

2010 Integration Bee
Qualifying Test

January 25, 2010

Name: _____

Email: _____

This is the qualifying test for the 2010 Integration Bee, which will be held on Wednesday, January 27th at 7PM in room 54-100. Finalists will be notified by email by midnight tonight (12:00am, Monday, January 25).

You have 20 minutes to solve these 25 integrals. Each integral is worth 1 point. In order to receive full credit you must express your answer in terms of x for indefinite integrals or simplified expressions in terms of constants for definite integrals, and **your answer must be circled**. There is no partial credit. The “log” symbol denotes the natural logarithm. In your answers, it is not necessary to include the arbitrary constant C nor the absolute value sign around the argument of a logarithm.

Note: The problems are not arranged in order of difficulty. Budget your time carefully!

Good Luck!

1. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(x) \sin(2x) \sin(3x) dx$

2. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(2x)^3 \cos(x) dx$

3. $\int (x+1)^2 (x-1)^{1/3} dx$

4. $\int x \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$

5. $\int_0^1 \sin^2(\log x) dx$

6. $\int \frac{1}{1 + 3e^x} dx$

$$7. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{dx}{\sin(x)^3 \cos(x)^5}$$

$$8. \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^4-1}}$$

$$9. \int \frac{dx}{x(x^5+1)}$$

$$10. \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\tan(x)} dx$$

$$11. \int_0^1 \frac{\log(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$12. \int_{64}^{729} \frac{x^{1/2}}{x^{1/2} - x^{1/3}} dx$$

$$13. \int x^x(1+\log(x)) dx$$

$$14. \int_0^1 x^{13/2} \sqrt{1+x^{5/2}} dx$$

$$15. \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$16. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^4 - 13x^2 + 36} dx$$

$$17. \int \frac{\log(\log(x))}{x} dx$$

$$18. \int \frac{1 + \cot(x)}{1 - \cot(x)} dx$$

$$19. \int \frac{\cos(x) + x \sin(x)}{x(x + \cos(x))} dx$$

$$20. \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\sin(x) + \sec(x)}$$

$$21. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + e^x + e^{2x}}}$$

$$22. \int_0^1 x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

$$23. \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x\sqrt{1+x\sqrt{1+x\sqrt{\dots}}}} dx$$

$$24. \int \frac{1}{\log(x)} - \frac{1}{\log(x)^2} dx$$

25. $\int_1^2 (x-1)^{1/2} (2-x)^{1/2} dx$
