

$$\begin{aligned}
 9) \int y^2(1+y)^2 dy &= \int y^2(1+2y+y^2) dy \\
 &= \int (y^2 + 2y^3 + y^4) dy \\
 &= \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{2y^4}{4} + \frac{y^5}{5} + C \\
 &= \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{y^4}{2} + \frac{y^5}{5} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 16) \int (x^2+3)^2 dx \\
 &= \int (x^4 + 6x^2 + 9) dx \\
 &= \frac{x^5}{5} + 2x^3 + 9x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx &= \int (\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 u &= \ln x \\
 du &= \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 &= \int u^2 \cdot du \\
 &= \frac{u^3}{3} + C \\
 &= \frac{(\ln x)^3}{3} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

When we substitute, we are trying to make the integral look like one of these

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int e^x \cos(e^x) dx &= \int \cos(e^x) \cdot e^x dx \\
 u &= \cos(e^x) \\
 du &= -\sin(e^x) \cdot e^x dx \\
 &= \int \cos u du
 \end{aligned}$$

$$u = e^x$$

$$du = \underline{\underline{e^x dx}}$$

$$= \sin u + C$$

$$= \sin(e^x) + C$$

$$\underline{\text{ex:}} \int \sin^6 x \cdot \underline{\cos x} \underline{dx} = \int (\sin x)^6 \underline{\cos x dx}$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$\underline{\underline{du = \cos x dx}}$$

$$= \int u^6 du$$

$$= \frac{u^7}{7} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + C$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

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

$$\cos x$$

$$\int u^6 \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{du}{\cos x}$$

$$\int u^6 du$$

$$\underline{\text{ex:}} \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 5} dx = \int \frac{1}{e^x + 5} \cdot e^x dx$$

$$u = e^x + 5$$

$$du = e^x dx$$

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

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

$$= \ln(e^x + 5) + C$$

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$$19) \int \frac{x}{x^3} e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$u = -x^2$$

$$du = -2x \underline{dx}$$

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

$$\int x e^u \cdot \frac{du}{-2x}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = -\frac{1}{2} e^u = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C$$

$$6) \int t \cos(t^2) dt = \int \cos(t^2) \cdot t dt$$

$$u = t^2$$

$$du = 2t dt$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} du = t dt}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \cos u \cdot du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin u + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin(t^2) + C$$

$$29) \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{y}}}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \int e^{\sqrt{y}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} dy \right)$$

$$u = \sqrt{y} = y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy$$

$$2 \cdot du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} dy \right) \cdot 2$$

$$2 du = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} dy \right)$$

$$= \int e^u \cdot 2 du$$

$$= 2 \int e^u du$$

$$= 2e^u + C$$

$$= 2e^{\sqrt{y}} + C$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \cdot 7$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 7$$