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## Problem 1 - Introduction

1. Consider the integral $\int \sqrt{2 x+3} d x$. Let $\boldsymbol{u}=\mathbf{2 x}+\mathbf{3}$. Evaluate the integral using substitution.

Use the table below to guide you.

| $f(x)=$ | $\sqrt{2 x+3}$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| $u=$ | $2 x+3$ |
| $d u=$ |  |
| $g(u)=$ |  |
| $\int g(u) d u=$ |  |
| $\int f(x) d x=$ |  |

2. Try using substitution to integrate $\int \sin (x) \cos (x) d x$. Let $\boldsymbol{u}=\boldsymbol{\operatorname { s i n }}(\boldsymbol{x})$.
3. Now integrate the same integral, but let $\boldsymbol{u}=\boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s }}(\boldsymbol{x})$. How does this result compare to the previous result?
4. The expression $\sin (x) \cos (x) d x$ can be rewritten as $\frac{1}{2} \sin (2 x)$ using the Double Angle formula.

What is the result when you integrate $\int \frac{1}{2} \sin (2 x)$ using substitution?

## Problem 2 - Common Feature

Find the result of the following integrals using substitution.
5. $\int \frac{x+1}{x^{2}+2 x+3} d x$
6. $\int \sin (x) e^{\cos (x)} d x$
7. $\int \frac{x}{4 x^{2}+1} d x$
$\qquad$
8. What do these integrals have in common that makes them suitable for the substitution method?

## Extension

Use trigonometric identities to rearrange the following integrals and then use the substitution method to integrate.
9. $\int \tan (x) d x$
10. $\int \cos ^{3}(x)$

