

$$1. \ u = 3x + 4 \longrightarrow du = 3 \, dx \longrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \, du = dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{3x+4} \, dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int u^{1/2} \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{9} u^{3/2} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{9} (3x+4)^{3/2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \ u = 5 + 2x^3 \longrightarrow du = 6x^2 \, dx \longrightarrow \frac{1}{6} \, du = x^2 \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2(5+2x^3)^5 \, dx &= \frac{1}{6} \int u^5 \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} u^6 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{36} u^6 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{36} (5+2x^3)^6 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \ u = x^2 \longrightarrow du = 2x \, dx \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \, du = x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \cos x^2 \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos u \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \ u = 5 + 2x^3 \longrightarrow du = 6x^2 \, dx \longrightarrow \frac{1}{6} \, du = x^2 \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2(5+2x^3)^8 \, dx &= \frac{1}{6} \int u^8 \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{9} u^9 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{54} u^9 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{54} (5+2x^3)^9 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \ u = 1 - 8x^3 \longrightarrow du = -24x^2 dx \longrightarrow -\frac{1}{6} du = 4x^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{4x^2}{(1-8x^3)^4} dx &= -\frac{1}{6} \int u^{-4} du \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) u^{-3} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{18} u^{-3} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{18(1-8x^3)^3} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \ u = 1 + x \longrightarrow du = dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 \sqrt{1+x} dx &= \int u^{1/2} (u^2 - 2u + 1) du \\ &= \int (u^{5/2} - 2u^{3/2} + u^{1/2}) du \\ &= \frac{2}{7} u^{7/2} - \frac{4}{5} u^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{7} (1+x)^{7/2} - \frac{4}{5} (1+x)^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{3/2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \ u = \sqrt{x} \longrightarrow du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \longrightarrow 2 du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int \sin u du \\ &= -2 \cos u + C \\ &= -2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \ u = 1 - \cos x \longrightarrow du = \sin x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin \sqrt{1 - \cos x} dx &= \int u^{1/2} du \\ &= \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (1 - \cos x)^{3/2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$9. \begin{aligned} u = x + 2 &\longrightarrow du = dx \\ x = u - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{x+2} \, dx &= \int u^{1/2}(u-2) \, du \\ &= \int (u^{3/2} - 2u^{1/2}) \, du \\ &= \frac{2}{5}u^{5/2} - \frac{4}{3}u^{3/2} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{5}(x+2)^{5/2} - \frac{4}{3}(x+2)^{3/2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$10. \begin{aligned} u = t + 3 &\longrightarrow du = dt \\ t = u - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t+3}} \, dt &= \int u^{-1/2}(u-3) \, du \\ &= \int (u^{1/2} - 3u^{-1/2}) \, du \\ &= \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2} - 6u^{1/2} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{3}(t+3)^{3/2} - 6(t+3)^{1/2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \begin{aligned} u = 4\beta &\longrightarrow du = 4 \, d\beta \longrightarrow \frac{1}{4} du = d\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos \beta \, d\beta &= \frac{1}{4} \int \cos u \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\beta + C \end{aligned}$$

$$12. \begin{aligned} u = 5x &\longrightarrow du = 5 \, dx \longrightarrow \frac{1}{5} du = dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sec^2 5x \, dx &= \frac{1}{5} \int \sec^2 u \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \tan u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \tan 5x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$13. \begin{aligned} u = 2 - \cos 2x &\longrightarrow du = 2 \sin 2x \, dx \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} du = \sin 2x \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin 2x \sqrt[3]{2 - \cos 2x} \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{1/3} \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} u^{4/3} + C \\ &= \frac{3}{8} (2 - \cos 2x)^{4/3} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$14. \ u = \cos t \longrightarrow du = -\sin t \, dt \longrightarrow -du = \sin t \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos^2 t \sin t \, dt &= -\int u^2 \, du \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} u^3 + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15. \ u = x^3 + 3 \longrightarrow du = 3x^2 \, dx \longrightarrow \frac{1}{3} du = x^2 \, dx$$

$$x^3 = u - 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^3)^{1/4} x^5 \, dx &= \int (x^3 + 3)^{1/4} x^3 x^2 \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int u^{1/4} (u - 3) \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int (u^{5/4} - 3u^{1/4}) \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{4}{9} u^{9/4} - \frac{12}{5} u^{5/4} \right] + C \\ &= \frac{4}{27} (x^3 + 3)^{9/4} - \frac{4}{5} (x^3 + 3)^{5/4} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$16. \ u = 1 + \cos x \longrightarrow du = -\sin x \, dx \longrightarrow -du = \sin x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{4 \sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \, dx &= -4 \int u^{-2} \, du \\ &= (-4)(-1)u^{-1} + C \\ &= \frac{4}{1 + \cos x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$17. \ u = \frac{1}{3}x \longrightarrow du = \frac{1}{3} \, dx \longrightarrow 3 \, du = dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin \frac{1}{3}x \, dx &= 3 \int \sin u \, du \\ &= -3 \cos u + C \\ &= -3 \cos \frac{1}{3}x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$18. \ u = 4t^2 \longrightarrow du = 8t \, dt \longrightarrow \frac{1}{16} du = \frac{1}{2}t \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{2}t \cos 4t^2 \, dt &= \frac{1}{16} \int \cos u \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \sin u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \sin 4t^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$19. \ u = x - 2 \longrightarrow du = dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2 - 4x + 4)^{4/3} dx &= \int [(x - 2)^2]^{4/3} dx \\ &= \int u^{8/3} du \\ &= \frac{3}{11} u^{11/3} + C \\ &= \frac{3}{11} (x - 2)^{11/3} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \ u = x^3 + 3x^2 + 1 \longrightarrow du = (3x^2 + 6x) dx \longrightarrow \frac{1}{3} du = (x^2 + 2x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 + 2x}{\sqrt{x^3 + 3x^2 + 1}} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int u^{-1/2} du \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) (2u^{1/2}) + C \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3 + 3x^2 + 1} + C \end{aligned}$$