

Section 14.5

Techniques of Integration

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MATHS 104: Mathematics for Business II

Motivation

Example

Find $\int 3^x dx$

Solution: Since this is not a basic integral, we are looking for a good substitution. We are looking for an inner function with almost the derivative is somewhere in the integral. Let

$$u = 3^x$$

$$du = 3^x \ln 3 dx \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{3^x \ln 3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int 3^x dx &= \int u \frac{du}{3^x \ln 3} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int u \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int 1 du \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 3} u + C = \frac{1}{\ln 3} 3^x + C\end{aligned}$$

Integral of the exponential function

Theorem

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{1}{a} a^x + C$$

Proof: Since this is not a basic integral, we are looking for a good substitution. We are looking for an inner function with almost the derivative is somewhere in the integral. Let

$$u = a^x$$

$$du = a^x \ln a dx \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{a^x \ln a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int a^x dx &= \int u \frac{du}{a^x \ln a} \\&= \frac{1}{\ln a} \int u \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{\ln a} \int 1 du \\&= \frac{1}{\ln a} u + C = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + C\end{aligned}$$

Elementary integration formula

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int k \, dx = kx + C.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int x^n \, dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C \quad n \neq -1.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int x^{-1} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \ln x + C \quad x > 0.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \int e^x \, dx = e^x + C.$$

$$\int e^{kx} \, dx = \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} + C.$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \int a^x \, dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + C.$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \int kf(x) \, dx = k \int f(x) \, dx .$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \int (f(x) + g(x)) \, dx = \int f(x) \, dx + \int g(x) \, dx .$$

Example

Find $\int x 2^{4-x^2} dx$

Solution: Since this is not a basic integral, we are looking for a good substitution. We are looking for an inner function with almost the derivative is somewhere in the integral. Let

$$u = 4 - x^2$$

$$du = -2x dx \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x 2^{4-x^2} dx &= \int x 2^u \frac{du}{-2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{-2} \int 2^u du \\ &= \frac{1}{-2 \ln 2} 2^u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{-2 \ln 2} 2^{4-x^2} + C\end{aligned}$$

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