

For each integral decide which of the following is needed: 1) substitution, 2) algebra or a trig identity, 3) nothing needed, or 4) can't be done by the techniques in Calculus I. Then evaluate each integral (except for the 4<sup>th</sup> type of course).

A.  $\int (x^3 + 1) dx$        $\int x^2 (x^3 + 1)^4 dx$        $\int \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx$        $\int (x^3 + 1)^2 dx$

B.  $\int \sqrt{x}(1-x^2) dx$        $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$        $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$        $\int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

C.  $\int \cos^2 x \sin^3 x dx$        $\int \sqrt{1-\cos^2 x} dx$        $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$        $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x \sqrt{\sin x}}$

D.  $\int \tan x \sec x dx$        $\int \tan x \cos x dx$        $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan x}} dx$        $\int \frac{dx}{\tan x + 1}$

E.  $\int e^{-x^2} dx$        $\int \frac{e^x}{3+e^x} dx$        $\int (e^x + 3) dx$        $\int \frac{\ln(e^{2x})}{x^2} dx$