6.14 Selecting Techniques for Antidifferentiation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS completing the square • antiderivative

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **selecting antidifferentiation techniques** – choosing the right method quickly.

You must be able to:

- recognise when a **basic rule**, a **substitution**, **long division**, or **completing the square** applies
- match an integrand's shape to the fastest method
- carry the chosen method through to a correct antiderivative

1 Key knowledge and 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 decision guide

- **Basic rule** – a power, e^x, sin / cos, or $\frac{1}{x}$ on its own.
- **Substitution** – an inside function whose derivative also appears (e.g. $2x$ beside x^2+1).
- **Long division** – a rational function with numerator degree $\geq$ denominator degree.
- **Completing the square** – an irreducible quadratic x^2+bx+c in a denominator (arctangent).

Spotting a substitution

$\int x^2 e^{x^3}\,dx$: the x^2 is (up to a constant) the derivative of x^3 – **substitute** $u = x^3$. Answer $\frac{1}{3}e^{x^3}+C$.

Spotting a division

$\int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1}\,dx$: top-heavy, so **divide** first: $x - \frac{x}{x^2+1}$, then integrate (the second piece needs $u = x^2+1$).

Spotting a basic rule

$\int (2x+\cos x)\,dx$ needs no tricks – just the **basic rules**: $x^2+\sin x+C$.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above. For each, name the best method (basic / substitution / division / complete-the-square).

2.1 $\int \frac{1}{x^2+4}\,dx$ [1]

2.2 $\int 5x^4(x^5+2)^7\,dx$ [1]

2.3 $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x}\,dx$ [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Which integral is best done by **substitution**? [1]

☐ **A** $\int (x^3-2)\,dx$

B $\int \frac{1}{x^2+9}\,dx$

C $\int \cos(x^2)\cdot 2x\,dx$

D $\int \frac{x^2}{x+1}\,dx$

3.2 Find $\int \frac{x^2+3}{x}\,dx$ (rewrite the fraction first). [3]

3.3 Find $\int \frac{6x}{x^2+1}\,dx$. [3]

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- Complete-the-square / arctangent form (basic arctangent rule)

2.2

- Substitution, $u = x^5 + 2$

2.3

- Basic – split into $x + \frac{1}{x}$ first

3.1 C

- $2x$ is the derivative of x^2, so substitute $u = x^2$

3.2

- $\dfrac{x^2+3}{x} = x + \dfrac{3}{x}$; $\int \left(x + \frac{3}{x}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 3\ln|x| + C$

3.3

- $u = x^2 + 1$, $du = 2x\,dx$, so $6x\,dx = 3\,du$; $\int \frac{3}{u}\,du = 3\ln|u| = 3\ln(x^2+1) + C$