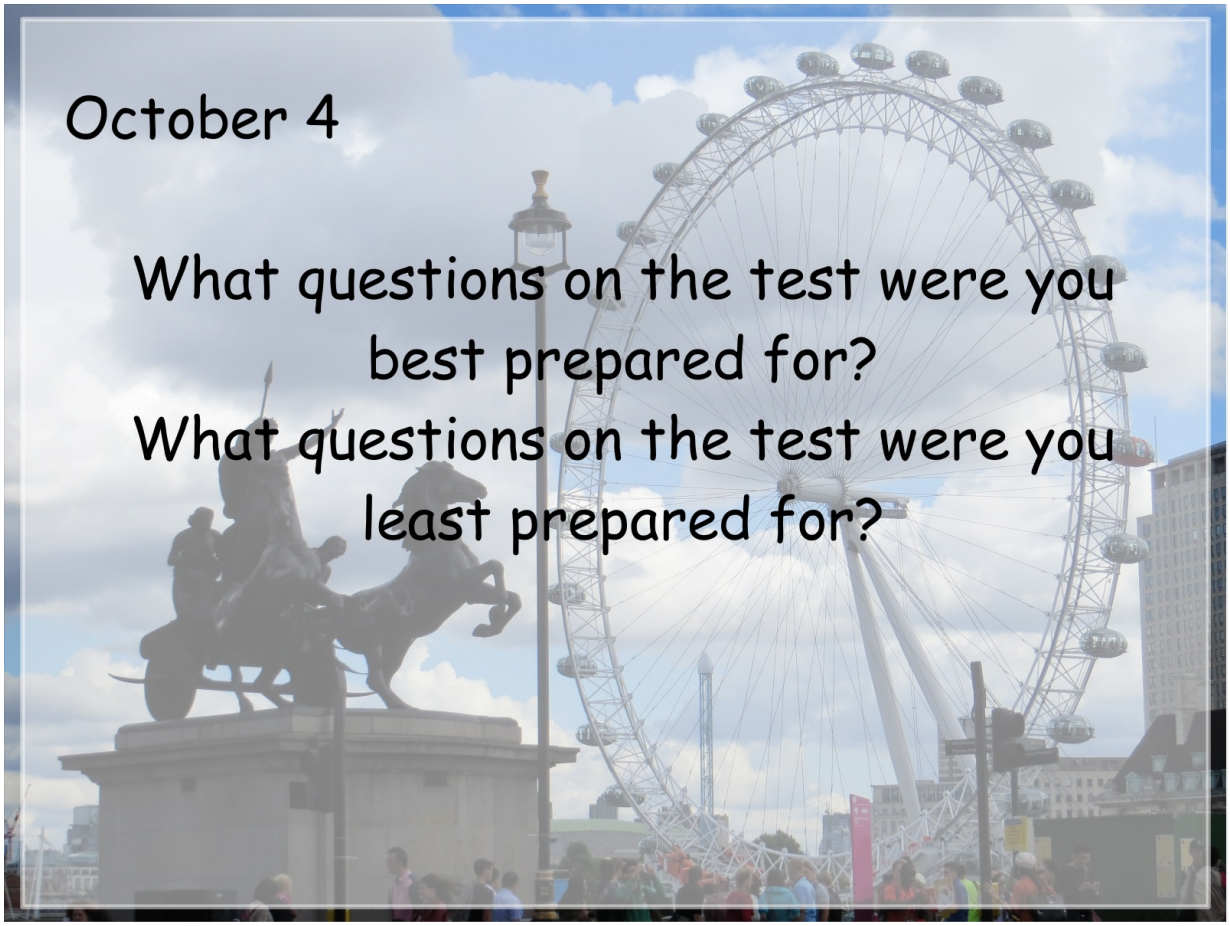
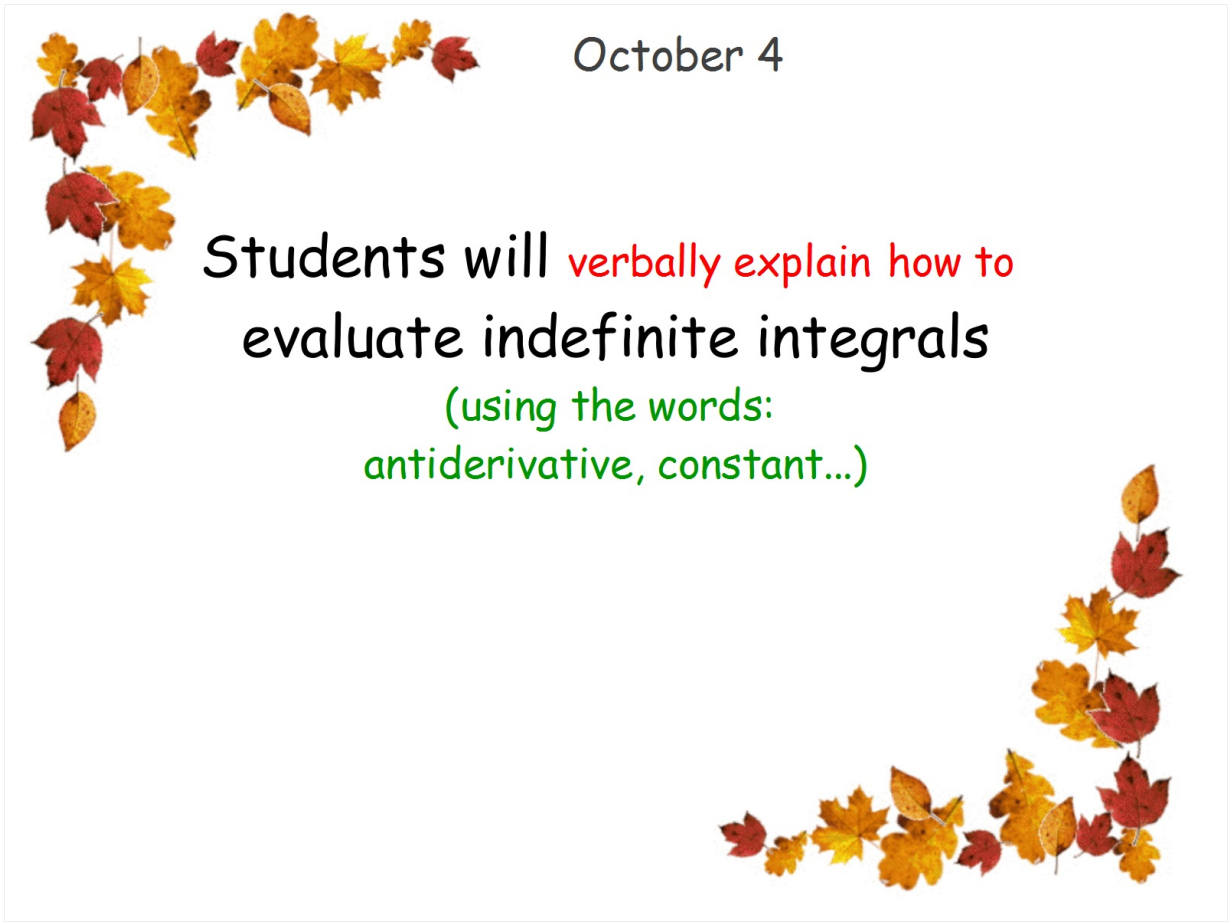

October 4
What questions on the test were you best prepared for?
What questions on the test were you least prepared for?


October 4
Students will verbally explain how to evaluate indefinite integrals
(using the words: antiderivative, constant…)

Indefinite Integral

$$\int f(x)\,dx = F(x) + C$$

↑ no bounds

Where $F'(x) = f(x)$

$$\int 5x^4\,dx = x^5 + C$$

$$\int x^3 + \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + \ln(x) + C$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

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

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} + C$$

$$\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x\,dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x\,dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 x\,dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x\,dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x\,dx = -\csc x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin(x) + C = \sin^{-1}(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan(x) + C = \tan^{-1}(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \operatorname{arcsec}(x) + C = \sec^{-1}(x) + C$$

$$\int \tan x\,dx =$$

$$\int \cot x\,dx =$$

$$\int \sec x\,dx =$$

$$\int \csc x\,dx =$$

$$\int k \cdot f(x)\,dx = k\int f(x)\,dx$$

$$\int -f(x)\,dx = -\int f(x)\,dx$$

$$\int f(x) \pm g(x)\,dx = \int f(x)\,dx \pm \int g(x)\,dx$$

Pg 281
#9-28

Practice Problem Set #10