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**Book:** Thomas' Calculus Early Transcendentals, 14e  
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Evaluate the integral using any appropriate algebraic method or trigonometric identity.

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+6)\sqrt{x^2+12x+35}}$$

Begin by completing the square in the expression under the radical. To complete the square for  $x^2 + 12x + 35$ , obtain the expression  $x^2 + 12x + 36$ .

$$x^2 + 12x + 35 = x^2 + 12x + 36 - 1$$

Now write  $x^2 + 12x + 36 - 1$  as the difference of two squares.

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 12x + 36 - 1 &= (x^2 + 12x + 36) - (1) \\ &= (x+6)^2 - (1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Substitute this expression into the original integral.

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+6)\sqrt{x^2+12x+35}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+6)\sqrt{(x+6)^2 - (1)^2}}$$

Notice that the basic integration formula  $\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{u}{a} \right| + C$ , where  $|u| > a > 0$ , can be used here. Identify the

values of  $a$  and  $u$  in  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+6)\sqrt{(x+6)^2 - (1)^2}}$ .

$$a = 1$$