

## Integration by Substitution (cont.)

$$\text{ex } \int \frac{3x}{(6x^2+4)^2} dx$$

$$u = 6x^2 + 4$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 12x$$

$$du = 12x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4 \cdot 3x}{(6x^2+4)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int u^{-2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} u^{-1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (6x^2+4)^{-1} + C$$

$$\text{ck: } \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{1}{4} (6x^2+4)^{-1} + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (6x^2+4)^{-2} \cdot 12x + 0$$

$$= \frac{3x}{(6x^2+4)^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{e^x}{1} - \int -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

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

$$= - \ln |u| + C$$

$$= - \ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$= \ln |(\cos x)^{-1}| + C$$

$$= \ln |\sec x| + C$$

$$\star \int \tan x dx = \ln |\sec x| + C$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x$$

$$du = -\sin x dx$$

ex

$$2 \int \frac{1}{2} \tan^7(x/2) \sec^2(x/2) dx$$

options for u:

$$u = x/2$$

$$u = \tan(x/2)$$

$$u = \sec(x/2)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \sec^2(x/2) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u = \tan x/2$$
$$du = \sec^2(x/2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot dx$$

$$\rightarrow = 2 \int u^7 du$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} u^8 + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^8 + C$$

# BOUNDS!

ex  $\int_{-3}^3 x\sqrt{9-x^2} dx$

OPTION 1:  $F(3) - F(-3)$

$$F(x) = \int x\sqrt{9-x^2} dx.$$

That is, do the bounds last.

OPTION 2:

I'm going to u-land!!!

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-3}^3 x\sqrt{9-x^2} dx \\ &= \int_{0}^0 \sqrt{u} du \end{aligned}$$

Annotations:   
 - Green arrows point from the upper limit 3 to the lower limit -3, labeled "x-values".   
 - Green arrows point from the upper limit 0 to the lower limit 0, labeled "u-value".

$= 0$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 9-x^2 \\ du &= -2x dx \end{aligned}$$

When  $x = -3$   
 $u = 0$

When  $x = 3$   
 $u = 0$

$$\text{ex } \frac{1}{2} \int_0^5 2x \sqrt{25-x^2} dx$$

$$u = 25 - x^2$$
$$du = -2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{25}^0 \sqrt{u} du$$

$$\text{If } x=0$$

$$u = 25 - 0$$
$$= 25.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{25} u^{1/2} du$$

$$\text{If } x=5$$

$$u = 0.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_0^{25}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} 25^{3/2} - \frac{1}{3} 0^{3/2}$$

$$= \frac{125}{3}$$

\* u-values for bounds  
and a u expression.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^5 x \sqrt{25-x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^5 \sqrt{u} du \quad \leftarrow \text{WRONG!} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \Big|_0^5 \quad \leftarrow \text{RIGHT} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{(25-x^2)^{3/2}}{3/2} \Big|_0^5 \quad \leftarrow \text{BAD STEP!} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} 0^{3/2} - -\frac{1}{3} (25)^{3/2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{5 e^{2x}}{7 + 9 e^{2x}} dx$$

$$u = 7 + 9e^{2x}$$

$$du = 18e^{2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{18} \int_0^3 \frac{18e^{2x}}{7 + 9e^{2x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{18} \int_{16}^{7+9e^6} \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \frac{5}{18} \ln(7 + 9e^6) - \frac{5}{18} \ln 16$$

$$= \frac{5}{18} \ln\left(\frac{7 + 9e^6}{16}\right)$$