



Antiderivatives

Find the general antiderivative. $\int (2x^{-2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) dx$

A) $\frac{-2}{x} + \sqrt{x} + C$

B) $\frac{2}{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C$

C) $\frac{2}{x} + \sqrt{x} + C$

D) $\frac{-2}{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C$

Abdulkader Amro

Find the general antiderivative. $\int (\frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 3}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}) dx$

A) $\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 9x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$

B) $\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 9x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$

C) $x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 9x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$

D) $\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$

Find the general antiderivative. $\int (\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{4}} + x}{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}) dx$

A) $\frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$

B) $\frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{4}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$

C) $\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{4}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$

D) $\frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{3}{4}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$