

Solutions to Selected Problems from 8.3

$$23. \int \sqrt{5+4x-x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{-(x^2-4x+4)+5+4} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{9-(x-2)^2} dx$$

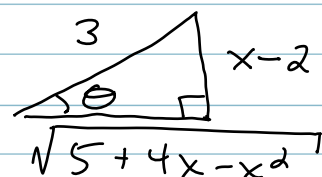
$$a=3$$

$$u=x-2=3\sin\theta$$

$$dx=3\cos\theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \sqrt{9-9\sin^2\theta} \cdot 3\cos\theta d\theta$$

$$= 3 \int \sqrt{1-\sin^2\theta} \cdot 3\cos\theta d\theta$$



$$= 9 \int \cos^2\theta d\theta$$

$$= 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int 1 + \cos 2\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \left[\arcsin\left(\frac{x-2}{3}\right) + \frac{x-2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5+4x-x^2}}{3} \right] + C$$

$$24. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - 6t + 13}} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - 6t + 9 + 13 - 9}} dt$$

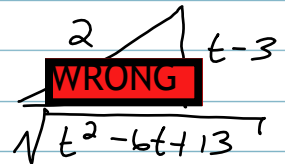
$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t-3)^2 + 4}} dt$$

$$a = 2$$

$$u = t - 3 = 2 \tan \theta$$

$$d\theta = 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

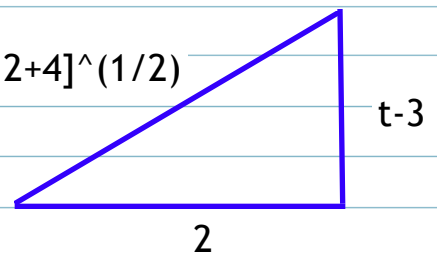
$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 \tan^2 \theta + 4}} \cdot 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$



$$= \int \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta + 1}} \cdot 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$[(t-3)^2 + 4]^{(1/2)}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta}} \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$



$$= \int \sec \theta d\theta$$

$$= \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{2}{\sqrt{t^2 - 6t + 13}} + \frac{t-3}{\sqrt{t^2 - 6t + 13}} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln |[(t-3)^2 + 4]^{(1/2)}/2 + (t-3)/2| + C$$

$$29. \int x \sqrt{1-x^4} dx$$

$$a=1$$

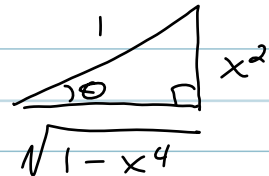
$$u = x^2 = \sin \theta$$

$$2x dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$dx = \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{2x}$$

$$= \int \cancel{x} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{\cancel{2x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int 1 + \cos 2\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{\cos 2\theta} \sin 2\theta \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \right] + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{4} \left[\arcsin(x^2) + x^2 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^4} \right] + C}$$