

Integration Bee

Fast Facts

$b \rightarrow +\infty$

How Can I Sign Up!?

- We are very excited to have you join us! Please sign up using the following link to the sign-up questionnaire:
 - https://depaul.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0oZ2ondOt9bFKFE.

$x \rightarrow 1$

What is an Integration Bee?

- An Integration bee is a tournament-style math competition where students compete by solving integrals in a fixed amount of time. In each round, two students are shown an integral, a timer is started, and the first person to answer the integral correctly advances to the next round. The other student is then eliminated from the tournament!

$\int x^2 - \sqrt[3]{x^2}$

Are There any Videos of Past Integration Bees?

- Yes! Many institutions in the US and abroad have their very own Integration Bees. MIT perhaps most notably does their own integration bee and posts videos of it on YouTube, check it out below.
 - MIT: [Youtube Video of MIT Integral Bee](#)
- Note that each institution can vary in difficulty and does very often have different rules. So, if you find some problems online or see the problems in the video above as too difficult, do not let that curb you from participating in this integral bee! Not all the problems you find are reflective of the kind that we will be asking.

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$b \rightarrow +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \text{What if it's Been a While Since I Took}$
 Calculus?

$x_1 \pm y_1$

$\frac{3}{x^2 - \sqrt{v}}$

$\frac{1}{q}) \int_1^q$ Can I Attend and Watch or is Participation
Mandatory?

- Don't worry! The planning team will share more preparation information with participants as time goes on so that you can refamiliarize yourself with some of the techniques from calculus, and the style of problems you've once encountered and can expect at the competition.

$\int x) dx \checkmark$

- We strongly encourage everyone to participate! However, there will be food, activities, and of course fellow CSH students at the event. Thus, there will be plenty of things to do for those who prefer to come just to watch and enjoy the event!

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$dx = \sum_{j=1}^n$

$2^{n-4} a$

$P_n(z)$

$\lim \frac{1}{n}$

$\rightarrow 0$

$\ln(1+z)$

$\left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_j \right)$

\lim