

Math - Calculus II
Integrals containing:

TRIGONOMETRIC SUBSTITUTION

$$a^2+u^2 \quad (u = a \tan \theta) \quad ; \quad a^2-u^2 \quad (u = a \sin \theta) \quad ; \quad u^2-a^2 \quad (u = a \sec \theta)$$

Note: Always try direct substitution or algebraic substitution first - where applicable these techniques are easier and quicker to apply.

Determine:

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} \quad ; (2) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+25} \quad ; (3) \int \frac{x \, dx}{x^4+16} \quad ; (4) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-5x^2}}$$

$$(5) \int \frac{3 \, dx}{x \sqrt{x^2-9}} \quad ; (6) \int \frac{r \, dr}{\sqrt{16-9r^4}} \quad ; (7) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{16x^2-9}} \quad ; (8) \int \frac{e^x \, dx}{7+e^{2x}}$$

$$(9) \int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\sqrt{2-\cos^2 x}} \quad ; (10) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} \quad ; (11) \int_0^{1/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(12) \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad ; (13) \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{4x^2-1}} \quad ; (14) \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x(1+(\ln x)^2)}$$

$$(15) \int_0^1 \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} \, dx \quad ; \quad (16) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}} \quad ; \quad (17) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+4}} \quad ;$$

$$(18) \int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2} \, dx$$

$$(19) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{25-x^2}} \quad ; (20) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} \quad ; (21) \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \quad ; (22) \int \frac{dw}{w^2 \sqrt{w^2-7}}$$

$$(23) \int x^2 \sqrt{16-x^2} \, dx \quad ; (24) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+4)^{3/2}} \quad ; (25) \int \frac{dx}{(4x^2-9)^{3/2}}$$

$$(26) \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{16+x^2}} \quad ; (27) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^4-4}} \quad ; (28) \int \frac{\sec^2 x \, dx}{(4-\tan^2 x)^{3/2}}$$

$$(29) \int \frac{e^{-x} \, dx}{(9e^{-2x}+1)^{3/2}} \quad ; (30) \int \frac{x^3 \, dx}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \quad ; (31) \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{(16+x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$(32) \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+9}} ; (33) \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} ; (34) \int_4^6 \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2-4}}$$

$$(35) \int_4^8 \frac{dw}{(w^2-4)^{3/2}} ; (36) \int_0^5 x \sqrt{25-x^2} dx ; (37) \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2+3}}$$

$$(38) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-25}}{x} dx$$

Answers:

$$(1) \frac{1}{2} \arcsin 2x + C ; (2) \frac{1}{5} \arctan \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) + C ; (3) \frac{1}{8} \arctan \left(\frac{x^2}{4} \right) + C$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C ; (5) \operatorname{arcsec} \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) + C ; (6) \frac{1}{6} \arcsin \left(\frac{3r^2}{4} \right) + C$$

$$(7) \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arcsec} \left(\frac{4x}{3} \right) + C ; (8) \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \left(\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{7}} \right) + C ;$$

$$(9) -\arcsin \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C ; (10) 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C ; (11) \frac{\pi}{6} ; (12) 1$$

$$(13) \frac{\pi}{12} ; (14) \arctan (\ln x) + C ; (15) \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) ; (16) \frac{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}{4x} + C$$

$$(17) \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4} - 2}{x} \right| + C ; (18) \frac{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) + C$$

$$(19) \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{5 - \sqrt{25-x^2}}{x} \right| + C ; (20) \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{a} \right| + C \text{ or } \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C$$

$$(21) \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{x \sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + C ; (22) \frac{\sqrt{w^2-7}}{7w} + C$$

$$(23) 32 \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{4} \right) - \frac{x \sqrt{16-x^2}}{4} (8-x^2) + C ; (24) \frac{x}{4 \sqrt{x^2+4}} + C ; (25) \frac{-x}{9 \sqrt{4x^2-9}} + C$$

$$(26) \frac{-1}{4^4(3)} \left(\frac{\sqrt{16+x^2}}{x} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{4^4} \frac{\sqrt{16+x^2}}{x} + C = \frac{(x^2-8)\sqrt{16+x^2}}{384x^3} + C$$

$$(27) \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arcsec} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) + C ; (28) \frac{\tan x}{4\sqrt{4-\tan^2 x}} + C$$

$$(29) \frac{-e^{-x}}{\sqrt{9e^{-2x}+1}} + C ; (30) -24\sqrt{3} + \frac{128}{3} ; (31) \frac{1}{16\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(32) \frac{2}{9} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{27} ; (33) \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ; (34) \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arcsec}(3) - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(35) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} ; (36) \frac{125}{3} ; (37) -\frac{(x^2+3)^{3/2}}{27x^3} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3}}{9x} + C \text{ or } \frac{(2x^2-3)\sqrt{x^2+3}}{27x^3} + C$$

$$(38) \sqrt{x^2-25} - 5 \operatorname{arcsec} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) + C$$