

Calculus Integration by Substitution Worksheet SOLUTIONS

Evaluate the following by hand.

$$1) \int 6x^2(2x^3 + 1)^5 dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 2x^3 + 1 \\ du = 6x^2 dx \end{array} \quad \int u^5 du = \frac{u^6}{6} + C = \frac{(2x^3 + 1)^6}{6} + C$$

$$2) \int \frac{6x^2 - 3}{\sqrt{2x^3 - 3x}} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 2x^3 - 3x \\ du = (6x^2 - 3) dx \end{array} \quad \int u^{-1/2} du = 2u^{1/2} + C = 2\sqrt{2x^3 - 3x} + C$$

$$3) \int (\sin(\cos x))(\sin x) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \\ du = -\sin x dx \end{array} \quad - \int \sin u du = -(-\cos u) + C = \cos(\cos x) + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{e^{(1+1/x)}}{x^2} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \\ du = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx \end{array} \quad - \int e^u du = -e^u + C = -e^{1+1/x} + C$$

$$5) \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \\ du = \cos x dx \end{array} \quad \int \frac{1}{u^3} du = \frac{u^{-2}}{-2} + C = -\frac{1}{2\sin^2 x} + C$$

$$6) \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = 2\sqrt{u} + C = 2\sqrt{\ln x} + C$$

$$7) \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{3x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 3x \\ du = 3 dx \end{array} \quad \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{3 \ln 2} e^u du = \frac{1}{3} [e^u]_0^{3 \ln 2} = \frac{1}{3} (e^{3 \ln 2} - e^0) = \frac{1}{3} (8 - 1) = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$8) \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \quad \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u^2} du = \left[\frac{-1}{u} \right]_1^2 = \frac{-1}{2} - \left(\frac{-1}{1} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$