

DO NOW

Find the indefinite integral.

$$\int \frac{4x}{\sqrt{2x^2+1}} dx$$

Page 1

ANSWERS: pg 340; evens

$$2. \quad u = x^3 + 1 \\ du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$16. \quad \frac{1}{6} (t^4 + 5)^{3/2} + C$$

$$8. \quad \frac{1}{4} (x^2 - 9)^4 + C$$

$$18. \quad \frac{2}{9} (u^3 + 5)^{3/2} + C$$

$$10. \quad \frac{3}{4} (1 - 2x^2)^{4/3} + C$$

$$20. \quad \frac{-1}{4(1+x^4)} + C$$

$$12. \quad \frac{1}{15} (x^3 + 5)^5 + C$$

$$22. \quad \frac{1}{3(9-x^3)} + C$$

$$14. \quad \frac{1}{24} (4x^2 + 3)^3 + C$$

$$24. \quad \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4}}{2} + C$$

Page 2

5.5 Integration by Substitution- Day 2

Examples: Find the indefinite integral.

$$1. \quad \int \frac{1}{1-2x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{-2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$u = 1-2x \\ du = -2 dx \\ \frac{du}{-2} = dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-2x| + C}$$

Page 3

$$2. \quad \int (x^2 + 1)^2 dx$$

$$\int (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2}{3} x^3 + x + C}$$

$$u = x^2 + 1 \\ du = 2x dx$$

NO GOOD!!

*No u-substitution

Page 4

$$3. \quad \int 5x^2 \sqrt{1-x^3} dx$$

$$5 \int u^{1/2} \frac{du}{-3}$$

$$-\frac{5}{3} \int u^{1/2} du$$

$$-\frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{10}{9} (1-x^3)^{3/2} + C}$$

$$u = 1-x^3 \\ du = -3x^2 dx \\ -\frac{du}{3} = x^2 dx$$

Page 5

$$4. \quad \int 5 \cos 5x dx$$

$$\int \cos u du$$

$$\sin u + C$$

$$\boxed{\sin 5x + C}$$

$$u = 5x \\ du = 5 dx$$

Page 6

$$5. \int x \sin(2x^2) dx$$

$$\int \sin u \frac{du}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \sin u du$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \cos u + C$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{4} \cos(2x^2) + C}$$

$$u = 2x^2$$

$$du = 4x dx$$

$$\frac{du}{4} = x dx$$

$$6. \int (\sin^2 3x \cos 3x) dx$$

$$\int (\sin 3x)^2 \cos 3x dx$$

$$\int u^2 \frac{du}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int u^2 du$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} u^3 + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{9} \sin^3 3x + C}$$

$$u = \sin 3x$$

$$du = 3 \cos 3x dx$$

$$\frac{du}{3} = \cos 3x dx$$

Page 7

Page 8

$$7. \int 2x e^{x^2-5} dx$$

$$\int e^u du$$

$$e^u + C$$

$$\boxed{e^{x^2-5} + C}$$

$$u = x^2 - 5$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$8. \int e^{\cos x} \sin x dx$$

$$\int e^u \cdot -du$$

$$-\int e^u du$$

$$-e^u + C$$

$$\boxed{-e^{\cos x} + C}$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\sin x dx$$

$$-du = \sin x dx$$

Page 9

Page 10

HOMEWORK

pg 340 - 341; 3 - 6, 25 - 34, 47 - 78

Page 11