

Calculus I

Section 5.8 – Definite Integrals Using Substitution

Evaluate the following definite integrals using the First Fundamental Theorem.

1. $\int_0^3 \sqrt{y+1} dy$

2. $\int_0^1 r\sqrt{1-r^2} dr$

3. $\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan x \sec^2 x dx$

4. $\int_0^{\pi} 3\cos^2 x \sin x dx$

5. $\int_0^1 t^3(1+t^4)^3 dt$

6. $\int_0^{\sqrt{7}} t(t^2+1)^{1/3} dt$

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$$7. \int_{-1}^1 \frac{5r}{(4+r^2)^2} dr$$

$$8. \int_0^1 \frac{10\sqrt{v}}{(1+v^{3/2})^2} dv$$

$$9. \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

$$10. \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos z}{\sqrt{4+3\sin z}} dz$$

$$11. \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos^{-3} 2x \sin 2x dx$$

$$12. \int_0^{\pi/6} (1-\cos 3t) \sin 3t dt$$

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Evaluate the following definite integrals using the First Fundamental Theorem.

$$1. \int_0^3 \sqrt{y+1} dy = \boxed{\frac{14}{3}}$$

$u = y+1$
 $du = dy$
 $\int_1^4 u^{1/2} du$
 $\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{2}{3} [4^{3/2} - 1]$

$$2. \int_0^1 r\sqrt{1-r^2} dr = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$u = 1-r^2$
 $du = -2r dr$
 $-\frac{1}{2} \int_1^0 u^{1/2} du$
 $+\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{2} (1-0)$

$$3. \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan x \sec^2 x dx = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$u = \tan x$
 $du = \sec^2 x dx$
 $\int_0^1 u du$
 $\frac{1}{2} u^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1-0)$

$$4. \int_0^{\pi} 3 \cos^2 x \sin x dx = \boxed{2}$$

$u = \cos x$
 $-du = \sin x dx$
 $3 \int_1^{-1} u^2 du$
 $3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big|_1^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} (1-1)$

$$5. \int_0^1 t^3 (1+t^4)^3 dt = \boxed{\frac{15}{16}}$$

$u = 1+t^4$
 $du = 4t^3 dt$
 $\frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 u^3 du$
 $\frac{1}{16} u^4 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{16} (16-1)$

$$6. \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} t(t^2+1)^{1/3} dt = \boxed{\frac{45}{8}}$$

$u = t^2+1$
 $du = 2t dt$
 $\frac{1}{2} \int_1^8 u^{1/3} du$
 $\frac{3}{8} u^{4/3} \Big|_1^8 = \frac{3}{8} (8^{4/3} - 1)$

$$7. \int_{-1}^1 \frac{5r}{(4+r^2)^2} dr = \boxed{0}$$

$u = 4+r^2$
 $du = 2r dr$
 $\frac{5}{2} \int_5^5 u^{-2} du$

$$8. \int_0^1 \frac{10\sqrt{v}}{(1+v^{3/2})^2} dv = \boxed{\frac{10}{3}}$$

$u = 1+v^{3/2}$
 $du = \frac{3}{2} v^{1/2} dv$
 $\frac{20}{3} \int_1^2 u^{-2} du$
 $-\frac{20}{3} u^{-1} \Big|_1^2 = -\frac{20}{3} (\frac{1}{2} - 1)$

$$9. \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \boxed{4}$$

$u = x^2+1$
 $du = 2x dx$
 $2 \int_1^4 u^{-1/2} du$
 $4 u^{1/2} \Big|_1^4 = 4(2-1)$

$$10. \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos z}{\sqrt{4+3\sin z}} dz = \boxed{0}$$

$u = 4+3\sin z$
 $du = 3\cos z dz$
 $\frac{1}{3} \int_4^4 u^{-1/2} du$

$$11. \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos^{-3} 2x \sin 2x dx = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$u = \cos 2x$
 $du = -2\sin 2x dx$
 $-\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{1/2} u^{-3} du$
 $\frac{1}{2} \int_{1/2}^1 u^{-3} du$
 $-\frac{1}{4} u^{-2} \Big|_{1/2}^1$
 $-\frac{1}{4} (1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{-2})$
 $-\frac{1}{4} (1-4)$

$$12. \int_0^{\pi/6} (1-\cos 3t) \sin 3t dt = \boxed{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$u = 1-\cos 3t$
 $du = 3\sin 3t dt$
 $\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 u du$
 $\frac{1}{6} u^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} (1-0)$