

Calculus AB

4-5

(Day 2)

Integration by Substitution

Find the indefinite integral. (pg 307)

$$50) \int \frac{1}{8} \cos 8x \, dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 8x \\ du = 8 dx \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \int \cos u \, du$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \sin(8x) + C$$

$$56) \int \sqrt{\tan x} \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = \tan x \\ du = \sec^2 x \, dx \end{array}$$

$$\int \sqrt{u} \, du = \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\tan x}^3 + C$$

$$58) \int \frac{-\sin x}{\cos^3 x} \, dx = - \int \frac{1}{u^3} \, du$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \\ du = -\sin x \, dx \end{array}$$

$$= - \int u^{-3} \, du = -\frac{1}{2} u^{-2} + C$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + C}$$

$$68) \int \frac{1}{4} x \sqrt{4x+1} \, dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = 4x+1 \\ du = 4 \, dx \\ \frac{u-1}{4} = x \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{u-1}{4} \sqrt{u} \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int (u^{\frac{3}{2}} - u^{\frac{1}{2}}) \, du$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{2}{5} u^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + C$$

$$\frac{1}{40} \sqrt{(4x+1)^5} - \frac{1}{24} \sqrt{(4x+1)^3} + C$$

Evaluate the definite integral.

$$80) \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1+2x^2}} \, dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = 1+2x^2 \\ du = 4x \, dx \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_1^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \, du = \frac{1}{4} \left[2 u^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^9$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\sqrt{9} - \sqrt{1}] = 1$$

If you change the upper and lower bounds to u values instead of x values, you do not need to put the original equation back in for your u-substitution.

Assignment:

Day 2

Pg. 297

47-85 odd

Day 3

Pg. 299

87-101 odd, 114