

Evaluate the following integrals.

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

$$b) J = \int \frac{1}{x} \cos\left(1 - \log_2 x\right) dx$$

$$c) K = \int x 2^{x^2} dx$$

Solution:

$$a) I = \int e^{2x \ln x} (1 + \ln x) dx. \text{ let } u = 2x \ln x. \text{ Then}$$

$$du = 2 \left[\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] dx = 2(1 + \ln x) dx. \text{ Thus}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{2} e^u + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x \ln x} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{2x} + C$$

$$b) J = \int \frac{1}{x} \cos\left(1 - \frac{\ln x}{\ln 2}\right) dx. \text{ let } u = \log_2 x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 2}. \text{ Then}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x \ln 2} dx. \text{ Thus: } J = \int \ln 2 \cdot \cos(1 - u) du$$

$$= -\ln 2 \cdot \sin(1 - u) + C = -\ln 2 \cdot \sin\left(1 - \log_2 x\right) + C$$

$$c) K = \int x 2^{x^2} dx. \text{ let } u = x^2. \text{ Then } du = 2x dx. \text{ Thus}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \int 2^u du = \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} 2^u + C = \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} 2^{x^2} + C$$