \frac{1}{(x - 21)^5} dx$

7. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + 2}} dx$

8. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x - 21}} dx$

9. $\int \frac{1}{x + 3} dx$

10. $\int \frac{1}{x - 3} dx$

11. $\int \cos(x + \pi) dx$

12. $\int \sin(x - 5) dx$

13. $\int e^{x+3} dx$

14. $\int e^{31+x} dx$

Type 2

15. $\int (3x + 1)^4 dx$

16. $\int (\frac{1}{2}x - 50)^6 dx$

17. $\int \sqrt{3x + 1} dx$

18. $\int \sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{2}x - 50} dx$

19. $\int \frac{1}{(3x + 2)^3} dx$

20. $\int \frac{1}{(\frac{3}{4}x - 21)^5} dx$

21. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x + 2}} dx$

22. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{\frac{3}{7}x - 21}} dx$

23. $\int \frac{1}{2x + 3} dx$

24. $\int \frac{1}{\frac{2}{5}x - 3} dx$

25. $\int \cos(4x) dx$

26. $\int \sec^2(\frac{1}{3}x) dx$

27. $\int e^{2x + 3} dx$

Type 3

28. $\int (3x^2 + 1)^4 x \, dx$

29. $\int (\frac{1}{2}x^3 - 50)^6 x^2 \, dx$

30. $\int x^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}x^3 - 50} \, dx$

31. $\int \frac{x}{(3x^2 + 2)^3} \, dx$

32. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 2}} \, dx$

33. $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[5]{\frac{3}{7}x^3 - 21}} \, dx$

34. $\int \frac{x}{2x^2 + 3} \, dx$

35. $\int \frac{x^2}{\frac{2}{5}x^3 - 3} \, dx$

36. $\int x \cos(3x^2) \, dx$

37. $\int x^2 \sin(\frac{2}{3}x^3 - 5) \, dx$

38. $\int \frac{x-2}{(x^2-4x+3)^3} \, dx$

39. $\int e^{x^2} x \, dx$

40. $\int (x^3 + 3x)^2 (x^2 + 1) \, dx$

41. $\int \sin(x) \cos(x) \, dx$

42. $\int \cot(x) \, dx$

Type 4

43. $\int (x + 3)(x - 1)^4 \, dx$

44. $\int x^5 \sqrt[5]{1 + x^2} \, dx$

45. $\int x \sqrt{x - 1} \, dx$

46. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+2x}} \, dx$

47. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt[4]{x+2}} \, dx$

48. $\int \frac{x+4}{2x+5} \, dx$

49. $\int \frac{x^2+4}{x+2} \, dx$

50. $\int (x^3 + 1)^4 x^5 \, dx$

51. $\int \frac{(3+\ln(x))^2(2-\ln(x))}{x} \, dx$

“Only he who never plays, never loses.”