

$$\int (x+2)^5 dx$$

$$\int u^5 du$$

$$\frac{u^6}{6} + C$$

$$\frac{(x+2)^6}{6} + C$$

$$\text{Let } u = x+2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1$$

$$du = dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int 2x(x^2+2)^6 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int (x^2+2)^6 \underbrace{2x dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int u^6 du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^7}{7} + C$$

$$\frac{(x^2+2)^7}{14} + C$$

$$\text{Let } u = x^2 + 2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

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

$$\boxed{du = 2x dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int 2x (x^2 + 2)^6 dx$$

$$\int x (u)^6 \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} u^6 du$$

$$\text{Let } u = x^2 + 2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x \cdot 2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } u &= 2x \\ du &= 2 dx \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} (-\cos u) + C$$

$$-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \frac{9r^2}{\sqrt{1-r^3}} dr$$

$$\int \frac{9r^2}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{-1}{3r^2} du$$

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

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

$$-3 \cdot 2 u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$-6\sqrt{1-r^3} + C$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let } u = 1-r^3 \\ \frac{du}{dr} = -3r^2 \\ dr = \frac{-1}{3r^2} du \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int \frac{9r^2}{\sqrt{1-r^3}} dr \quad \text{Let } u = 1-r^3$$
$$du = \underline{-3r^2 dr}$$

$$\int -3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-r^3}} \cdot \underline{-3r^2 dr}$$

$$-3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4} \int x \cos(2x^2) dx$$

$$\text{Let } u = 2x^2$$

$$du = 4x dx$$

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

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

$$-\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x^2 + C$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)h(y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(1+y^2)e^{x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy = \int 2xe^{x^2} dx$$