

$$2 \int \frac{1}{2} 2 \sqrt[3]{x-1} dx \quad \text{vs} \quad \int 2x \sqrt[3]{x-1} dx$$

$$\int 7x^5 \sqrt{\frac{7}{8}x^6 + 1} dx$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \int 1 \sqrt[3]{x-1} dx = 2 \int 1 \cdot (x-1)^{1/3} dx$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} (x-1)^{4/3}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} (x-1)^{4/3} + C$$

$$\int 2x \sqrt[3]{x-1} dx$$

U-Substitution

↳ when Reverse chain rule fails.

Let $u = x-1 \rightarrow$ so $x = u+1$

$$\int \underbrace{2}_{x} \underbrace{(u+1)^2}_{x-1} \underbrace{\sqrt[3]{u}}_{\frac{du}{dx}} du$$

so, $\frac{d}{dx}(u) = (x-1) \frac{d}{dx}$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = 1 \rightarrow du = dx$

Set $u = g(x)$

if $\int f(g(x)) dx$

$$\int 2(u+1) u^{1/3} du$$

$$\int 2u^{4/3} + 2u^{1/3} du$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{3}{7} u^{7/3} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} u^{4/3} + C$$

$$\frac{6}{7} u^{7/3} + \frac{3}{2} u^{4/3} + C ; u = x-1$$

$$\frac{6}{7} (x-1)^{7/3} + \frac{3}{2} (x-1)^{4/3} + C \quad **$$

$$(x-1)^{4/3} \left(\frac{6}{7} (x-1) + \frac{3}{2} \right) + C$$

$$(x-1)^{4/3} \left(\frac{6}{7} x - \frac{6}{7} + \frac{3}{2} \right) \quad -\frac{12}{14} + \frac{21}{14}$$

$$\frac{3}{14} (x-1)^{4/3} (4x - 3) + C$$