

U Got This KEY

Make the nasty integrand pretty. Then report the result in terms of x .

1. $\int x(x-5)^{10} dx$
 $u = x - 5$
 $x = u + 5$
 $dx = du$

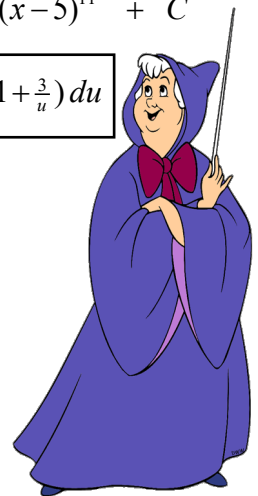
$$\int f(u) du = \int (u^{11} + 5u^{10}) du$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int x(x-5)^{10} dx &= \int (u+5)(u)^{10} du = \int (u^{11} + 5u^{10}) du && \text{Distribute} \\ &= \int u^{11} du + 5 \int u^{10} du && \text{Separate, Integrate, Substitute} \\ &= \frac{u^{12}}{12} + \frac{5u^{11}}{11} + C = \frac{1}{12}(x-5)^{12} + \frac{5}{11}(x-5)^{11} + C \end{aligned}$$

2. $\int \frac{x}{x-3} dx$, when written in terms of u , can be much less nasty as the integral $\int (1 + \frac{3}{u}) du$
 $u = x - 3$
 $x = u + 3$
 $dx = du$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{x-3} dx &= \int \frac{u+3}{u} du = \int (\frac{u}{u} + \frac{3}{u}) du \\ &= \int (1 + \frac{3}{u}) du && \text{Simplify} \\ &= \int du + 3 \int \frac{1}{u} du && \text{Separate, Integrate, Substitute} \\ &= u + 3 \ln |u| + C = x - 3 + 3 \ln |x - 3| + C \end{aligned}$$



3. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-100}} dx$, when written in terms of u , can be much less nasty as $\int (2u^2 + 200) du$

One way: $u = \sqrt{x-100}$
 $x - 100 = u^2$
 $x = u^2 + 100$
 $dx = 2u du$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-100}} dx &= \int \frac{u^2 + 100}{u} 2u du = \int (u^2 + 100) 2 du \\ &= \int 2(u^2 + 100) du && \text{1 out} \\ &= \int (2u^2 + 200) du && \text{Distribute} \\ &= 2 \int u^2 du + 200 \int 1 du && \text{Separate} \\ &= \frac{2u^3}{3} + 200u + C && \text{Integrate} \end{aligned}$$



Since $u = \sqrt{x-100} = (x-100)^{1/2}$, then we have $\frac{2}{3}(x-100)^{3/2} + 200(x-100)^{1/2} + C$

Another way: Let $u = x - 100$ but this leaves you with

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-100}} dx = \int \frac{u+100}{\sqrt{u}} du = \int \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{u}} + \frac{100}{\sqrt{u}} \right) du = \int \left(u^{1/2} + 100u^{-1/2} \right) du$$



4. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x-2}} dx$, when written in terms of u , can be much less nasty as $\int (3u^4 + 6u) du$

One way: $u = \sqrt[3]{x-2}$
 $x-2 = u^3$
 $x = u^3 + 2$
 $dx = 3u^2 du$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x-2}} dx &= \int \frac{u^3+2}{u} 3u^2 du = \int \left(\frac{u^3+2}{u}\right) 3u^2 du \\ &= \int 3u(u^3+2) du && \text{1 out} \\ &= \int (3u^4 + 6u) du && \text{Distribute} \\ &= 3 \int u^4 du + 6 \int u du && \text{Separate} \\ &= \frac{3u^5}{5} + \frac{6u^2}{2} + C && \text{Integrate} \\ &= \frac{3}{5}u^5 + 3u^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

Since $u = \sqrt[3]{x-2} = (x-2)^{1/3}$, then we have $\frac{3}{5}(x-2)^{5/3} + 3(x-2)^{2/3} + C$



5. $\int \sqrt[5]{(3x+2)}(3x+2) dx$ can be written much less nastier as $\frac{5}{3} \int u^{10} du$

One way: $u = \sqrt[5]{3x+2}$
 $3x+2 = u^5$
 $3dx = 5u^4 du$
 $dx = \frac{5}{3}u^4 du$

Take differentials of both sides.
Solve for dx

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt[5]{(3x+2)} \cdot (3x+2) (dx) &= \int u \cdot (u)^5 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{3}u^4 du\right) = \frac{5}{3} \int u^{10} du \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{u^{11}}{11} + C \\ &= \frac{5}{33}u^{11} + C \end{aligned}$$

Since $u = \sqrt[5]{3x+2} = (3x+2)^{1/5}$, then we have $\frac{5}{33}(3x+2)^{11/5} + C$



Another way: $u = 3x+2$

$$\begin{aligned} du &= 3dx \\ dx &= \frac{1}{3}du \end{aligned}$$

Solve for dx

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } \int \sqrt[5]{(3x+2)}(3x+2) dx &= \int \sqrt[5]{u} \cdot (u) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} du\right) = \frac{1}{3} \int u^{1/5} \cdot (u) du = \frac{1}{3} \int u^{6/5} du = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{11} u^{11/5} + C \\ &= \frac{5}{33}(3x+2)^{11/5} + C \end{aligned}$$



6. $\int 49x(7x+25)^8 dx$ can be written as $\int (u^9 - 25u^8) du$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 7x+25 \\ du &= 7dx \end{aligned}$$



$$\int 49x(7x+25)^8 dx = \int 7x(7x+25)^8 \cdot \underline{7dx} = \int (u-25)(u)^8 \cdot \underline{du} = \int (u^9 - 25u^8) du = \frac{1}{10}u^{10} - \frac{25}{9}u^9 + C$$

Substitute to get $\frac{1}{10}(7x+25)^{10} - \frac{25}{9}(7x+25)^9 + C$