

More on Antidifferentiation and Substitution

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (x^2 - 6x + 9)^5 dx \\ &= \int [(x-3)^2]^5 dx \\ &= \int (x-3)^{10} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{11} (x-3)^{11} + C \end{aligned}$$

Rational functions $^{\circ}N \geq ^{\circ}D$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 5x - 2}{x + 3} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3 \overline{) \begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 5 & -2 \\ & -3 & -6 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & -8 \end{array}} \end{array}$$

$$= \int \left(x + 2 - \frac{8}{x+3} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x - 8 \ln|x+3| + C$$

$$\int \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\sin x \, dx$$

$$-du = \sin x \, dx$$

$$= -\int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$= -\ln|u| + C$$

$$= \ln|u^{-1}| + C$$

$$= \ln|\sec x| + C$$

$$\int \tan u \, du = \ln|\sec u| + C$$

$$\int \cot x \, dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \, dx$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$= \ln |u| + C$$

$$= \ln |\sin x| + C.$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \int \frac{\sec x (\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} \, dx$$

$$u = \sec x + \tan x$$
$$du = (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$= \ln|u| + C = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \sec u \, du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C.$$

$$\int \csc u \, du = \ln|\csc u - \cot u| + C$$

$$\int \sec(8x-3) dx = \frac{1}{8} \ln |\sec(8x-3) + \tan(8x-3)| + C$$

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

$$u = x^2$$

$$du = 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec x^2| + C.$$

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