

## Antidifferentiation

For each problem, find  $f(x)$ .

1.  $f'(x) = x^2$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2$$
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x^2 = x^2$$

2.  $f'(x) = -\sin x$

$$f(x) = \cos x + 7$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$$

3.  $f'(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 5$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + x^3 + 5x - 42$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 5$$
$$= x^3 + 3x^2 + 5$$

## Rules for Integrating (Antideriving)

①  $\int 0 dx = C$  (constant)

②  $\int k dx = kx + C$

Example:  $\int 3 dx$

$$= 3x + C$$

Example:  $\int \pi dx$

$$= \pi x + C$$

③  $\int kf(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx$

④  $\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$

⑤ Power Formulas

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

Example:  $\int (x^5 + x^4 + 3x) dx$

$$= \int x^5 dx + \int x^4 dx + \int 3x dx$$
$$= \int x^5 dx + \int x^4 dx + 3 \int x dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{6}x^6 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{6}x^6 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + C$$

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

← need absolute value, can't ln neg. #s.

Think backwards:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

Example:  $\int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int x^{-2} dx$$

$$= \ln|x| + \frac{1}{-1} x^{-1} + C$$

$$= \ln|x| - x^{-1} + C$$

→ or  $\ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} + C$

⑥ Exponential Formulas

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

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

• Example:  $\int(3e^x + 3^x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3\int e^x dx + \int 3^x dx \\ &= 3e^x + \frac{1}{\ln 3} \cdot 3^x + C \\ &\text{or } 3e^x + \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} + C \end{aligned}$$

⑦ Trig Formulas

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

• Example:  $\int(\cos x - \sin x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \cos x dx - \int \sin x dx \\ &= \sin x - (-\cos x) + C \\ &= \sin x + \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$