Integration Bee 2023

Mathematics Student Society with IMC

2023

Rules

- ► There will be a 3 minute time limit for each question (unless the judges say otherwise).
- For indefinite integrals (integrals without bounds), you must write +C or mathematically equivalent.
- Your answer will be considered submitted once a box or circle has been drawn around it. No changes can be made after this point.
- ▶ If an incorrect answer is given, the contestant will not be able to write nor submit another answer for 30 seconds.
- An answer will be marked correct iff it matches the known solution almost everywhere on a reasonable domain.

Basic

$$\int x^{42} + 2x + 1 \, dx$$

$$\int x^{42} + 2x + 1 \, dx = \frac{x^{43}}{43} + x^2 + x + C$$

$$\int \left(\frac{x}{2023} + 1\right)^{2023} dx$$

$$\int \left(\frac{x}{2023} + 1\right)^{2023} dx = \frac{2023}{2024} \left(\frac{x}{2023} + 1\right)^{2024} + C$$

$$\int 5x^2 + \sin(2x) + 3 \, dx$$

$$\int 5x^2 + \sin(2x) + 3 \, dx = \frac{5x^3}{3} - \frac{\cos(2x)}{2} + 3x + C$$

$$\int \left(e^{x}\right)^{2} dx$$

$$\int (e^x)^2 dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + C = \frac{(e^x)^2}{2} + C$$

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

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

$$\int 9x \sin\left(2x^2\right) dx$$

$$\int 9x \sin\left(2x^2\right) dx = -\frac{9}{4} \cos\left(2x^2\right) + C$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{8}{3} x^4 + \frac{4}{5} x^3 + \frac{7}{3} x^2 - \frac{3}{5} x - \frac{11}{180} \, dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{8}{3}x^4 + \frac{4}{5}x^3 + \frac{7}{3}x^2 - \frac{3}{5}x - \frac{11}{180} dx = \frac{23}{20}$$

$$\int (x+1)^3 + (x-1)^{-3} \, dx$$

$$\int (x+1)^3 + (x-1)^{-3} dx = \frac{(x+1)^4}{4} - \frac{(x-1)^{-2}}{2} + C$$

$$\int -7x^2 \left(x^3 + 7\right)^7 dx$$

$$\int -7x^2 (x^3 + 7)^7 dx = -\frac{7}{24} (x^3 + 7)^8 + C$$

$$\int_0^{2\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x} \, dx$$

$$\int_0^2 \ln 2 \sqrt{e^x} \, dx = 2$$

$$\int_0^1 \cos(\pi x) + \sin(\pi x) + \cos(\pi x) \sin(\pi x) dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \cos(\pi x) + \sin(\pi x) + \cos(\pi x) \sin(\pi x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\int \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \, dx = \cos x \sin x + C = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} + C$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}\ln(e^2)}^{1} \operatorname{sign}(x) \cosh x \, dx$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}\ln(e^2)}^{1} \operatorname{sign}(x) \cosh x \, dx = 0$$

$$\int 2023^x + x^{2023} \, dx$$

$$\int 2023^{x} + x^{2023} dx = \frac{x^{2024}}{2024} + \frac{2023^{x}}{\ln 2023} + C$$

Intermediate

$$\int (2x^2 + 1)\cos x \, dx$$

$$\int (2x^2 + 1)\cos x \, dx = (2x^3 - 3)\sin x + 4x\cos x + C$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 + 3xy^2 + \sin y \, dx \, dy$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 + 3xy^2 + \sin y \, dx \, dy = \frac{4\pi^4}{3}$$

$$\int \ln(x-1)\,dx$$

$$\int \ln(x-1) \, dx = (x-1) \ln(x-1) - x + C$$

$$\int e^x \sqrt{1+e^x} \, dx$$

$$\int e^{x} \sqrt{1 + e^{x}} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + e^{x} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{d \int}{\sqrt{1+\int}}$$

$$\int \frac{df}{\sqrt{1+f}} = 2\sqrt{f+1} + x$$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \le \pi^2} 4x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 \, dx \, dy$$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \le \pi^2} 4x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 \, dx \, dy = 2\pi^5$$

$$\int e^x \sin(\pi x) \, dx$$

$$\int e^x \sin(\pi x) dx = \frac{e^x (\sin(\pi x) - \pi \cos(\pi x))}{1 + \pi^2} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt{x}} \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt{x}} \, dx = \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + x + C$$

$$\int \tan^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int \tan^2 x \, dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 e^{\left(x^2\right)} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 e^{(x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = x - \ln(1+e^x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} + \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} + \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} + \ln(\ln x) + C$$

$$\int \left(e^{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 dx$$

$$\int \left(e^{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 dx = \frac{\left(2\sqrt{x}-1\right)e^{2\sqrt{x}}}{2} + C$$

$$\int x\sqrt{x-1}\,dx$$

$$\int x\sqrt{x-1}\,dx = \frac{2x(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} + \frac{4(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{15} + C$$

$$\int (\ln x + 1) x^{2x} dx$$

$$\int (\ln x + 1) x^{2x} dx = \frac{x^{2x}}{2} + C$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cos\left(x^2\right) e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cos\left(x^2\right) e^{-x^2} dx = 0$$

Difficult

$$\int_0^\infty x \cos\left(x^2\right) e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^\infty x \cos\left(x^2\right) e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_0^3 (9x^2 + 3) \operatorname{sign}(\sin(\pi x)) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{3} (9x^{2} + 3) \operatorname{sign}(\sin(\pi x)) dx = 42$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{8\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} \, dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{8\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} \, dx = 2\pi$$

$$\int \sin \sqrt{x} \, dx$$

$$\int \sin \sqrt{x} \, dx = 2 \sin \sqrt{x} - 2 \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \, dx$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \, dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$