

## 7.1: Basic Techniques

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### Basic Integration Formulas-Need to Know by Heart

$$1) \int k dx = \dots$$

$$2) \int x^m dx = \dots$$

$$(m \neq -1) \quad 3) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \dots$$

$$4) \int \cos(x) dx = \dots$$

$$5) \int \sin(x) dx = \dots$$

$$6) \int \sec^2(x) dx = \dots$$

$$7) \int \sec(x) \tan(x) dx = \dots$$

$$8) \int e^x dx = \dots$$

$$9) \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \dots$$

$$10) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \dots$$

**Remark1:** Combine these rules with the chain rule. Examples:

$$\int e^{2x} dx = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{1}{4+9x^2} dx = \dots$$

**Remark2:** Remember algebraic tricks such as: completing the square, splitting up fractions, long division of polynomials, conjugation, in addition to subtle substitutions Examples:

$$\int \frac{2-3x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} dx = \dots$$

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

$$\int \frac{dt}{\sec(t)-1} = \dots$$