

Sec 31

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1a) } \int (3x+1)^5 dx & \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u = 3x+1 \\ du = 3 dx \\ \text{or } dx = \frac{du}{3} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \int \frac{u^5 du}{3} \\ & = \frac{1}{3} \frac{u^6}{6} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{18} (3x+1)^6 + C \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{\frac{(3x+1)^6}{18} + C}$$

Alternately: Since $du = 3dx$, you need a 3 inside the integral, so mult by 3, divide by 3 outside:

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \underbrace{3}_{du} (3x+1)^5 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int u^5 du = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{u^6}{6} + C \text{ etc.}$$

1 (adjustment doesn't affect value)

$$\text{b) } \int (-t+1)^3 dt = \int \underbrace{-}_{du} (-t+1)^3 dt \quad \begin{array}{l} u = -t+1 \\ du = -dt \end{array}$$

$$\text{So } - \int u^3 du = -\frac{u^4}{4} + C = \boxed{-\frac{(-t+1)^4}{4} + C}$$

$$\text{c) } \int \sqrt{4x-1} dx = \int (4x-1)^{1/2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \underbrace{(4x-1)^{1/2}}_u \cdot \underbrace{4 dx}_{du}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} + C = \frac{1}{6} u^{3/2} + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{6} (4x-1)^{3/2} + C}$$

$$1e) \quad \int \underbrace{x(x^2+1)^3}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ L du/2}} dx \quad \text{let } u = x^2 + 1 \quad \uparrow \quad du = 2x dx \\ \text{then } x dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int u^3 \frac{du}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \int u^3 du = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^4}{4} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (x^2+1)^4 + C \\ &= \boxed{\frac{(x^2+1)^4}{8} + C} \end{aligned}$$

$$f) \quad \int 4e^{2z} dz = 2 \int \underbrace{2e^{2z}}_{\substack{\uparrow u \\ L du}} dz = 2 \int e^u du$$

$$= 2e^u + C = \boxed{2e^{2z} + C}$$

$$g) \quad \int \frac{2x^4}{x^5+1} dx \quad \text{let } \cancel{u = x^5+1} \quad x^5+1 = u \\ 5x^4 dx = du$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{x^4}{x^5+1} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{5x^4}{x^5+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{2}{5} \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{2}{5} \ln|x^5+1| + C}$$

$$1 i) \int x(x-2)^5 dx$$

Tricky.

If $u = x - 2$
then $x = u + 2$
and $dx = du$ } \rightarrow Two
u-subst
at once!

gives $\int (u+2) u^5 du$

$$= \int (u^6 + 2u^5) du$$

(Did not see this coming :-)

$$= \frac{u^7}{7} + \frac{2u^6}{6} + C$$

$$= \left(\frac{(x-2)^7}{7} + \frac{(x-2)^6}{3} + C \right)$$

$$k) \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = \ln x$$

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

giving $\int u du = \frac{u^2}{2} + C$

$$= \left(\frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + C \right)$$

A very good focus
problem!