

Chapter 8 Section 4

TOPICS

- USE TRIGONOMETRIC SUBSTITUTION TO SOLVE AN INTEGRAL

TEXT READING ASSIGNMENT FOR 8.4

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TEXT HOMEWORK EXERCISES FOR 8.4

PAGE 549#7,11,15,21,25,33,35

- USE TRIGONOMETRIC SUBSTITUTION TO SOLVE AN INTEGRAL

In this section we will study how to solve integrals that contain a radicals of the form $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 u^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 u^2}$ and $\sqrt{b^2 u^2 - a^2}$. The key will be three trigonometric identities $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ and $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$.

[Worked Example 8.4.1](#)

To evaluate an integral using a trigonometric substitution use the steps below.

- 1) Use the table to identify the appropriate trigonometric substitution.

Radical in integrand	$\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 u^2}$	$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 u^2}$	$\sqrt{b^2 u^2 - a^2}$
Trigonometric substitution	$x = \frac{a}{b} \sin \theta$	$x = \frac{a}{b} \tan \theta$	$x = \frac{a}{b} \sec \theta$

- 2) Calculate dx .
- 3) Substitute x and dx in terms of θ .
- 4) Integrate (you may consult section 8.3 here).
- 5) Draw a triangle and label the sides with appropriate functions of x .
- 6) Rewrite your antiderivative in terms of x (you may need a trigonometric identity here).

Remark Avoid the mistake of making x the independent variable such as $u = \sin x$ or even $x = \sin x$. What makes trigonometric substitution a little different is that x is always the dependent variable in the substitution; the independent variable is always θ .

Student Exercise: Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}}{x^4} dx$ using trigonometric substitution.

[Student Exercise Solution 8.4.2](#)

Remark There is one technicality we have overlooked. When use a substitution like $x = 5 \sin \theta$ for $\int \sqrt{25 - x^2} dx$ as in our first worked example, the integrand is really $\sqrt{25 \cos^2 \theta} = 5|\cos \theta|$, not $5 \cos \theta$. This only becomes a concern when you have a definite integral and want to change the limits of integration to θ s. The text avoids this concern by carefully defining the domain of θ for each of the three possible trigonometric substitutions. I avoid this concern by not changing my limits of integration to θ s!

In the next worked example, a definite integral requires completing the square and a trigonometric substitution.

[Worked Example 8.4.3](#)