



## Math Virtual Learning

# Calculus AB

Integration using u-substitution

May 13, 2020



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Lesson: May 13, 2020

**Objective/Learning Target:**

**Lesson 3 Integrals Review**

Students will evaluate integrals using u-substitution.

# Warm-Up:

Note: This is a review. For more examples refer back to your notes.

Watch Videos: [u-substitution](#)

Read Article: [u-substitution](#)

# Notes:

**Key takeaway #1:**  $u$ -substitution is really all about *reversing the chain rule*:

- According to the chain rule, the derivative of  $w(u(x))$  is  $w'(u(x)) \cdot u'(x)$ .
- In  $u$ -substitution, we take an expression of the form  $w'(u(x)) \cdot u'(x)$  and find its antiderivative  $w(u(x))$ .

**Key takeaway #2:**  $u$ -substitution helps us take a messy expression and simplify it by making the "inner" function the variable.

# Examples:

Find the integral  $\int (3x + 2)^5 dx$ .

*Solution.*

We make the substitution  $u = 3x + 2$ . Then

$$du = d(3x + 2) = 3dx.$$

So the differential  $dx$  is given by

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

Plug all this in the integral:

$$\int (3x + 2)^5 dx = \int u^5 \frac{du}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \int u^5 du = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{u^6}{6} + C = \frac{u^6}{18} + C = \frac{(3x + 2)^6}{18} + C.$$

# Examples:

Find the integral  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4x}}$ .

*Solution.*

We can try to use the substitution  $u = 1 + 4x$ . Hence

$$du = d(1 + 4x) = 4dx,$$

so

$$dx = \frac{du}{4}.$$

This yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4x}} &= \int \frac{\frac{du}{4}}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{4} \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} + C = \frac{\sqrt{u}}{2} + C = \frac{\sqrt{1+4x}}{2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

# Practice:

1) Evaluate the integral  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ .

2) Evaluate the integral  $\int x\sqrt{x+1} dx$ .

# Answer Key:

Once you have completed the problems, check your answers here.

1) *Solution.*

Let  $u = 1 + x^2$ . Then

$$du = d(1 + x^2) = 2x dx.$$

We see that

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

Hence

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \int \frac{\frac{du}{2}}{\sqrt{u}} = \int \frac{du}{2\sqrt{u}} = \sqrt{u} + C = \sqrt{1 + x^2} + C.$$



## Answer Key:

Once you have completed the problems, check your answers here.

2) *Solution.*

To get rid of the square root, we make the substitution  $u = \sqrt{x+1}$ . Then

$$u^2 = x + 1, \Rightarrow x = u^2 - 1, \Rightarrow du = 2u du.$$

The integral becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{x+1} dx &= \int (u^2 - 1) u \cdot 2u du = 2 \int (u^2 - 1) u^2 du = 2 \int (u^4 - u^2) du \\ &= 2 \int u^4 du - 2 \int u^2 du = 2 \cdot \frac{u^5}{5} - 2 \cdot \frac{u^3}{3} + C = \frac{2}{5} (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

# Additional Practice:

[Interactive Practice](#)

[More Interactive Practice](#)

[Extra Practice with Answers](#)