MATH 205

5.5 Substitution Rule

Ok, what do I do with this?

$$\int \left(\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2x - 7} \right) (3x^2 + 2) dx$$

Well, if I could simplify or replace the integrand, it may be easier to find an antiderivative.

Substitution Rule

If u = g(x) is a differentiable function whose range is an interval I and f is continuous on I, then

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x)dx = \int f(u)du$$

We are substituting u for g(x) and du for g'(x)dx.

Closest thing we have to an Integral chain rule

Must re-substitute back to a function in terms of x at the

1.
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x^3 - 4} dx$$

2.
$$\int \frac{1}{(5x-4)^3} \, dx$$

3. $\int (\sin^4 \theta \cos \theta) d\theta$

4. $\int \sec^2(6x)dx$

5.
$$\int x^{2/3} \cos\left(8x^{5/3} + 13\right) dx$$

6. $\int 2\sin x \cos x dx$ {3 ways}

7. $\int x\sqrt{6x-12}dx$

8.
$$\int \frac{4x^5 - 6x^3 + 7x + 9}{x^2} dx$$

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

10. $\int \tan x dx$

What about Definite Integrals

If g' is continuous on [a, b] and f is continuous on the range of g(x) = u, then

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) du$$

As with indefinites, we try to find a substitution to make finding the antiderivative easier.

terms of u so we don't have to substitute back at We can also change the limits of integration in the end.

11.
$$\int_{0}^{\ln 4} e^{x} \sqrt{e^{x}} dx$$

12.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{4x}{10x^2 - 11} \, dx$$

13.
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{\sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^{5}} dx$$

 $\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{14. \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{2} 4 \csc^{2} \theta \cot \theta d\theta}$

15. $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^{-3} 2\theta \sin 2\theta d\theta$

16.
$$\int_{-2}^{12} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{(x - 3)^2} dx$$

17.
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{5x+6}{x^2+1} dx$$

Solve the following Initial Value Problem (Differential Equation)

$$^{\Box}18. \ \frac{ds}{dt} = 8t(3t^2 - 4)^4 \ s(1) = 10$$

Solve the following Initial Value Problem (Differential Equation)

19.
$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = 2\cos t \sin^2(t) \quad \theta\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$$