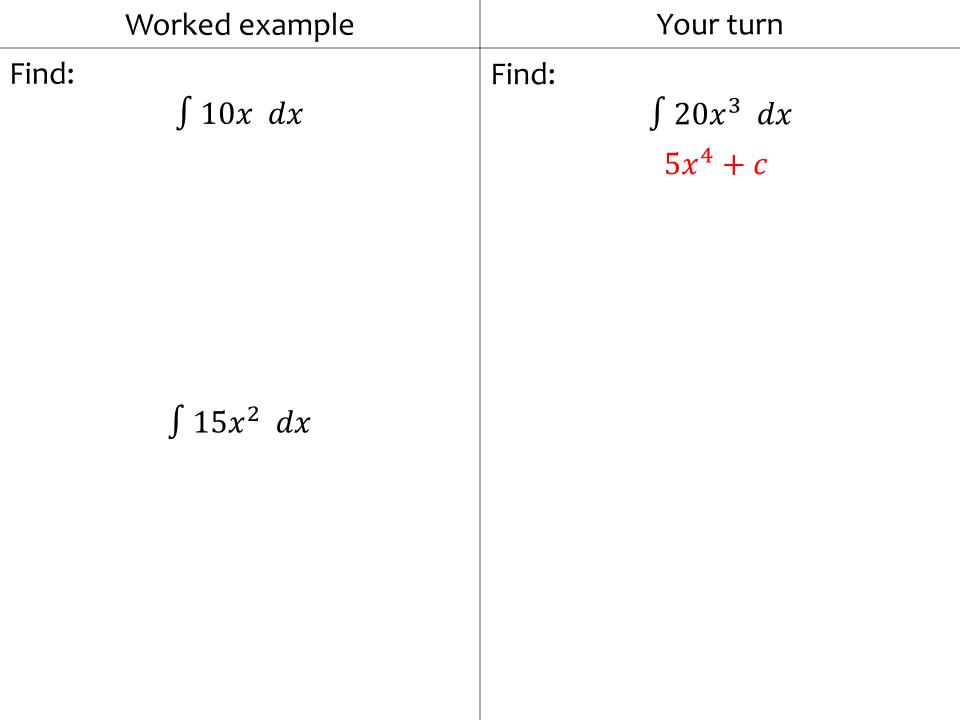
13.2) Indefinite integrals



Find:

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

Your turn

$$\int (6t^2 - 1) dt$$
$$2t^3 - t + c$$

Your turn

$$\int \left(\frac{2}{x^3} - 3\sqrt{x}\right) dx$$
$$-\frac{1}{x^2} - 2\sqrt{x^3} + c$$

Your turn

$$\int \left(x^2 \left(x^3 - \frac{4}{x^2} \right) \right) \, dx$$

$$\int \left(x\left(x^2 + \frac{2}{x}\right)\right) dx$$
$$\frac{1}{4}x^4 + 2x + c$$

$$\int \left((3x)^5 - \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 2}{x^4} \right) dx$$

Find:

$$\int \left((2x)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{x} + 5}{x^2} \right) dx$$
$$\frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{5}{x} + c$$

$$\int \left(\frac{p}{2x^2} + pq\right) dx = \frac{2}{x} + 12 + c$$

Find the value of p and the value of q

$$\int \left(\frac{p}{3x^3} + pq^3\right) dx = \frac{-4}{3x} - 108 + c$$

Find the value of p and the value of q

$$p = 4, q = -3$$