

27. Integration w/ U-Substitution

Example 1: $\int x \cdot (\underbrace{x^2+1}_u)^2 dx$

① Choose "u" smart
inside

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$du = 2x \cdot dx$$

$$\rightarrow x \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{\cancel{u}}{\cancel{2}} \quad \text{goal } x's \quad u's + \#'$$

② replace all $x's$ w/ $u's$
 $\frac{1}{2} \int u^2 du$

③ integrate w/ smaller
 u

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^3}{3} + C = \boxed{\frac{(x^2+1)^3}{6} + C}$$

④ replace u w/ x 's

Example 1a: $\int_0^2 x \cdot (x^2+1)^2 dx$

Change of Bounds
when $x=0$, $u=0^2+1=1$
when $x=2$, $u=2^2+1=5$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^5 u^2 du = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u^3}{3} \right]_1^5 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5^3}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{125}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{124}{3} \right) = \boxed{\frac{62}{3}}$$

Example 2: $\int x \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$du = 2x \cdot dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C = \frac{(x^2+1)^{3/2}}{3} + C$$

Example 2a: $\int_4^5 x \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$

when $x=4$, $u=17$
when $x=5$, $u=26$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{17}^{26} u^{1/2} du$$

Example 3: $\int \sin x \sqrt{\cos x} dx$

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

$$= -\frac{2u^{3/2}}{3} + C = -\frac{2(\cos x)^{3/2}}{3} + C$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\sin x dx$$

isolate what I want to replace
 $\sin x \cdot dx = -du$

Example 3a:

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \sin x \sqrt{\cos x} dx$$

$$\text{when } x=0, u=\cos(0)=1$$

$$\text{when } x=\pi/4, u=\cos(\pi/4)=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= -\int_1^{\sqrt{2}/2} u^{1/2} du = + \int_{\sqrt{2}/2}^1 u^{1/2} du$$

Example 4: $\int \cos x \sqrt{1-\cos^2 x} dx$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \int u^{1/2} \cdot \frac{du}{\sin x}$$

$$u = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$du = +2 \cos x \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$\cos x dx = \frac{du}{2 \cdot \sin x}$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\int \cos x \sqrt{1-\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$u = 1 - \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x$$

$$du = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x dx$$

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

$$\int \cos x \sqrt{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \cos x \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = -\sin x dx$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

$$-\int u du$$

$$\int u du$$

$$-\frac{u^2}{2} + C = -\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{u^2}{2} + C = \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + C$$

These have the SAME derivative!

Example 5: $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

try $u = x$ $du = dx$ $\rightarrow \int \frac{\sin \sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u}} du$ no change, bad $u!$

try $u = \sin \sqrt{x}$ $du = \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2 du}{\cos \sqrt{x}}$$

not just u , bad $u!$

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

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

just x 's just $u + \#$

$$\rightarrow 2 \int \sin u du$$
$$= -2 \cos u + C$$
$$= \boxed{-2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C}$$