ART OF INTEGRATION

Since
$$rac{d}{dx} \sin(x^2) = 2x \cos(x^2)$$
 we have that

$$\int 2x\cos(x^2)dx = \sin(x^2) + C.$$

REVERSING THE CHAIN RULE

CHAIN RULE

LEMMA

$$H(x) = F(g(x))$$
 is an anti-derivative for $f(g(x))g'(x)$ where $F'=f$

Let
$$f(u) = \cos(u)$$
 and $g(x) = x^2$

SUBSTITUTION

THEOREM

If
$$F^\prime=f$$

$$\int f(g(x)g'(x)dx = F(g(x)) + C$$

EXAMPLE

Calculate

$$\int (x-4)^2 dx$$

EXAMPLE

Calculate

$$\int x\sqrt{x^2-5}dx$$

SUBSTITUTION

SUBSTITUTION

THEOREM

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

where
$$u = g(x)$$

$$\int 2x\cos(x^2)dx$$

$$\int (x-4)^2 dx.$$