

Evaluate the integrals to the point where you are confident you could evaluate them completely.

$$1. \int \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} dx$$

$$3. \int_1^4 \sqrt{y} \ln y dy$$

$$5. \int \frac{t}{t^4 + 2} dt$$

$$7. \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^{\arctan y}}{1 + y^2} dy$$

$$9. \int_2^4 \frac{x+2}{x^2 + 3x - 4} dx$$

$$23. \int_0^1 (1 + \sqrt{x})^8 dx$$

$$25. \int_0^1 \frac{1 + 12t}{1 + 3t} dt$$

$$27. \int \frac{dx}{1 + e^x}$$

$$29. \int \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) dx$$

$$31. \int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx$$

$$33. \int \sqrt{3 - 2x - x^2} dx$$

$$35. \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$37. \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^3 \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$39. \int \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta}{\sec^2 \theta - \sec \theta} d\theta$$

$$41. \int \theta \tan^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$43. \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1 + x^3} dx$$

$$45. \int x^5 e^{-x^3} dx$$

$$47. \int x^3 (x-1)^{-4} dx$$

$$49. \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{4x+1}} dx$$

$$51. \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{4x^2+1}} dx$$

$$53. \int x^2 \sinh mx dx$$

$$55. \int \frac{dx}{x + x\sqrt{x}}$$

$$57. \int x^3 \sqrt{x+c} dx$$

$$2. \int_0^1 (3x+1)^{1/2} dx$$

$$4. \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$6. \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(2x+1)^3} dx$$

$$8. \int t \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$10. \int \frac{\cos(1/x)}{x^3} dx$$

$$24. \int (1 + \tan x)^2 \sec x dx$$

$$26. \int_0^1 \frac{3x^2 + 1}{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

$$28. \int \sin \sqrt{at} dt$$

$$30. \int_{-1}^2 |e^x - 1| dx$$

$$32. \int_1^3 \frac{e^{3/x}}{x^2} dx$$

$$34. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{1 + 4 \cot x}{4 - \cot x} dx$$

$$36. \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx$$

$$38. \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sin \theta \cot \theta}{\sec \theta} d\theta$$

$$40. \int_0^\pi \sin 6x \cos 3x dx$$

$$42. \int \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x^2} dx$$

$$44. \int \sqrt{1 + e^x} dx$$

$$46. \int \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x^2} dx$$

$$48. \int_0^1 x \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$11. \int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx$$

$$13. \int \sin^5 t \cos^4 t dt$$

$$15. \int x \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$17. \int_0^\pi t \cos^2 t dt$$

$$19. \int e^{x+\epsilon^x} dx$$

$$21. \int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$59. \int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 16}$$

$$61. \int \frac{d\theta}{1 + \cos \theta}$$

$$63. \int \sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$65. \int \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos^4 x} dx$$

$$67. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$69. \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2} dx$$

$$71. \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1 + e^x} dx$$

$$73. \int \frac{x + \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$75. \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x - x}$$

$$77. \int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$$

$$79. \int x \sin^2 x \cos x dx$$

$$81. \int \sqrt{1 - \sin x} dx$$

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

$$14. \int \ln(1 + x^2) dx$$

$$16. \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$18. \int_1^4 \frac{e^{\sqrt{t}}}{\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$20. \int e^2 dx$$

$$22. \int \frac{\ln x}{x\sqrt{1 + (\ln x)^2}} dx$$

$$60. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}$$

$$62. \int \frac{d\theta}{1 + \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$64. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{x} + 1}} dx$$

$$66. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\sin x \cos x} dx$$

$$68. \int \frac{x^2}{x^6 + 3x^3 + 2} dx$$

$$70. \int \frac{1}{1 + 2e^x - e^{-x}} dx$$

$$72. \int \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} dx$$

$$74. \int \frac{4^x + 10^x}{2^x} dx$$

$$76. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$$

$$78. \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} dx$$

$$80. \int \frac{\sec x \cos 2x}{\sin x + \sec x} dx$$

$$82. \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$$

83. The functions $y = e^{x^2}$ and $y = x^2 e^{x^2}$ don't have elementary antiderivatives, but $y = (2x^2 + 1)e^{x^2}$ does. Evaluate $\int (2x^2 + 1)e^{x^2} dx$.

84. We know that $F(x) = \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$ is a continuous function by FTC1, though it is not an elementary function. The functions

$$\int \frac{e^x}{x} dx \quad \text{and} \quad \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx$$

are not elementary either, but they can be expressed in terms of F . Evaluate the following integrals in terms of F .

$$(a) \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx$$

$$(b) \int_1^3 \frac{1}{\ln x} dx$$