

Method 1: Substitute $u = z^2 + 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{2z dz}{\sqrt[3]{z^2 + 1}} &= \int \frac{du}{u^{1/3}} && \text{Let } u = z^2 + 1, \\
 &&& du = 2z dz. \\
 &= \int u^{-1/3} du && \text{In the form } \int u^n du \\
 &= \frac{u^{2/3}}{2/3} + C && \text{Integrate.} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} u^{2/3} + C \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} (z^2 + 1)^{2/3} + C && \text{Replace } u \text{ by } z^2 + 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

Method 2: Substitute $u = \sqrt[3]{z^2 + 1}$ instead.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{2z dz}{\sqrt[3]{z^2 + 1}} &= \int \frac{3u^2 du}{u} && \text{Let } u = \sqrt[3]{z^2 + 1}, \\
 &&& u^3 = z^2 + 1, 3u^2 du = 2z dz. \\
 &= 3 \int u du \\
 &= 3 \cdot \frac{u^2}{2} + C && \text{Integrate.} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} (z^2 + 1)^{2/3} + C && \text{Replace } u \text{ by } (z^2 + 1)^{1/3}. \quad \blacksquare
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercises 5.5

Evaluating Indefinite Integrals

Evaluate the indefinite integrals in Exercises 1–16 by using the given substitutions to reduce the integrals to standard form.

- $\int 2(2x + 4)^5 dx, \quad u = 2x + 4$
- $\int 7\sqrt{7x - 1} dx, \quad u = 7x - 1$
- $\int 2x(x^2 + 5)^{-4} dx, \quad u = x^2 + 5$
- $\int \frac{4x^3}{(x^4 + 1)^2} dx, \quad u = x^4 + 1$
- $\int (3x + 2)(3x^2 + 4x)^4 dx, \quad u = 3x^2 + 4x$
- $\int \frac{(1 + \sqrt{x})^{1/3}}{\sqrt{x}} dx, \quad u = 1 + \sqrt{x}$
- $\int \sin 3x dx, \quad u = 3x$
- $\int x \sin(2x^2) dx, \quad u = 2x^2$
- $\int \sec 2t \tan 2t dt, \quad u = 2t$
- $\int \left(1 - \cos \frac{t}{2}\right)^2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt, \quad u = 1 - \cos \frac{t}{2}$
- $\int \frac{9r^2 dr}{\sqrt{1 - r^3}}, \quad u = 1 - r^3$
- $\int 12(y^4 + 4y^2 + 1)^2(y^3 + 2y) dy, \quad u = y^4 + 4y^2 + 1$
- $\int \sqrt{x} \sin^2(x^{3/2} - 1) dx, \quad u = x^{3/2} - 1$
- $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx, \quad u = -\frac{1}{x}$
- $\int \csc^2 2\theta \cot 2\theta d\theta$
 - Using $u = \cot 2\theta$
 - Using $u = \csc 2\theta$
- $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5x + 8}}$
 - Using $u = 5x + 8$
 - Using $u = \sqrt{5x + 8}$

Evaluate the integrals in Exercises 17–66.

- $\int \sqrt{3 - 2s} ds$
- $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5s + 4}} ds$
- $\int \theta \sqrt[4]{1 - \theta^2} d\theta$
- $\int 3y\sqrt{7 - 3y^2} dy$
- $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1 + \sqrt{x})^2} dx$
- $\int \sqrt{\sin x} \cos^3 x dx$

23. $\int \sec^2(3x + 2) dx$ 24. $\int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx$
 25. $\int \sin^5 \frac{x}{3} \cos \frac{x}{3} dx$ 26. $\int \tan^7 \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$
 27. $\int r^2 \left(\frac{r^3}{18} - 1 \right)^5 dr$ 28. $\int r^4 \left(7 - \frac{r^5}{10} \right)^3 dr$
 29. $\int x^{1/2} \sin(x^{3/2} + 1) dx$
 30. $\int \csc\left(\frac{v - \pi}{2}\right) \cot\left(\frac{v - \pi}{2}\right) dv$
 31. $\int \frac{\sin(2t + 1)}{\cos^2(2t + 1)} dt$ 32. $\int \frac{\sec z \tan z}{\sqrt{\sec z}} dz$
 33. $\int \frac{1}{t^2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{t} - 1\right) dt$ 34. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cos(\sqrt{t} + 3) dt$
 35. $\int \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sin \frac{1}{\theta} \cos \frac{1}{\theta} d\theta$ 36. $\int \frac{\cos \sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta} \sin^2 \sqrt{\theta}} d\theta$
 37. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x}} dx$ 38. $\int \sqrt{\frac{x - 1}{x^5}} dx$
 39. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{x}} dx$ 40. $\int \frac{1}{x^3} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}} dx$
 41. $\int \sqrt{\frac{x^3 - 3}{x^{11}}} dx$ 42. $\int \sqrt{\frac{x^4}{x^3 - 1}} dx$
 43. $\int x(x - 1)^{10} dx$ 44. $\int x\sqrt{4 - x} dx$
 45. $\int (x + 1)^2(1 - x)^5 dx$ 46. $\int (x + 5)(x - 5)^{1/3} dx$
 47. $\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx$ 48. $\int 3x^5 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx$
 49. $\int \frac{x}{(x^2 - 4)^3} dx$ 50. $\int \frac{x}{(2x - 1)^{2/3}} dx$
 51. $\int (\cos x) e^{\sin x} dx$ 52. $\int (\sin 2\theta) e^{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$
 53. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} e^{-\sqrt{x}}} \sec^2(e^{\sqrt{x}} + 1) dx$
 54. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} e^{1/x} \sec(1 + e^{1/x}) \tan(1 + e^{1/x}) dx$
 55. $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$ 56. $\int \frac{\ln \sqrt{t}}{t} dt$
 57. $\int \frac{dz}{1 + e^z}$ 58. $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^4 - 1}}$
 59. $\int \frac{5}{9 + 4r^2} dr$ 60. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2\theta} - 1}} d\theta$

61. $\int \frac{e^{\sin^{-1} x} dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ 62. $\int \frac{e^{\cos^{-1} x} dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$
 63. $\int \frac{(\sin^{-1} x)^2 dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ 64. $\int \frac{\sqrt{\tan^{-1} x} dx}{1 + x^2}$
 65. $\int \frac{dy}{(\tan^{-1} y)(1 + y^2)}$ 66. $\int \frac{dy}{(\sin^{-1} y)\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$

If you do not know what substitution to make, try reducing the integral step by step, using a trial substitution to simplify the integral a bit and then another to simplify it some more. You will see what we mean if you try the sequences of substitutions in Exercises 67 and 68.

67. $\int \frac{18 \tan^2 x \sec^2 x}{(2 + \tan^3 x)^2} dx$
 a. $u = \tan x$, followed by $v = u^3$, then by $w = 2 + v$
 b. $u = \tan^3 x$, followed by $v = 2 + u$
 c. $u = 2 + \tan^3 x$
 68. $\int \sqrt{1 + \sin^2(x - 1)} \sin(x - 1) \cos(x - 1) dx$
 a. $u = x - 1$, followed by $v = \sin u$, then by $w = 1 + v^2$
 b. $u = \sin(x - 1)$, followed by $v = 1 + u^2$
 c. $u = 1 + \sin^2(x - 1)$

Evaluate the integrals in Exercises 69 and 70.

69. $\int \frac{(2r - 1) \cos \sqrt{3(2r - 1)^2 + 6}}{\sqrt{3(2r - 1)^2 + 6}} dr$
 70. $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta} \cos^3 \sqrt{\theta}} d\theta$
 71. Find the integral of $\cot x$ using a substitution like that in Example 7c.
 72. Find the integral of $\csc x$ by multiplying by an appropriate form equal to 1, as in Example 8b.

Initial Value Problems

Solve the initial value problems in Exercises 73–78.

73. $\frac{ds}{dt} = 12t(3t^2 - 1)^3, \quad s(1) = 3$
 74. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x(x^2 + 8)^{-1/3}, \quad y(0) = 0$
 75. $\frac{ds}{dt} = 8 \sin^2\left(t + \frac{\pi}{12}\right), \quad s(0) = 8$
 76. $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = 3 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right), \quad r(0) = \frac{\pi}{8}$
 77. $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = -4 \sin\left(2t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \quad s'(0) = 100, \quad s(0) = 0$
 78. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4 \sec^2 2x \tan 2x, \quad y'(0) = 4, \quad y(0) = -1$
 79. The velocity of a particle moving back and forth on a line is $v = ds/dt = 6 \sin 2t$ m/sec for all t . If $s = 0$ when $t = 0$, find the value of s when $t = \pi/2$ sec.
 80. The acceleration of a particle moving back and forth on a line is $a = d^2s/dt^2 = \pi^2 \cos \pi t$ m/sec² for all t . If $s = 0$ and $v = 8$ m/sec when $t = 0$, find s when $t = 1$ sec.