

What name did you receive at birth? Key

AP Calculus AB: 6.1 Indefinite Integration (Boost & Divide)

1.  $\int 7 dx$

$7x + C$

2.  $\int 8x^3 + 3x^2 - 9 dx$

$\frac{8x^4}{4} + \frac{3x^3}{3} - 9x + C$   
 $2x^4 + x^3 - 9x + C$

3.  $\int \frac{2}{3}x^4 - \frac{5}{2}x^6 - 8 dx$

$\frac{2x^5}{15} - \frac{5x^7}{14} - 8x + C$

4.  $\int \frac{4}{7x^2} dx = \int \frac{4x^{-2}}{7} dx$

$\frac{4x^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{4}{-7x} + C$

5.  $\int 3\sqrt{x} + 5\sqrt[4]{x^3} - 2 dx$

$\frac{3x^{3/2}}{3/2} + \frac{5x^{7/4}}{7/4} - 2x + C$   
 $2x^{3/2} + \frac{20}{7}x^{7/4} - 2x + C$

6.  $\int \frac{2}{8}\sqrt[3]{x^5} dx$

$\frac{2x^{8/3}}{8} = \frac{6x^{8/3}}{64} + C = \frac{3x^{8/3}}{32} + C$

7.  $\int \frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{6x^{-4}}{5} dx$

$\frac{3x^3}{15} + \frac{6x^{-3}}{-15} + C$   
 $\frac{x^3}{5} - \frac{2}{3x^3} + C$

8.  $\int \frac{3}{2x^4} - \frac{5}{3x^2} + 4 dx$

$\frac{3x^{-3}}{-6} - \frac{5x^{-1}}{-3} + 4x + C$   
 $-\frac{1}{2x^3} + \frac{5}{3x} + 4x + C$

9.  $\int (3x - 5)^2 dx$

$(3x-5)(3x-5)$   
 $9x^2 - 15x - 15x + 25$   
 $\int 9x^2 - 30x + 25 dx$   
 $\frac{9x^3}{3} - \frac{30x^2}{2} + 25x + C$   
 $3x^3 - 15x^2 + 25x + C$

10.  $\int \frac{4x^4 - 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 6}{x^2} dx$

$\int 4x^2 - 2x - 5 + \frac{6}{x^2} dx$   
 $\frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^2}{2} - 5x + \frac{6x^{-1}}{-1} + C$   
 $\frac{4x^3}{3} - x^2 - 5x - \frac{6}{x} + C$

11.  $\int \frac{(2x-7)^2}{x^4} dx$

$\frac{4x^2 - 28x + 49}{x^4}$   
 $\frac{4x^2}{x^4} - \frac{28x}{x^4} + \frac{49}{x^4}$   
 $\int \frac{4}{x^2} - \frac{28}{x^3} + \frac{49}{x^4} dx$   
 $\frac{4x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{28x^{-2}}{-2} + \frac{49x^{-3}}{-3} + C$   
 $-\frac{4}{x} + \frac{14}{x^2} - \frac{49}{3x^3} + C$

12.  $\int \frac{(x+3)^2}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^2 + 6x + 9}{x^{1/2}}$

$= \int x^{3/2} + 6x^{1/2} + \frac{9}{x^{1/2}} dx$   
 $\frac{x^{5/2}}{5/2} + \frac{6x^{3/2}}{3/2} + \frac{9x^{1/2}}{1/2} + C$   
 $\frac{2x^{5/2}}{5} + 4x^{3/2} + 18\sqrt{x} + C$

Flashback

Find the value of a and b that the function of f(x) both continuous and differentiable at the point where the rule for the function changes.

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x < 3 \\ ax + b, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$

cont  
 $x^2 = ax + b$   
 $(3)^2 = a(3) + b$   
 $9 = 3a + b$   
 $b = 9 - 3a$

diff  
 $2x = a$   
 $a = 2(3) = 6$

$a = 6$

$b = 9 - 3(6)$   
 $b = 9 - 18 = -9$   
 $b = -9$