

# Indefinite Integrals

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The symbol  $F(x)$  is also used, sometimes in conjunction with the above notation:

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The interpretation is that  $F' = f$ , that is, we write

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) \quad \text{if and only if} \quad F'(x) = f(x)$$

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We should be able to do this for any of the entries in the table.

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Then

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{\ln a} e^{\ln a \cdot x} + C \right) = \frac{1}{\ln a} \ln a \cdot e^{\ln a \cdot x} = a^x$$

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# Question 1

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Find the most general indefinite integral:

$$\int (\sin x + \sinh x) dx$$

1.  $\cos x + \cosh x + C$
2.  $-\cos x + \cosh x + C$
3.  $\cos x - \cosh x + C$
4.  $-\cos x - \cosh x + C$
5.  $\cos x + \sinh x + C$
6. **None of the choices given**

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2.  $-\cos x + \cosh x + C$

# Question 2

---

Find the most general indefinite integral:

$$\int (1 + \tan^2 x) dx$$

- |                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. $\sec^2 x + C$      | 4. $\tan^2 x + C$                   |
| 2. $\sec x \tan x + C$ | 5. $x + \tan^2 x + C$               |
| 3. $\tan x + C$        | 6. <b>None of the choices given</b> |

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| 2. $\sec x \tan x + C$ | 5. $x + \tan^2 x + C$        |
| 3. $\tan x + C$        | 6. None of the choices given |

3.  $\tan x + C$  (rewrite the integrand as  $\sec^2 x dx$ )

# Question 3

---

Find the most general indefinite integral:

$$\int x^n dx$$

1.  $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n} + C$

4.  $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$

2.  $\frac{x^{n-1}}{n-1} + C$

5.  $\frac{x^{n-1}}{n+1} + C$

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4  $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$

# The Net Change Theorem

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If  $f$  represents the rate of change of some quantity,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

represents the **net change** of that quantity.

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Suppose the concentration  $[C]$  of a reactant has a time rate of change of

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Then

$F(t) = -e^{-t}$  is an antiderivative of  $e^{-t}$

The net change from  $t = 0$  to  $t = 2$  is

$$\int_0^2 e^{-t} dt = -e^{-2} - (-e^{-0}) = 1 - e^{-2} = 0.864$$

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$$s(t) = 3t + 4 \left( \frac{t^2}{2} \right) = 3t + 2t^2 \quad \text{is an antiderivative of} \quad 3 + 4t$$

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$$v(t) = 3 + 4t \text{ ft/sec}$$

Then

$$s(t) = 3t + 4 \left( \frac{t^2}{2} \right) = 3t + 2t^2 \quad \text{is an antiderivative of } 3 + 4t$$

The net change in position from  $t = 0$  to  $t = 4$  is

$$\int_0^4 (3 + 4t) dt = (3 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 4^2) - (3 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0^2) = 44\text{ft}$$

# Question 4

---

An object is released at a height of  $3000\text{ ft}$  and falls with a constant acceleration of  $32\text{ ft}/\text{sec}^2$ .

What is the net change in the velocity  $v$  of the object during the first 3 seconds?

1.  $\int_0^3 32t\,dt$

4.  $\int_0^3 32t^2\,dt$

2.  $\int_1^3 32\,dt$

5.  $\int_0^3 16t^2\,dt$

3.  $\int_0^3 32\,dt$

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5.  $\int_0^3 16t^2\,dt$

3.  $\int_0^3 32\,dt$

6. None of the choices given

3. The net change is  $\int_0^3 32\,dt = 32(3) - 32(0) = 96$