

§2.3.2

問題A

$$\textcircled{1} (1) \int (-2x+1)^3 dx = \int t^3 \frac{dt}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{t^4}{4} + C = -\frac{1}{8} (-2x+1)^4 + C$$

$$t = -2x+1$$

$$dt = -2dx$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{(9x+8)^4} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^4} \frac{dt}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \int t^{-4} dt = -\frac{1}{27} t^{-3} + C = -\frac{1}{27(9x+8)^3} + C$$

$$t = 9x+8$$

$$dt = 9dx$$

$$(3) \int \sqrt{2x-6} dx = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} (2x-6)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$t = 2x-6$$

$$dt = 2dx$$

$$(4) \int x\sqrt{1-x} dx = \int (1-t)t^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dt}{-1} = -\int (t^{\frac{1}{2}} - t^{\frac{3}{2}}) dt = -\frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$t = 1-x$$

$$dt = -dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5} (1-x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} (1) \int_0^1 x(1-x)^5 dx = \int_1^0 (1-t)t^5 (-dt) = \int_1^0 (t^5 - t^6) dt = -\left[\frac{t^6}{6} - \frac{t^7}{7}\right]_1^0 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{42}$$

$$t = 1-x \quad \begin{array}{l} x | 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ t | 1 \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$$dt = -dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^3 (x^2+x)^2 (2x+1) dx = \int_0^{12} t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_0^{12} = \frac{12^3}{3} = 576$$

$$t = x^2+x \quad \begin{array}{l} x | 0 \rightarrow 3 \\ t | 0 \rightarrow 12 \end{array}$$

$$dt = (2x+1)dx$$