

6.8 Finding Antiderivatives and Indefinite Integrals

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

KEY WORDS indefinite integral 不定积分 • constant of integration 积分常数 • antiderivative 原函数
• definite integral 定积分 • integral 积分

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **antiderivatives and indefinite integrals** — reversing differentiation.

You must be able to:

- apply the **power rule for integration** $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$ (for $n \neq -1$)
- integrate $\frac{1}{x}$, e^x , and basic trig functions
- always include the **constant of integration** 积分常数 C

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ The power rule for integration

Add one to the power and divide by the new power:

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1).$$

So $\int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + C$ and $\int 5 dx = 5x + C$.

■ The special case $n = -1$

The power rule fails for $n = -1$; instead $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$.

■ **Standard antiderivatives**

$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$, $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$, $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$, $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$.

■ **Term by term (and never forget +C)**

Integrate a sum piece by piece: $\int (6x^2 - 4x + 1) dx = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + C$. The $+C$ is essential — an indefinite integral is a **family** of functions.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 Find $\int x^5 dx$. [1]

2.2 Find $\int (4x^3 - 2x) dx$. [2]

2.3 Find $\int \left(\frac{1}{x} + e^x \right) dx$. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 $\int \cos x \, dx =$ [1]

- **A** $-\sin x + C$
 - **B** $\sin x + C$
 - **C** $-\cos x + C$
 - **D** $\tan x + C$
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3.2 (a) Find the general antiderivative of $f(x) = 3x^2 + 4x$. [2]

(b) Find the particular antiderivative F with $F(0) = 5$. [2]

3.3 Find $\int \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{x} \right) dx$. Write $\sqrt{x}$ as $x^{1/2}$ first. [3]

Solutions

2.1 $\frac{x^6}{6} + C.$

2.2 $x^4 - x^2 + C.$

2.3 $\ln|x| + e^x + C.$

3.1 B — $\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C.$

3.2 (a) $F(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + C.$ (b) $F(0) = C = 5$, so $F(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 5.$

3.3 $\int (x^{1/2} + 2x^{-1}) \, dx = \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + 2 \ln|x| + C = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + 2 \ln|x| + C.$