

Integration of Composite Functions

For each of the functions given below, find both $f'(x)$ and $\int f'(x)dx$.

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$\int f'(x)dx$
$f(x) = \sin 3x$		
$f(x) = e^{\cos x}$		
$f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 3)$		
$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 3}$		

Anti-differentiation by Pattern Recognition

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(g(x))] = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$\int f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

Find each of the following indefinite integrals by pattern recognition.

$\int 3 \cos 3x \, dx$	$\int 2x \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 5} \, dx$
$\int 2 \sin(2x + 3) \, dx$	$\int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x} \, dx$
$\int \cos(3x + 2) \, dx$	$\int 3x \sqrt{x^2 + 2} \, dx$
$\int 5e^{3x} \, dx$	$\int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{2x^2+3}} \, dx$

Ant-differentiation by U-Substitution

In each of the eight examples above, the $g'(x)$, or “license to integrate,” existed in the integrand of $\int f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx$ or $g'(x)$ was attainable by multiplying by a constant. The $g'(x)$ does not always exist and there are times when it is not attainable by multiplication of a constant. Consider the example below.

$$\int x(2x-1)^3 dx$$

Identify the “inner function,” $g(x)$: _____

What is $g'(x)$? _____ Is $g'(x)$ part of the integrand? _____

Is $g'(x)$ attainable by multiplying the integrand by a constant? _____

In this case, we must find the anti-derivative by a method known as U-Substitution. Here is how it works.

1. Let $u =$ the inner function, $g(x)$.	4. Rewrite the entire integrand as a polynomial or polynomial type of function in terms of u . Then, anti-differentiate.
2. Find du and solve the equation for dx .	
3. Find an expression for x in terms of u .	

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{x+4}} dx$$

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2. Find du and solve the equation for dx .	
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Find the value of $\int_0^4 x\sqrt{2x+1} dx$. Then, check the result using the graphing calculator.