

1. **Warm up:** Answer the following True / False questions.

- (a) The integral of an odd function is always zero.  
 (b) A rational function can have  $e$  or  $\ln$  appearing in it.  
 (c) The expression  $\frac{4x^2 + 3x - \frac{2}{3x} + 1}{3x - \frac{7x+2}{x^2}}$  is a rational function.

2. Let  $a \neq b$  be fixed real numbers. Prove the general formula

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{1}{a-b} \ln \left( \frac{x-a}{x-b} \right) + C.$$

3. Evaluate the following integrals.

(a)  $\int \frac{9-x^2}{x-3} dx$

(c)  $\int \frac{3x^2-2}{x-4} dx$

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

(d)  $\int \frac{7x}{x^3-4x^2+4x} dx$

4. Evaluate the following slightly more complicated integrals.

(a)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-7x+10}$

(c)  $\int \frac{5x-1}{x^2-2x-5} dx$

(b)  $\int \frac{3x+6}{x^2(x-1)(x-3)} dx$

(d)  $\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+5} dx$

5. Evaluate the following integrals, which are:

(a) Type 1 and Type 2 integrals, for  $A, B, a, b \in \mathbf{R}$  and  $n \in \mathbf{N}_{>1}$

i.  $\int \frac{A}{ax+b} dx$

ii.  $\int \frac{A+B}{(ax+b)^2} dx$

iii.  $\int \frac{(A+B)^2}{(ax+b)^n} dx$

(b) Type 3 and mixed type

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

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

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

(c) Type 4 and mixed type

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

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