

Lesson 6

The Substitution Rule

Initializations

```
> restart;  
with(student):  
>
```

6.1 The Substitution Rule

Examples

Example 6.1.1

Compute $\int x \sqrt{1 + 5x^2} dx$.

Solution

First code the integral.

```
> e1:=Int(x*sqrt(1+5*x^2), x);
```

$$e1 := \int x \sqrt{1 + 5x^2} dx \quad (2.1.1.1)$$

It is usually advantageous to code the actual substitution as a separate variable. The latter allows for easy translation later in the solution process.

```
> rr:=u=1+5*x^2;
```

$$rr := u = 1 + 5x^2 \quad (2.1.1.2)$$

Make the substitution.

```
> e2:=changevar(rr, e1, u);
```

$$e2 := \int \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{u} du \quad (2.1.1.3)$$

Evaluate this elementary integral.

```
> e3:=value(e2)+c;
```

$$e3 := \frac{1}{15} u^{3/2} + c \quad (2.1.1.4)$$

Translate the result into terms of x .

```
> answer:=subs(rr, e3);
```

$$answer := \frac{1}{15} (1 + 5x^2)^{3/2} + c \quad (2.1.1.5)$$

>

Example 6.1.2

Evaluate the integral $\int_0^{\pi} 4x^2 \sin 7x^3 dx$.

Solution

Substitutions work for definite as well as for indefinite integrals. Here we replace the argument $7x^3$ of the sine function by the new variable u .

> `e1:=Int(4*x^2*sin(7*x^3), x=0..Pi);`

$$e1 := \int_0^{\pi} 4x^2 \sin(7x^3) dx \quad (2.1.2.1)$$

> `rr:=u=7*x^3;`

$$rr := u = 7x^3 \quad (2.1.2.2)$$

> `e2:=changevar(rr, e1, u);`

$$e2 := \int_0^{7\pi^3} \frac{4}{21} \sin(u) du \quad (2.1.2.3)$$

Observe how the **changevar** command automatically adjusts the integration limits.

> `e3:=value(e2);`

$$e3 := \frac{4}{21} - \frac{256}{21} \cos(\pi^3)^7 + \frac{64}{3} \cos(\pi^3)^5 - \frac{32}{3} \cos(\pi^3)^3 + \frac{4}{3} \cos(\pi^3) \quad (2.1.2.4)$$

The **combine** command with the **trig** option will cut this formula down to size.

> `answer[simplified]:=combine(e3, trig);`
`evalf(answer[simplified]);`

$$answer_{simplified} := \frac{4}{21} - \frac{4}{21} \cos(7\pi^3) \\ 0.3738446548 \quad (2.1.2.5)$$

>