

# CELEN037 Seminar 6



University of  
Nottingham  
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- Integrals of the Form  $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$
- Integrals of the Form  $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \, dx$
- Integration after Completing the Square in the Denominator
- The Method of  $t$ -Substitution
- Integrals of the Form  $\int \frac{1}{a \cos^2 x + b \sin^2 x + c} \, dx$

# Integrals of the Form $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$



## Notes

- (i) If  $m$  and  $n$  are both odd, let  $\cos x = t$  if  $m < n$ , and  $\sin x = t$  if  $m > n$
- (ii) If  $m$  is odd and  $n$  is even, let  $\cos x = t$
- (iii) If  $m$  is even and  $n$  is odd, let  $\sin x = t$
- (iv) If  $m$  and  $n$  are both even, then transform the integrand using:

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

**Example:** Evaluate  $\int \sin^3 x \cos^7 x dx$

**Solution:** Both  $m$  and  $n$  are odd.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sin^3 x \cos^7 x dx \\ &= \int \sin x \sin^2 x \cos^7 x dx \\ &= \int \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^7 x dx \\ &= \int \cos^7 x \sin x dx - \int \cos^9 x \sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } \cos x = t \Rightarrow \sin x dx = -dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \int t^7 dt + \int t^9 dt \\ &= -\frac{t^8}{8} + \frac{t^{10}}{10} + C \\ &= -\frac{\cos^8 x}{8} + \frac{\cos^{10} x}{10} + C \end{aligned}$$

## Practice Problems on Worksheet:

1: Q1(iii)

2: Q1(iv)

## Answers:

1:  $-\frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + C$

2:  $\frac{\sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{2 \sin^5 x}{5} + \frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + C$

## Result

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + C$$

**Example:** Evaluate  $\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} dx$

**Solution:**

Since

$$\frac{d}{dx} (1+x^3) = 3x^2$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3x^2}{1+x^3} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |1+x^3| + C \end{aligned}$$

## Practice Problems on Worksheet:

- 1: Q2(vii)
- 2: Q2(viii)
- 3: Q2(ix)
- 4: Q2(x)

## Answers:

- 1:  $-\ln |\sec x - \tan x| + C$
- 2:  $\ln |\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x| + C$
- 3:  $\ln |x| + x + C$
- 4:  $\ln (e^x + e^{-x}) + C$



## Practice Problems on Worksheet (Cont'd):

1: Q2(xi)

2: Q2(xii)

## Answers:

1:  $\ln(e^x + e^{-x}) + C$

2:  $\ln|e^x - e^{-x}| + C$

## Useful formulae

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x + a}{x - a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right| + C$$

**Example:** Evaluate  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 5}} dx$

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 5}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x + 2)^2 - 3^2}} dx \\ &= \ln \left| x + 2 + \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 - 3^2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$



## Practice Problems on Worksheet:

1: Q3(iii)

2: Q3(iv)

3: Q3(ix)

4: Q3(x)

## Answers:

$$1: \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + C \quad 2: \frac{1}{2\sqrt{13}} \ln \left| \frac{x+2+\sqrt{13}}{x+2-\sqrt{13}} \right| + C$$

$$3: \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x-2}{3} \right) + C \quad 4: \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 2x+1 + \sqrt{(2x+1)^2 + 2} \right) + C$$

For integrals of the form:

$$\int \frac{1}{a + b \cos x + c \sin x} dx \quad \text{or} \quad \int \frac{1}{a + b \cos x} dx \quad \text{or} \quad \int \frac{1}{a + b \sin x} dx$$

$t$ -substitution:

$$\text{Let } \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2 dt}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2}$$

## $t$ -substitution:

$$\text{Let } \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad \tan x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

**Example:** Evaluate  $I = \int \frac{1}{1+2\cos x} dx$

**Solution:**

Let  $\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = t$ . Then

$$dx = \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{1+2 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{3-t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3})^2 - t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{t+\sqrt{3}}{t-\sqrt{3}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{3}}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \sqrt{3}} \right| + C$$

## Practice Problems on Worksheet:

1: Q4(iii)

2: Q4(iv)

3: Q4(v)

4: Q4(vi)

## Answers:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{1:} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{5}}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \sqrt{5}} \right| + C & \mathbf{2:} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} \right| + C \\ \mathbf{3:} \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}} \right| + C & \mathbf{4:} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \sqrt{3} \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right) + C \end{array}$$

# Integrals of the Form $\int \frac{1}{a \cos^2 x + b \sin^2 x + c} dx$



## Steps:

- (i) Divide both the numerator and the denominator by  $\cos^2 x$  and simplify
- (ii) Substitute  $\tan x$  by  $t$  ( $\tan x = t$ ), then  $\sec^2 x dx = dt$

**Example:** Evaluate  $\int \frac{1}{3 \sin^2 x + 2} dx$

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{1}{3 \sin^2 x + 2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{3 \sin^2 x + 2}{\cos^2 x}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{3 \tan^2 x + 2 \sec^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{5 \tan^2 x + 2} dx \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\tan x = t \Rightarrow \sec^2 x dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I &= \int \frac{1}{5t^2 + 2} dt = \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{5}t)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{5}t}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{5} \tan x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

## Practice Problems on Worksheet:

1: Q5(v)

2: Q5(vi)

## Answers:

1:  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \left( \sqrt{2} \tan x \right) + C$

2:  $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\tan x}{2} \right) + C$

Day	Time	Venue
Tuesday	12:00 to 14:00	Trent 314a
	13:00 to 14:00	Trent 322
Thursday	16:30 to 17:30	TB 417
	17:00 to 18:00	IAMET 315
Friday	14:00 to 15:00	PB 330
	17:00 to 18:00	TB 417