

Integration: Natural Log

Let u be a differentiable function of x .

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

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| \cdot \frac{dx}{du} + C$$

Examples:

a. $\int \frac{1}{3x+2} dx$

$u = 3x + 2$
 $du = 3 dx$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \ln|u| + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{3} \ln|3x+2| + C}$$

b. $\int \frac{2x}{(x+1)^2} dx$

$u = x + 1$
 $du = dx$

$x = u - 1$

$$2 \int \frac{u-1}{u^2} du$$

$$2 \int \frac{u}{u^2} - \frac{1}{u^2} du$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{u} - u^{-2} du$$

$$2 \left[\ln|u| + \frac{1}{u} + C \right]$$

$$\boxed{2 \left[\ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{x+1} \right] + C}$$

$$c. \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\ln|u| + C$$

$$\boxed{\ln|\ln x| + C}$$

$$d. \int \frac{x(x-2)}{(x-1)^3} dx$$

$$\int \frac{(u+1)(u-1)}{u^3} du$$

$$\int \frac{u^2 - 1}{u^3} du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} - u^{-3} du$$

$$\ln|u| + \frac{1}{2u^2} + C$$

$$\boxed{\ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2(x-1)^2} + C}$$

$$u = x - 1$$

$$du = dx$$

↓
 $x = u + 1$

$$e. \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} \cdot 2(u-1) du$$

$$2 \int \frac{u-1}{u} du$$

$$2 \int 1 - \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$2 [u - \ln|u|] + C = 2u - 2 \ln|u| + C$$

$$= 2(1+\sqrt{x}) - 2 \ln|1+\sqrt{x}| + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} - 2 \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C$$

Multiple Choice

$$u = 1 + \sqrt{x}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} dx$$

$$2 du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$2 du = \frac{1}{u-1} dx$$

$$2(u-1) du = dx$$

$$\sqrt{x} = u-1$$

Integration with Trig

We have previously discussed the integrals of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ because they follow directly from differentiation. The integrals of the other trig functions are not so obvious.

Example:

a. $\int \tan x \, dx$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\sin x \, dx$$

$$- \int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$- \ln |u| + C$$

$$\boxed{- \ln |\cos x| + C}$$

b. $\int \sec x \, dx$

$$\int \sec x \cdot \left(\frac{\sec x + \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} \right) \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} \, dx$$

$$u = \sec x + \tan x$$

$$du = (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$\ln |u| + C$$

$$\boxed{\ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C}$$

$$\int \sin u \, du = -\cos u + C$$

$$\int \cos u \, du = \sin u + C$$

$$\int \tan u \, du = -\ln|\cos u| + C$$

$$\int \cot u \, du = \ln|\sin u| + C$$

$$\int \sec u \, du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

$$\int \csc u \, du = -\ln|\csc u + \cot u| + C$$