



CHART $\int \frac{1}{u} du$

Functions	Anti-Derivatives	Functions	Anti-Derivatives
u^n $n \neq -1$	$\frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1}$	$\frac{1}{1+u^2}$	$\tan^{-1}(u)$
$\frac{1}{u}$	$\ln u $	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$	$\sin^{-1}(u)$
e^u	e^u	$\frac{1}{ u \sqrt{u^2-1}}$	$\sec^{-1}(u)$
$\sin(u)$	$-\cos(u)$		
$\cos(u)$	$\sin(u)$		
$\sec^2(u)$	$\tan(u)$		
$\sec(u)\tan(u)$	$\sec(u)$		
$\csc^2(u)$	$-\cot(u)$		
$\csc(u)\cot(u)$	$-\csc(u)$		

Basic Substitutions

① $\int e^{7x+1} dx =$

① $u = 7x+1$

③ $du = 7 dx$

② $\frac{d}{dx}(u) = \frac{du}{dx} = 7$

④ $\frac{1}{7} du = dx$

$\int e^u du \rightarrow \int e^u \cdot \frac{1}{7} du = \frac{1}{7} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{7} e^{7x+1} + C$

②

$\int 3x \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \int \cos(x^2) \cdot \underbrace{2x dx}_{du} = \frac{3}{2} \int \cos(u) du = \frac{3}{2} \sin(x^2) + C$

$u = x^2$

$du = 2x dx$

③

$\int \frac{e^{\ln(x)}}{x} dx \rightarrow \int e^{\ln(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \frac{e^u}{x} \cdot x du = \int e^u du$

$\int e^u du$

$u = \ln x$

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

$\Rightarrow x du = dx$

less Basic Sub

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

rewrite $\sqrt{\quad} = (\quad)^{1/2}$, set $u = \text{inside} (\quad)$

$$= \int \frac{x}{(u)^{1/2}} du \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{stuck b/c} \\ \text{mix of } x \text{ \& } u \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{mine } u! \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \quad (u-1=x)$$

①

$$= \int \frac{u-1}{u^{1/2}} du = \int \frac{u}{u^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{u^{1/2}} du$$

$$\frac{a-b}{c} = \frac{a}{c} - \frac{b}{c}$$

$$= \int u^{1/2} - u^{-1/2} du = \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{u^{1/2}}{1/2} + c = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (x+1)^{3/2} - 2(x+1)^{1/2} + c$$

②

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \int \frac{x^3}{u^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{u^{1/2}} du$$

mixed var \Rightarrow stuck

$$u = x^2 - 1 \rightsquigarrow u+1 = x^2$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2x} du = dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u+1}{u^{1/2}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{1/2} + u^{-1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + 2u^{1/2} + c \right] = \frac{1}{3} (x^2-1)^{3/2} + (x^2-1)^{1/2} + c$$

③

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du + \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 + 1 \\ du = 2x dx \end{array} \right\} \dots \dots \dots \uparrow$$

$$\ln|x^2+1| + \tan^{-1}(x) + c$$

④

$$\int \frac{x^6}{x^{14}+1} dx = \int \frac{x^6}{1+x^{14}} dx = \int \frac{x^6}{1+u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{7x^6} du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{set } u^2 = x^{14} \\ \Rightarrow u = x^7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} du = 7x^6 dx \\ \frac{1}{7x^6} du = dx \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \tan^{-1}(u) + c = \frac{1}{7} \tan^{-1}(x^7) + c$$