

u-substitution for definite integrals.

E.g. $\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 6x^2 (1+2x^3)^5 dx$

let $u = 1+2x^3$. $du = 6x^2 dx$

1st way to proceed: $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{u^6}{6} = \frac{1}{36} (1+2x^3)^6 \Big|_0^1$

$$= \frac{1}{36} \left[(1+2 \cdot 1^3)^6 - (1+2 \cdot 0^3)^6 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} \cdot [3^6 - 1] = \frac{1}{36} \cdot 728 = \dots$$

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2nd way to proceed:
to figure out the new bounds for u.

$u = 1+2x^3$.

When $x=0$; $u=1$. When $x=1$; $u=3$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_1^3 u^5 du = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{u^6}{6} \Big|_1^3 = \frac{1}{36} \cdot (3^6 - 1^6) = \frac{728}{36} = \dots$$

simplify.

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E.g. $\frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 8x e^{4x^2+3} dx$

let $u = 4x^2+3$. $du = 8x dx$

New bounds for u: when $x=0$; $u=3$,
when $x=1$; $u=7$

$$\frac{1}{8} \int_3^7 e^u du = \frac{1}{8} \cdot e^u \Big|_3^7 = \left[\frac{1}{8} (e^7 - e^3) \right]$$

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E.g. $\frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^3\right) dx$

let $u = \frac{\pi}{2}x^3$; $du = \frac{3\pi}{2}x^2 dx$

New bounds for u: when $x=0$; $u=0$,
when $x=1$; $u=\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(u) du = \frac{2}{3\pi} \cdot \sin(u) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3\pi} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3\pi} \right]$$

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