

$$\int x \arctan(x+4) dx$$

## Solution

Let  $t = x + 4$ , so  $dt = dx$ . Then

$$\int x \arctan(x+4) dx = \int (t-4) \arctan t dt = \int t \arctan t dt - 4 \int \arctan t dt$$

There are two separate integrals to consider.

- To integrate

$$\int t \arctan t dt$$

use integration by parts and some clever algebra after. Let  $u = \arctan t$  and  $dv = t dt$ . Then  $dt = \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt$  and  $v = \frac{t^2}{2}$  so

$$\begin{aligned} \int t \arctan t dt &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2+1-1}{t^2+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2+1)-1}{t^2+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2+1}{t^2+1} - \frac{1}{t^2+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \int 1 - \frac{1}{t^2+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C. \end{aligned}$$

- The **second** integral we need to consider is  $\int \arctan t dt$ , which we do using integration by parts: let  $u = \arctan t$  and  $dv = dt$ . So  $du = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$  and  $v = t$ . So

$$\int \arctan t dt = t \arctan t - \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt.$$

To do the integral

$$\int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$

do substitution with  $u = 1 + t^2$ , so  $du = 2t dt$ , thus

$$\int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t^2| + C.$$

Combining the work from earlier,

$$\int \arctan t dt = t \arctan t - \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = t \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t^2| + C.$$

Now that we have done our two side problems, let us go back to the expression we had, and make replacements using our work:

$$\int t \arctan t dt - 4 \int \arctan t dt = \left[ \frac{1}{2} t^2 \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t \right] - 4 \left[ t \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t^2| \right] + C.$$

## Commentary

The point is that an input of  $x+4$  to the arctangent function is not so different from an input of just  $x$ , and the “just  $x$ ” is played by the role of  $t$  here.