

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

Ex. 1 Integrate

a) $\int 4(3x+1)^{20} dx = 4 \int (3x+1)^{20} dx$

$$u = 3x+1$$

$$du = 3 \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} du = dx$$

$$= 4 \int (u)^{20} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \int u^{20} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{u^{21}}{21} + C$$

$$= \frac{4}{63} (3x+1)^{21} + C$$

b) $\int \frac{9x}{\sqrt{9+x^2}} dx$

$$9 \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{9+x^2}} dx$$

$$9 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}} x dx$$

$$u = 9+x^2$$

$$du = 2x \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$$

$$9 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$\frac{9}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{9}{2} \int (u)^{-1/2} = \frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{2}{1} \right) u^{1/2} + C =$$

$$9 (9+x^2)^{1/2} + C$$

c) $\int 7xe^{x^2+2} du = 7 \int e^{x^2+2} \cdot x dx$

$$u = x^2+2$$

$$du = 2x \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = x \cdot dx$$

$$7 \int e^u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{7}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{7}{2} \cdot e^{x^2+2} + C$$

Ex. 1 Integrate

d) $\int \cos x \sin^8 x \, dx$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int u^8 \cdot du = \frac{u^9}{9} + C = \frac{\sin^9 x}{9} + C$$

B

e) $\int \frac{6x}{1+x^2}$

$$6 \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} x \, dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$du = 2x \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = x \, dx$$

$$6 \int \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$\frac{6}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$3 \int \ln|u| + C = 3 \ln(x^2 + 1) + C$$

f) $\int \frac{6}{1+x^2} \, dx$

$$6 \int \arctan$$

$$6 \arctan + C$$

g) $\int \frac{3 \ln(9+x)}{9+x} \, dx$

$$3 \int \frac{\ln(ax)}{a+x} dx$$

$$3 \int \ln(ax) \cdot \frac{1}{a+x} dx$$

$$u = \ln(ax)$$

$$du = \frac{1}{a+x} \cdot 1 dx$$

$$3 \int \frac{u^2}{2} \cdot du$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (\ln(ax))^2 + C$$

$$b) \int \frac{2x^4 - 4x^3 + 5x - 13}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
2x^4 - 4x^3 + 5x - 13 \\
\underline{2x^4 - 4x^3 - 2} \\
6x - 13 \\
\underline{6x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 13} \\
-4x^3 - 6x^2 - 4x \\
\underline{-4x^3 - 6x^2 - 4x} \\
0x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 13 \\
\underline{0x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 13} \\
-13
\end{array}$$

$$(x^2 + 17)^{1/2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$u = x^2 + 17$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = dx$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (u)^{3/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (u)^{3/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (x^2 + 17)^{3/2} x$$

