

# Solving Integrals

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1. Find the integral with respect to  $x$  of  $y(x) = 2x - 5$ . ANSWER: We're looking for the function  $f(x)$  whose derivative is  $f'(x) = 2x - 5$ . Now, within an arbitrary constant, the integral of a sum of terms is the sum of the integrals of those terms:  $\int [a(x) + b(x)] dx = \int a(x) dx + \int b(x) dx$ . In this case  $a(x) = 2x$  and  $b(x) = -5$ . A constant like  $-5$  is the derivative of that constant times  $x$ , and  $x$  itself is the derivative of  $\frac{1}{2}x^2$ , so  $\int [2x - 5] dx = x^2 - 5x + \text{const.}$ .

2. Find the integral with respect to  $x$  of  $y(x) = x^3 + x^2$ . ANSWER:  $\frac{d}{dx}x^4 = 4x^3$  and  $\frac{d}{dx}x^3 = 3x^2$ , so  $\int [x^3 + x^2] dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \text{const.}$ .

3. Find the integral with respect to  $x$  of  $y(x) = -3/x$ . ANSWER: The integral of a constant times a function of  $x$  is the constant times the integral of the function. (In simpler language, "You can just pull constants outside the integral!")  $\int (-3/x) dx = -3 \int (1/x) dx$  and we know that  $\ln(x)$  is the integral of  $1/x$ , so  $\int (-3/x) dx = -3 \ln(x) + \text{const.}$ .

4. Find the integral with respect to  $x$  of  $y(x) = e^x$ . ANSWER: The exponential function is defined by its property of being its own derivative — and therefore also its own integral:  $\int e^x dx = e^x + \text{const.}$ .

5. Find the integral with respect to  $x$  of  $y(x) = e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x)$ . ANSWER:  $\frac{d}{dx}e^{ix} = ie^{ix}$ , so  $\int e^{ix} dx = \frac{e^{ix}}{i} + \text{const.}$ <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Now, since  $1/i = -i$  and  $e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x)$ , we can also write  $\int e^{ix} dx = -i \cos(x) + \sin(x) + \text{const.}$ . By the same token, note that  $\frac{d}{dx} [\cos(x) + i \sin(x)] = i \cos(x) - \sin(x)$ , and since the real and imaginary parts can be differentiated independently, we have also found the derivatives of the trigonometric functions  $\frac{d}{dx} \cos(x) = -\sin(x)$  and  $\frac{d}{dx} \sin(x) = \cos(x)$ . These are quite useful to know!