

How do we use u – *substitution* technique to transform complicated integrals into simpler ones?

Quick Check

Apply the chain rule to find the derivative.

1 $F(x) = (4x - x^2)^{100}$

2 $\frac{d}{dx} \left[f(g(x)) \right]$

u – substitution

A

$$\int 3x^2(1 + x^3)^{25} dx$$

What choice of u may allow easier integration?

$$\int u^{25} du$$

B

$$\int 2x \sin x^2 dx$$

What choice of u may allow easier integration?

$$\int \sin u du$$

Chain Rule → pattern recognition

Our antidifferentiation formulas thus far don't tell us how to evaluate integrals such as

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[F(g(x)) \right] = F'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

Examples

$$\mathbf{1} \int 5 \cos(5x) dx$$

$$\mathbf{1} \int \frac{1}{(2x - 4)^3} dx$$

$$\mathbf{2} \int x^2(x^3 + 2)^4 dx$$

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

$$\mathbf{3} \int x^3 \cos(x^4 + 2) dx$$

$$\mathbf{3} \int x\sqrt{2x - 1} dx$$

$$\mathbf{4} \int (x + 1)\sqrt{2x - 1} dx$$

Practice

$$\mathbf{1} \int 3(3x - 1)^4 dx$$

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

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

$$\mathbf{2} \int \cos^2(x) \sin(x) dx$$

$$\mathbf{3} \int 3x^2 \sqrt{x^3 - 2} dx$$

Evaluating a definite integral using u-substitution technique

$$\int_0^1 x(x^2 + 1)^3 dx$$

Practice

$$\mathbf{1} \int_0^2 x \sqrt{x^2 + 4} \, dx$$

$$\mathbf{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^3(2x) \sin(2x) \, dx$$

$$\mathbf{3} \int_1^2 2x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} \, dx$$

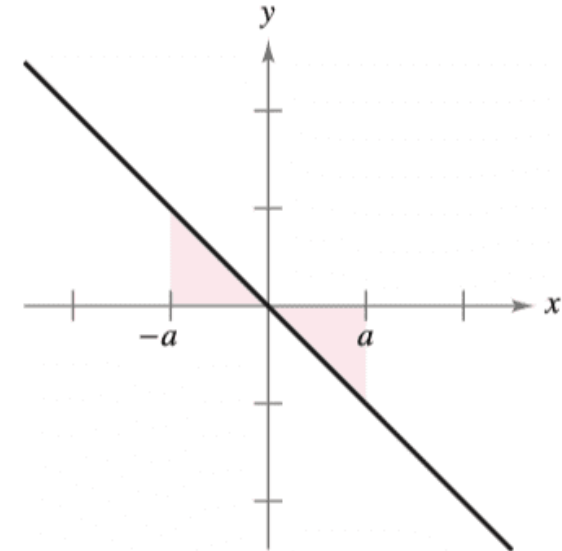
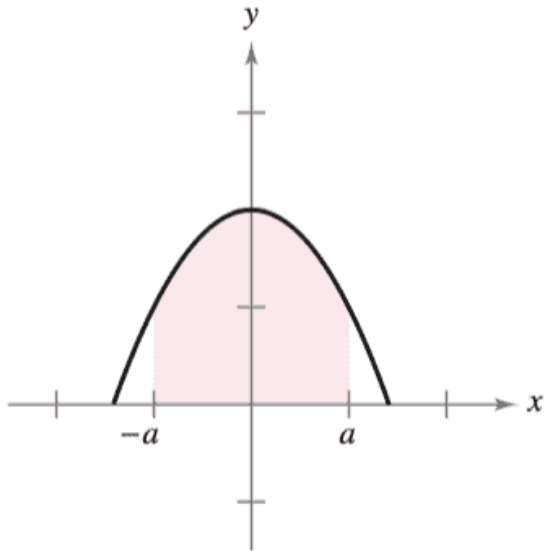
$$\mathbf{4} \int_1^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x - 1}} \, dx$$

Integration of Even and Odd Functions

Suppose f is continuous on $[-a, a]$

A If f is even $f(-x) = f(x)$, then $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \cdot \int_0^a f(x) dx$

B If f is odd $f(-x) = -f(x)$, then $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$



Practice

Determine whether the following functions are even or odd

1 $f(x) = x^5 - x$

2 $f(x) = 2x - x^2$

3 $f(x) = \sin^2(x) \cos(x)$

4 $f(x) = x^2(x^2 + 1)$

Evaluate the following integrals of symmetric functions

A $\int_{-2}^2 x^2(x^2 + 1) dx$

B $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^2(x) \cos(x) dx$

Practice

1 $\int_{-2}^2 (x^6 + 1) dx$

2 $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\sin^3 x \cos x + \sin x \cos x) dx$