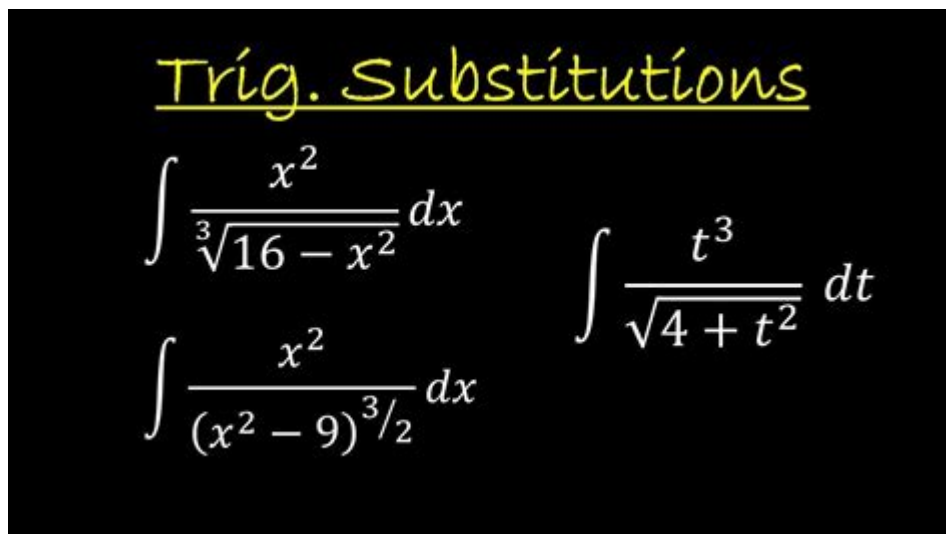


Trig Substitution Practice Problems



Trig. Substitutions

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{16-x^2}} dx$$
$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2-9)^{3/2}} dx$$
$$\int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{4+t^2}} dt$$

Trig substitution practice problems are an essential part of mastering integral calculus, particularly when dealing with integrals that involve square roots or certain polynomial expressions. Trigonometric substitution is a technique that simplifies integrals by substituting a trigonometric function for a variable. This method is particularly useful for integrals that contain expressions like $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$, or $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$, as it allows us to turn these complex expressions into more manageable forms. In this article, we will explore the fundamentals of trigonometric substitution, provide a variety of practice problems, and guide you through the solutions.

Understanding Trigonometric Substitution

Trigonometric substitution relies on the relationships between angles and side lengths in right triangles. When faced with an integral involving square roots, the goal is to transform the variable into a trigonometric function, thereby taking advantage of the Pythagorean identity.

There are three main types of trigonometric substitutions, each corresponding to a specific form:

- For $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$:
 - Use the substitution $x = a \sin(\theta)$, which transforms the integral into a trigonometric function.
- For $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$:
 - Use the substitution $x = a \tan(\theta)$, which similarly simplifies the integral.
- For $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$:

- Use the substitution $(x = a \sec(\theta))$.

These substitutions will lead to integrals involving $(\sin)$, $(\cos)$, or $(\tan)$ functions, which can often be integrated more easily. After integrating, it is crucial to convert back to the original variable.

Practice Problems

To solidify your understanding of trigonometric substitution, let's work through several practice problems. Each problem will require identifying the appropriate substitution, performing the integration, and converting back to the original variable.

Problem 1

Evaluate the integral:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \, dx$$

Problem 2

Evaluate the integral:

$$\int \sqrt{9 + x^2} \, dx$$

Problem 3

Evaluate the integral:

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \, dx$$

Problem 4

Evaluate the integral:

$$\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \, dx$$

Solutions to Practice Problems

Now, let's go through the solutions for each practice problem step-by-step.

Solution to Problem 1

To solve the integral:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \, dx$$

we can use the substitution $(x = 2 \sin(\theta))$. This gives $(dx = 2 \cos(\theta) \, d\theta)$ and transforms the integral into:

$$\int \frac{2 \cos(\theta)}{\sqrt{4 - 4 \sin^2(\theta)}} \, d\theta = \int \frac{2 \cos(\theta)}{2 \cos(\theta)} \, d\theta = \int 1 \, d\theta = \theta + C$$

Substituting back, $(\theta = \arcsin(\frac{x}{2}))$, gives:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \, dx = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

Solution to Problem 2

To solve the integral:

$$\int \sqrt{9 + x^2} \, dx$$

we use the substitution $(x = 3 \tan(\theta))$. Thus, $(dx = 3 \sec^2(\theta) \, d\theta)$, leading to:

$$\int \sqrt{9 + 9 \tan^2(\theta)} \cdot 3 \sec^2(\theta) \, d\theta = \int 3 \sec(\theta) \cdot 3 \sec^2(\theta) \, d\theta = 9 \int \sec^3(\theta) \, d\theta$$

The integral of $(\sec^3(\theta))$ can be computed using integration by parts or a known formula:

$$\int \sec^3(\theta) \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} (\sec(\theta) \tan(\theta) + \ln |\sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)|) + C$$

Substituting back, using $(x = 3 \tan(\theta))$ gives $(\sec(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{9 + x^2}}{3})$ and $(\tan(\theta) = \frac{x}{3})$:

$$\int \sqrt{9 + x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{9 + x^2}}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{3} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{9 + x^2}}{3} + \frac{x}{3} \right| \right) + C$$

Solution to Problem 3

For the integral:

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \, dx$$

we choose the substitution $(x = 4 \sec(\theta))$. This gives $(dx = 4 \sec(\theta) \tan(\theta) \, d\theta)$:

$$\int \frac{4 \sec(\theta) \tan(\theta)}{\sqrt{16 \sec^2(\theta) - 16}} \, d\theta = \int \frac{4 \sec(\theta) \tan(\theta)}{\sqrt{16 (\sec^2(\theta) - 1)}} \, d\theta = \int \frac{4 \sec(\theta) \tan(\theta)}{4 \tan(\theta)} \, d\theta = \int \sec(\theta) \, d\theta$$

Integrating $(\sec(\theta))$:

$$\int \sec(\theta) \, d\theta = \ln |\sec(\theta) + \tan(\theta)| + C$$

Substituting back, we get:

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \, dx = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - 16}| + C$$

Solution to Problem 4

For the integral:

$$\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \, dx$$

we use the substitution $(x = \tan(\theta))$. Thus, $(dx = \sec^2(\theta) \, d\theta)$:

$$\int \frac{\sec^2(\theta)}{\tan(\theta) \sqrt{\tan^2(\theta) + 1}} \, d\theta = \int \frac{\sec^2(\theta)}{\tan(\theta) \sec(\theta)} \, d\theta = \int \frac{\sec(\theta)}{\tan(\theta)} \, d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)} \, d\theta = \ln |\csc(\theta) - \cot(\theta)| + C$$

Substituting back yields:

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

Conclusion

Trig substitution is a powerful technique for solving integrals involving square roots. By recognizing the forms $(\sqrt{a^2 - x^2})$, $(\sqrt{x^2 + a^2})$, and $(\sqrt{x^2 - a^2})$, you can apply the appropriate substitution

to simplify your work. The practice problems and solutions provided here illustrate the method step-by-step, allowing you to gain confidence in using trigonometric substitution for your calculus problems. With continued practice, you will find this technique to be an invaluable tool in your mathematical arsenal.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is trigonometric substitution and when is it used in calculus?

Trigonometric substitution is a technique used to simplify integrals involving square roots by substituting a variable with a trigonometric function. It is commonly employed when dealing with integrals containing expressions like $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$, or $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$.

How do you apply the substitution $x = a \sin(\theta)$ for the integral of $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$?

To apply the substitution $x = a \sin(\theta)$, you first differentiate to find $dx = a \cos(\theta) d\theta$. Then, substitute x into the integral, transforming $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ to $\sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2(\theta)} = a \cos(\theta)$. This simplifies the integral, allowing you to integrate with respect to θ .

What are the common trigonometric substitutions for the integral of $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$?

The common trigonometric substitution for $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ is $x = a \sec(\theta)$. This leads to $dx = a \sec(\theta) \tan(\theta) d\theta$, which simplifies the square root to $\sqrt{a^2 \sec^2(\theta) - a^2} = a \tan(\theta)$, allowing the integral to be expressed in terms of θ .

Can you provide a step-by-step example of using trigonometric substitution to solve an integral?

Sure! For the integral $\int \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx$: 1) Substitute $x = 3 \sin(\theta)$, leading to $dx = 3 \cos(\theta) d\theta$. 2) The integral becomes $\int \sqrt{9 - 9 \sin^2(\theta)} 3 \cos(\theta) d\theta = \int 3 \cos^2(\theta) d\theta$. 3) Use the identity $\cos^2(\theta) = (1 + \cos(2\theta))/2$. 4) Integrate and back-substitute to get the final answer.

What should you do after integrating a function using trigonometric substitution?

After integrating a function using trigonometric substitution, you need to convert back to the original variable. This involves using the initial substitution relationship to express θ in terms of x (for example, using $\sin(\theta) = x/a$) and substituting back into the result of your integral.

What are some common mistakes to avoid when using trigonometric substitution?

Common mistakes include forgetting to change the limits of integration when dealing with definite integrals, not correctly substituting back to the original variable, and misapplying trigonometric identities during the integration process. Always double-check calculations and substitutions.

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