

# C12 - 5.9 - U Sub Integration Notes

$$\int 2x(x^2 + 1)^2 dx \quad u = x^2 + 1$$

$$\int (u)^2 (2x) \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\int u^2 du$$

$$\frac{u^3}{3} + C$$

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

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

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

**U Sub**  
 - Choose  $u$   
 $\frac{du}{dx}$ , Isolate  $dx$   
 - Sub  $dx$ , Cancel  
 - Integrate  
 - Sub  $x$  back in for  $u$

**Integration by "u"**  
 Substitution: Choose a "u" who's derivative is present, and cancels (Algebra\*)

**OR** Expand

$$y' = 2x(x^2 + 1)^2$$

$$y' = 2x(x^4 + 2x^2 + 1)$$

$$y' = 2x^5 + 4x^3 + 2x$$

$$y = \frac{2x^6}{6} + \frac{4x^4}{4} + \frac{2x^2}{2} + C$$

$$y = \frac{x^6}{3} + x^4 + x^2 + C$$

$$\int_1^2 2x(x^2 + 1)^2 dx$$

**X LAND**

**OR**

$$\int_1^2 (u)^2 (2x) \frac{du}{2x}$$

**XU LAND**

**U LAND**

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$u = (2)^2 + 1$$

$$u = 5$$

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$u = (1)^2 + 1$$

$$u = 3$$

$$\int_1^2 u^2 du$$

$$\int_3^5 u^2 du$$

$$\frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_1^2$$

$$\frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_3^5$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + 1)^3}{3} \Big|_1^2$$

**X LAND**

$$\frac{(5)^3}{3} - \frac{(2)^3}{3}$$

- Change Integral to u!  
 - Sub Top - Bottom

$$\frac{((2)^2 + 1)^3}{3} - \frac{((1)^2 + 1)^3}{3}$$

$$\frac{117}{3}$$

$$\frac{117}{3}$$

- Sub  $x$  back in for  $u$   
 - Sub Top - Bottom

$$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx \quad u = 1+x^2$$

$$\int \frac{2x du}{u 2x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\ln u + C$$

$$\ln(1+x^2) + C$$

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

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

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

**Separate Fractions**

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

$$\int \frac{2x du}{u 2x} + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\ln u + \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$\ln(1+x^2) + \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$\int x\sqrt{x-1} dx$$

$$u = x - 1$$

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

$$dx = du$$

$$\int x\sqrt{u} du$$

$$\int (u+1)\sqrt{u} du$$

$$\int u^{\frac{3}{2}} + u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$u = x - 1$$

$$x = u + 1$$

**Algebra**

$$\frac{2u^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\frac{2(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + \frac{2(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + C$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2-4} dx \quad u = x^2 - 4$$

$$\int \frac{x du}{u 2x}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln u + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 4) + C$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \quad u = \ln x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{xu} x du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\ln u + C$$

$$\ln(\ln x) + C$$

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

$$dx = x du$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \quad u = \ln x$$

$$\int \frac{u}{x} x du$$

$$\int u du$$

$$\frac{u^2}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + C$$

$$\int x e^{x^2} dx \quad u = x^2$$

$$\int x e^u \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int e^u du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^u + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$

$$u = x^2$$

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

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