

$$\int \cos^2(2x+3) dx \quad u=2x+3$$

$$du = d(2x+3) = 2 dx$$

$$\left[\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos^2 u \frac{du}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos^2 u du = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2} \right) du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\int 1 du + \int \cos 2u du \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[u + \int \cos 2u du \right] = \end{aligned}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[u + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2u + c \right] = \frac{u}{4} + \frac{\sin 2u}{8} + \frac{c}{4} = C$$

$$= \frac{u}{4} + \frac{\sin 2u}{8} + C = \frac{2x+6}{4} + \frac{\sin(4x+6)}{8} + C$$

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$$A = \int_0^1 (\ln x)^2 dx = \int_0^1 (x)' \ln^2 x dx = [x \ln^2 x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x (\ln^2 x)' dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\ln^2 x)' &= (\ln x \cdot \ln x)' = (\ln x)' \cdot \ln x + \ln x \cdot (\ln x)' = \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \ln x + \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ans } A = [x \ln^2 x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cancel{x} \cdot \frac{2 \ln x}{\cancel{x}} dx =$$

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$$= \left[\cancel{1 \cdot \ln 1} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x \right] - 2 \int_0^1 \ln x \, dx =$$

$$= [0 - 0] - 2 \int_0^1 (x)' \ln x \, dx =$$

$$= -2 \left[[x \ln x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x (\ln x)' \, dx \right] = -2 \left[\cancel{1 \cdot \ln 1} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cancel{x \ln x} - \right.$$

$$\left. - \int_0^1 x \cdot \cancel{\frac{1}{x}} \, dx \right] = -2 \left[-[x]_0^1 \right] = 2 [1 - 0] =$$

$$= 2$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \int x^2 \cos x \, dx = \int x^2 (\sin x)' \, dx = x^2 \sin x - \int (x^2)' \sin x \, dx \\
&= x^2 \sin x - \int 2x \sin x \, dx = x^2 \sin x + 2 \int -x \sin x \, dx \\
&= x^2 \sin x + 2 \int x (\cos x)' \, dx = x^2 \sin x + 2 \left[x \cos x - \int x' \cos x \, dx \right] \\
&= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \int \cos x \, dx = \\
&= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x
\end{aligned}$$

$$A = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$u = \sqrt{1-x} \Rightarrow du = d(\sqrt{1-x}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot (1-x)' dx = -\frac{1}{2u} dx \Rightarrow$$

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

$$0 \rightarrow \sqrt{1-0} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{1-1} = \sqrt{0} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$g(x) = 1-x$$

$$A = \int_1^0 \frac{1}{u} (-2u du) = -\int_1^0 \frac{2x}{x} du = \int_0^1 2 du =$$

$$= [2u]_0^1 = 2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 0 = 2$$

$$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} (-1)$$

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$$e^x, \ln x, \cos x, \sin x, x^p,$$

$$x^3 + x^2 -$$

$$\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$$

$$\ln e^a = a$$

$$\sqrt{\tan x + 1}$$

$$A = \int_{e^{1/4}}^{e^{39/4}} \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$\sin(\ln x)$$

$$x = e^u$$



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$$\ln x = u \Rightarrow du = d(\ln x)$$

$$= \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x du = e^u du$$

x	$u = \ln x$
$e^{\pi/4}$	$\pi/4$
$e^{3\pi/4}$	$3\pi/4$

'A part $A = \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \sin u \cdot e^u du =$

$$= \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \sin u (e^u)' du = \left[\sin u e^u \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{3\pi/4} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{3\pi/4} (\sin u)' \cdot e^u du =$$

$$= \underbrace{\left[\sin \frac{3\pi}{4} e^{3\pi/4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} e^{\pi/4} \right]}_B - \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \cos u \cdot e^u du = B - \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \cos u (e^u)' du$$

$$= B - \left[\left[e^u \cos u \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{3\pi/4} - \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} (\cos u)' e^u du \right] = B - \left[\Gamma - \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} -\sin u e^u dx \right] =$$

$$= B - r - \underbrace{\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin y e^y dy}_A$$

$$A = B - r - A \Rightarrow 2A = B - r \Rightarrow A = \frac{B - r}{2}$$

$$\int h(x) dx = \int f'(x) g(x) dx = f \cdot g - \int f(x) g'(x) dx$$

$$\int (f \cdot g)' = \int (f' \cdot g + f \cdot g') \Rightarrow f \cdot g = \int f' g dx + \int f g' dx \Rightarrow$$

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$$\int \underbrace{f' g}_{h} dx = f g - \int f g' dx$$

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