

You can assume that any letters which are not being used as the integration dummy variable are constants.

Integration examples: block 1

Question	Answer
$\int x dx$	$x^2/2 + c$
$\int 3x dx$	$3x^2/2 + c$
$\int x^3 dx$	$x^4/4 + c$
$\int 9x^3 dx$	$9x^4/4 + c$
$\int 1/x^2 dx$	$-x^{-1} + c$
$\int 6/x^9 dx$	$-6x^{-8}/8 + c$
$\int \sin(x) dx$	$-\cos(x) + c$
$\int 3 dx$	$3x + c$
$\int 3 dt$	$3t + c$
$\int 9 dm$	$9m + c$
$\int m^3 dm$	$m^3/3 + c$
$\int \sin(m) dm$	$-\cos(m) + c$
$\int \cos(2x) dx$	$\sin(2x)/2 + c$
$\int \exp(x) dx$	$\exp(x) + c$
$\int 1/x dx$	$\ln(x) + c$
$\int 3/x dx$	$3 \ln(x) + c$
$\int 3 \sin(p) dp$	$-3 \cos(p) + c$
$\int \exp(9x) dx$	$\exp(9x)/9 + c$
$\int x^9 dx$	$x^{10}/10 + c$
$\int 3 + x dx$	$3x + x^2/2 + c$
$\int 1 + x + x^2 dx$	$x + x^2/2 + x^3/3 + c$
$\int \cos(2x) dx$	$\sin(2x)/2 + c$
$\int \frac{3x^2}{x^3+1} dx$	$\ln(x^3 + 1) + c$
$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$	$-x^{-1} + c$
$\int \sqrt{(x+2)} dx$	$2(x+2)^{3/2}/3 + c$
$\int p dx$	$px + c$
$\int (9x - 3)^2 dx$	$(9x - 3)^3/27$
$\int 30 \sin(3x) dx$	$-10 \cos(3x) + c$
$\int \cos(x)/\sin(x) dx$	$\ln(\sin(x)) + c$
$\int \cos(3x + 9) dx$	$\sin(3x + 9)/3 + c$
$\int \exp(7x + 2) dx$	$\exp(7x + 2)/7 + c$

Integration examples: block 1

Question	Answer
$\int 0 dx$	c
$\int 1 dx$	$x + c$
$\int 9x + \sin(x) dx$	$9x^2/2 - \cos(x) + c$
$\int 5/x + 9 dx$	$5 \ln(x) + 9x + c$
$\int \sin(2x + 9) dx$	$-\cos(2x + 9)/2 + c$
$\int \cos(2x + w) dx$	$\sin(2x + w)/2 + c$
$\int \cos(2x + w) dw$	$\sin(2x + w) + c$
$\int 2x \sin(x^2)/\cos(x^2) dx$	$-\ln(\cos(x^2)) + c$
$\int \cos(x) + \sin(x) dx$	$\cos(x) - \sin(x) + c$
$\int 5x^4 + (3x + 2)^2 dx$	$x^5 + (3x + 2)^3/9 + c$
$\int \exp(x) + 8 dx$	$\exp(x) + 8x + c$
$\int 2 \sin(x) \cos(x) dx$	$\sin^2(x) + c$ or $-\cos^2(x) + c$
$\int x \exp(x^2) dx$	$\exp(x^2)/2 + c$
$\int x \sin(x^2) dx$	$-\cos(x^2)/2 + c$
$\int 1/\sqrt{x} dx$	$2x^{1/2} + c$
$\int 3/r t dt$	$3 \ln(t)/r + c$
$\int 8 \sin(2x) dx$	$-4 \cos(2x) + c$
$\int 4 + 2x dx$	$4x + x^2 + c$
$\int \exp(x) + \sin(x) + \cos(x) + 1/x dx$	$\exp(x) + \cos(x) - \sin(x) + \ln(x) + c$
$\int \sin(18x)/3 dx$	$-\cos(18x)/54 + c$
$\int 1/(x + 4) dx$	$\ln(x + 4) + c$
$\int 1/(2x + 4) dx$	$\ln(2x + 4)/2 + c$
$\int 4/(4x + 4) dx$	$\ln(4x + 4) + c$
$\int \cos(x) \exp(2 \sin(x)) dx$	$\exp(2 \sin(x))/2 + c$
$\int p + q dx$	$px + qx + c$
$\int -9x dx$	$-9x^2/2 + c$
$\int (3x^2 + 4x)/(x^3 + 2x^2 + 1) dx$	$\ln(x^3 + 2x^2 + 1) + c$
$\int (x^6 + 2x^13)/(x^7 + x^14 + 8) dx$	$\ln(x^7 + x^14 + 8)/2 + c$
$\int \sin(3x + 9) dx$	$-\cos(3x + 9)/3 + c$
$\int \exp(2x + 8) dx$	$\exp(2x + 8)/2 + c$
$\int \exp(8p) dx$	$\exp(8p)x + c$
$\int \sin(3x) dt$	$\sin(3x)t + c$