

Tuesday, March 25

• today 4.5 (integrate by substitution); TEST REVIEW

• Thurs, March 27: TEST #3

(3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 3.5; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4)

4.5: INTEGRATION USING SUBSTITUTION

(change of variable method)

$$\textcircled{1} \int \underline{x^n} \underline{dx} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

($n \neq -1$)

$$\int \underline{u^n} \underline{du} = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

($n \neq -1$)

$$\textcircled{2} \int x^{-1} dx = \int \underline{\frac{1}{x}} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int u^{-1} du = \int \underline{\frac{1}{u}} du = \ln|u| + C$$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{3} \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\rightarrow \int e^u \underline{du} = e^u + C$$

ex:

$$\left(\frac{1}{12}\right) \int \underbrace{(3t^4 + 2)^5} \cdot \underbrace{t^3 \cdot \frac{dt}{dt} (12)} \quad \#$$

$$\text{let } \underline{u = 3t^4 + 2}$$

$$\cancel{dt} \cdot \frac{du}{\cancel{dt}} = 12t^3 \cdot dt$$

$$\underline{du} = 12 \underline{t^3} \cdot \underline{dt}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{1}{12} \int \underline{(u^5) \cdot du} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{u^6}{6} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{72} (3t^4 + 2)^6 + C$$

ex: 1

$$\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) \int \frac{1}{2+8x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} \cdot 8$$

$$\text{let } \underline{u = 2+8x}$$

$$\cancel{dx} \frac{du}{\cancel{dx}} = 8 \cdot dx$$

$$\underline{du = 8 \cdot dx}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{8} \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln|2+8x| + C$$

(3)

ex:

$$\int x^5 \sqrt[5]{1-x^2} dx$$

$$\int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \boxed{(1-x^2)^{4/5}} \cdot \boxed{x \cdot dx} \cdot \boxed{-2}$$

$$\text{let } u = 1-x^2$$

$$\underline{du} = -2x dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int u^{1/5} \cdot \underline{du} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{u^{6/5}}{6/5} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{6} (1-x^2)^{6/5} + C$$

$$= -\frac{5}{12} (1-x^2)^{6/5} + C$$

ex:

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \boxed{x \cdot x^{x^2} \cdot dx} \cdot \boxed{2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^u \cdot du = \frac{1}{2} e^u + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$

ex:

$$\int (\ln x)^7 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{let } u &= \ln x \\ du &= \frac{1}{x} dx \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\int u^7 du = \frac{u^8}{8} + C$$
$$= \frac{(\ln x)^8}{8} + C$$

ex: DEF. INTEGRAL (w/SUBST.)

$x=4$

$$\int_{x=1}^{x=4} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

$x=1$

① if $x=1$, $u = x^2+x+1$

$u=3$
② if $x=4$, $u = x^2+x+1$

let $u = x^2+x+1$

$$du = (2x+1) dx$$

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

$$\int_3^{21} \frac{1}{u} du = \left[\ln|u| \right]_3^{21}$$

$$= \ln|21| - \ln|3|$$

$$= \ln 21 - \ln 3$$

$$= \ln \frac{21}{3} = \ln 7 \approx \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

or

$$\int_1^4 \frac{1}{u} du = \left[\ln|u| \right]_1^4$$

$$= \ln|x^2+x+1|$$

$$= \ln|4^2+4+1| - \ln|1^2+1+1|$$

$$= \ln(21) - \ln(3)$$

$$= \ln \frac{21}{3} = \ln 7$$