

Techniques of Integration



PURDUE
UNIVERSITY

Xinyu Liu

Purdue University

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Integration by Parts

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

- Why we need integration by part?



Integration by Parts

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

- Why we need integration by part?
To obtain a simpler integral than the one we started with.
- Find $\int x \sin(x) dx$



Integration by Parts

- Use integration by part twice or more.
 - Find $\int t^2 e^t dt$



Integration by Parts

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 - Find $\int t^2 e^t dt$
- Use integration by part twice or more until come back.
 - Find $\int e^x \sin(x) dx$



Integration by Parts

- Use integration by part twice or more.
 - Find $\int t^2 e^t dt$
- Use integration by part twice or more until come back.
 - Find $\int e^x \sin(x) dx$
- Combine integration by part with trig integration.
 - Find $\int \sec^3(x) dx$



Trigonometric Integrals

- Types of Trig Integration

- $\int \sin^m(x) \cos^n(x) dx$

- $\int \tan^m(x) \sec^n(x) dx$

- $\int \sin(mx) \cos(nx) dx$, $\int \sin(mx) \sin(nx) dx$ and $\int \cos(mx) \cos(nx) dx$



Trigonometric Integrals

- $\int \sin^m(x) \cos^n(x) dx$
 - **m odd or n odd.** Find $\int \sin^4(x) \cos^5(x) dx$
Strategy: Extract one $\cos(x)$ and use the substitution $u = \sin(x)$ via the equality $\cos^2(x) = 1 - \sin^2(x)$.
 - **m even and n even.** Find $\int \sin^2(x) \cos^2(x) dx$
Strategy: Using the double angle formula to drop the degree.

$$\sin^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2x))$$

$$\cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2x))$$



Trigonometric Integrals

- $\int \tan^m(x) \sec^n(x) dx$
 - **$n \neq 0$ even.** Find $\int \tan^3(x) \sec^4(x) dx$
 - **$n = 0$.** Find $\int \tan(x) dx$, $\int \tan^3(x) dx$
 - **m odd & n odd.** Find $\int \tan^3(x) \sec^5(x) dx$
 - **m even & n odd.** Find $\int \sec(x) dx$, $\int \sec^3(x) dx$



Trigonometric Integrals

- $\int \sin(mx) \cos(nx) dx$
- $\int \sin(mx) \sin(nx) dx$
- $\int \cos(mx) \cos(nx) dx$ Strategy: Using the formulas accordingly,

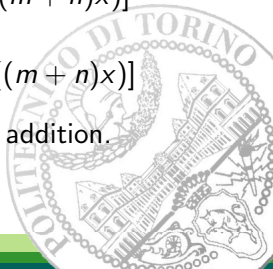
$$\sin(mx) \cos(nx) = \frac{1}{2}[\sin((m - n)x) + \sin((m + n)x)]$$

$$\sin(mx) \sin(nx) = \frac{1}{2}[\cos((m - n)x) - \cos((m + n)x)]$$

$$\cos(mx) \cos(nx) = \frac{1}{2}[\cos((m - n)x) + \cos((m + n)x)]$$

we split the multiplication of sin and cos into the addition.

- Find $\int \sin(4x) \cos(5x) dx$



Trigonometric Substitution

- $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$
 $u = a \sin(\theta)$, $du = a \cos(\theta)$, $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos(\theta)$
- $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$
 $u = a \tan(\theta)$, $du = a \sec^2(\theta)$, $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a \sec(\theta)$
- $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$
 $u = a \sec(\theta)$, $du = a \tan(\theta) \sec(\theta)$, $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \tan(\theta)$



Trigonometric Substitution

- What's the right substitution for $\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx$



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- What's the right substitution of $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}} dx$?



Trigonometric Substitution

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- What's the right substitution of $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx$?
 $x = a \sec(\theta)$
- What's the right substitution of $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}} dx$?
 $x + 1 = 2 \sin(\theta)$



Strategy for Integration

- Simplify the Integrand if Possible
- Look for an Obvious Substitution
- Clasify the Integrand according to Its Form
 - Trigonometric functions
 - Rational functions
 - Integration by parts
 - Radicals
- What shold I do when they don't work?



Strategy for Integration

- **Try Again!!!**
 - Try substitution
 - Try parts
 - Manipulate the integrand
 - Relate the problem to previous problems
 - Use several methods

