

5.5 u -Substitution

This goal is to rewrite an integral in a simpler variable by spotting an “inside function” whose derivative (or a constant multiple of it) also appears in the integrand. General procedure:

1. **Choose u :** pick a function built from the complicated part of the integrand—often what is *inside* a power, root, exponential, or logarithm.
2. **Differentiate:** compute $du = u'(x) dx$.
3. **Match du :** rewrite the integral so that a factor of $u'(x) dx$ is present, then replace it by du .
4. **Substitute:** replace every remaining x -expression with u , producing an integral in u .
5. **Integrate and back-substitute:** integrate with respect to u , then substitute $u = g(x)$ back in.
6. **If bounds are given:** either convert the bounds to u -values (recommended), or back-substitute first and then evaluate in x .

Notes

1. $\int x^3 \cos(x^4 + 2) dx$
2. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}} dx$
3. $\int \tan(x) dx$
4. $\int e^{5x} dx$
5. $\int \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2} dx$
6. $\int x\sqrt{x-1} dx$
7. $\int x^5\sqrt{1+x^2} dx$
8. $\int_0^4 \sqrt{2x+1} dx$
9. $\int_0^2 xe^{x^2} dx$
10. $\int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$

WebAssign

1. $\int \frac{x^3}{x^4 - 4} dx$
2. $\int \frac{\cos(\sqrt{t})}{\sqrt{t}} dt$
3. $\int (3 - 8x)^{10} dx$
4. $\int \frac{(\ln(x))^{30}}{x} dx$

5. $\int y^2 (5 - y^3)^{2/3} dy$
6. $\int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{1+7x} dx$
7. $\int_1^6 \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2} dx$
8. $\int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{\sin(t)}{\cos^2(t)} dt$

Practice

1. $\int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$
2. $\int x \sec^2(x^2) dx$
3. $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx$
4. $\int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^3} dx$
5. $\int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$
6. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+2}} dx$
7. $\int_0^1 (5x+1)^3 dx$
8. $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2(x) \tan(x) dx$
9. $\int_0^{\sqrt{7}} x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx$
10. $\int_0^{\ln 2} e^{-x} dx$