

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \quad \int \frac{1}{ax \pm b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax \pm b| + C$$

Find  $\int \frac{5}{x} dx$

$$\int \frac{5}{x} dx = \int 5 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 5 \int \frac{1}{x} dx = 5(\ln|x|) + C$$

Find  $\int \frac{1}{x+12} dx$ .

Hint:  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$        $\int \frac{1}{ax \pm b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax \pm b| + C$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+12} dx = \ln|x+12| + C$$

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

Hint:  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$        $\int \frac{1}{ax \pm b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax \pm b| + C$

$$\int \frac{1}{7x+2} dx = \frac{1}{7} \ln|7x+2| + C$$

$$\text{Find } \int \frac{9x}{x^2 - 15} dx = 9 \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 15} \cdot x dx.$$

$$\text{Hint: } \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \quad \int \frac{1}{ax \pm b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax \pm b| + C$$

$$\text{Let } u = x^2 - 15$$

$$\text{a) } \frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$\text{b) } du = 2x dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} du = x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \int \frac{9x}{x^2 - 15} dx &= 9 \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 15} \cdot x dx = 9 \int \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{9}{2} \ln|u| + C = \frac{9}{2} \ln|x^2 - 15| + C \end{aligned}$$

Find  $\int \frac{12x^2 - 1}{4x^3 - x} dx = \int \frac{1}{4x^3 - x} (12x^2 - 1) dx.$

Hint: Let  $u = 4x^3 - x$

Hint:  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$        $\int \frac{1}{ax \pm b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax \pm b| + C$

a)  $\frac{du}{dx} = 12x^2 - 1$

b)  $du = (12x^2 - 1) dx$

c)  $\int \frac{12x^2 - 1}{4x^3 - x} dx = \int \frac{1}{4x^3 - x} (12x^2 - 1) dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du$   
 $= \ln|u| + C = \ln|4x^3 - x| + C$

Find  $\int \frac{x^2 - 2}{x} dx$ .

Hint:  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$        $\int \frac{1}{ax \pm b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax \pm b| + C$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 - 2}{x} dx &= \int \left( \frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx = \int \left( x - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \int (x) dx - \int \left( 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \int (x) dx - 2 \int \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - 2 \ln|x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Find } \int \frac{4x^3 + 4x + 5}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5x} (4x^3 + 4x + 5) dx$$

$$\text{Hint: Let } u = x^4 + 2x^2 + 5x$$

$$\text{Hint: } \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \quad \int \frac{1}{ax \pm b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax \pm b| + C$$

$$\text{a) } \frac{du}{dx} = 4x^3 + 4x + 5$$

$$\text{b) } du = (4x^3 + 4x + 5) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \int \frac{4x^3 + 4x + 5}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5x} (4x^3 + 4x + 5) dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C = \ln|x^4 + 2x^2 + 5x| + C \end{aligned}$$

Find  $\int \frac{4x^2 - 3x + 12}{x + 3} dx$ .

Hint:  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$       $\int \frac{1}{ax \pm b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax \pm b| + C$

a) Divide  $\frac{4x^2 - 3x + 12}{x + 3}$ :

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x - 15 \\ x + 3 \overline{) 4x^2 - 3x + 12} \\ \underline{4x^2 + 12x} \phantom{+ 12} \\ -15x + 12 \\ \underline{-15x - 45} \\ 57 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Hence, } \frac{4x^2 - 3x + 12}{x + 3} &= 4x - 15 + \frac{57}{x + 3} \\ \int \frac{4x^2 - 3x + 12}{x + 3} dx &= \int \left( 4x - 15 + \frac{57}{x + 3} \right) dx \\ &= \int (4x) dx - \int (15) dx + 57 \int \left( \frac{1}{x + 3} \right) dx \\ &= 4 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) - 15x + 57 \ln|x + 3| + C \\ &= 2x^2 - 15x + 57 \ln|x + 3| + C\end{aligned}$$

Find  $\int \tan\left(\frac{4x}{3}\right) dx$

Hint: Let  $u = \frac{4x}{3} = \frac{4}{3}x$

a)  $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{4}{3}$

b)  $du = \frac{4}{3} dx \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} du = \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{3}{4} dx \right) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} du = dx$

c)  $\int \tan\left(\frac{4x}{3}\right) dx = \int \tan(u) \cdot \frac{3}{4} du = \frac{3}{4} \int \tan(u) du$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left[ -\ln|\cos(u)| \right] + C = -\frac{3}{4} \left[ \ln \left| \cos\left(\frac{4x}{3}\right) \right| \right] + C$$

$$\text{Find } \int (\sin 3x - 11) dx = \int (\sin 3x) dx - \int (11) dx.$$

$$\text{For } \int (\sin 3x) dx, \text{ let } u = 3x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = 3dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{3} du = dx$$

$$\int (\sin 3x) dx = \int (\sin u) \cdot \frac{1}{3} du = \frac{1}{3} [-\cos u] + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} [\cos(3x)] + C$$

$$\int (\sin 3x - 11) dx = \int (\sin 3x) dx - \int (11) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} [\cos(3x)] - 11x + C$$