

For each of the following:

- write down “an appropriate” substitution u (for some of the exercises, u is given—use those exercises to understand why that choice of u works)
- find du by differentiating u
- make the substitution into the given integral to transform it into an integral in the new variable u
- find the general antiderivative with respect to u
- resubstitute to get the antiderivative to the original integral in the original variable

1. $\int (x - 7)^3 dx =$

$$u = x - 7$$

$$du =$$

2. $\int \cos(\theta + \pi) d\theta =$

$$u =$$

$$du =$$

3. $\int 2t\sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt =$

$$u = t^2 + 1$$

$$du =$$

4. $\int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx =$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$du =$$

5. $\int \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta =$

$$u = \sin \theta$$

$$du =$$

6. $\int (4x + 5)^9 dx$

$$u = 4x + 5$$

$$du = 4 dx \implies dx = \frac{1}{4} du$$

7. $\int \cos(5x) dx$

$$u =$$

$$du =$$

8. $\int x e^{x^2} dx$

$$u = x^2$$

$$du =$$

9. $\int \frac{dz}{(5 - 2z)^2}$

$$u =$$

$$du =$$

10. $\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + 1} dx$

$$u =$$

$$du =$$