

# 10.3 u Substitution Definite Integrals

NOTES

## CALCULUS

Write your  
questions here!

### DEFINITE INTEGRAL

$$\int_0^1 t^2(t^3 + 1)^2 dt$$



### CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES

Evaluate the definite integrals using  $u$  substitution.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x) \sqrt{\sin(x)} dx$$

Evaluate the definite integrals using  $u$  substitution.

$$\int_0^e \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx$$

## Evaluate the indefinite integrals using $u$ substitution. SPECIAL CASE

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

### SUMMARY:

Now,  
summarize  
your notes  
here!

## 10.3 u Substitution Definite Integrals

### PRACTICE

Evaluate the definite integral.

$$1. \int_1^2 \sqrt{5x-1} dx$$

$$2. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2x) dx$$

**Evaluate the definite integral.**

$$3. \int_0^1 e^x(4 - e^x)dx$$

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$$4. \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$

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$$5. \int_{-2}^3 \frac{1}{1+9t^2} dt$$

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$$6. \int_0^1 x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

**Evaluate the definite integral.**

$$7. \int_3^6 \left( \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x} \right) dx$$

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$$8. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \tan x \sec^2 x dx$$

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$$9. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \sec(2x) \tan(2x) dx$$

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$$10. \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

**Evaluate the definite integral.**

$$11. \int_3^{\sqrt{30}} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5}} dx$$

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$$12. \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 2x}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2 + 4}} dx$$

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$$13. \int_0^{\pi} (2 \sin x + \sin 2x) dx$$

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$$14. \int_0^4 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x + 1}} dx$$

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^2 (3x^2 - 4x + 2)dx$ .

- (A) -2
- (B) 14
- (C) 9
- (D) 18
- (E) 21

2. An equivalent representation of the definite integral  $\int_1^3 2x \cos(x^2)dx$  is

- (A)  $\int_1^3 \cos u \ du$
- (B)  $\int_1^9 \cos u \ du$
- (C)  $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \cos u \ du$
- (D)  $\int_1^9 2\sqrt{u} \cos u \ du$
- (E)  $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} 2\sqrt{u} \cos u \ du$

**FREE RESPONSE**

Your score: \_\_\_\_\_ out of 9 points

1. The function  $f$  is defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$  for  $-5 \leq x \leq 5$ .

- (a) Find  $f'(x)$ .
- (b) Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of  $f$  at  $x = -3$ .

- (c) Let  $g$  be the function defined by  $g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{for } -5 \leq x \leq -3 \\ x + 7 & \text{for } -3 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$

Is  $g$  continuous at  $x = -3$ ? Use the definition of continuity to explain your answer.

- (d) Find the value of  $\int_0^5 x\sqrt{25 - x^2} dx$ .