

Answer on Question #45969 – Math – Integral Calculus

1. Find $\int \sec 3x \tan x \, dx$.

Solution.

First of all we will rewrite our integral:

$$\int \sec 3x \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{\tan x}{\cos 3x} \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos 3x \cos x} \, dx.$$

Now we can use formula: $\cos 3x = 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x$. Then we will use substitution:

$$t = \cos^2 x,$$

$$x = \arccos \sqrt{t},$$

$$dx = -\frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}\sqrt{1-t}}.$$

After this we will have:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos 3x \cos x} \, dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{(4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x) \cos x} \, dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}}{4 \cos^4 x - 3 \cos^2 x} \, dx = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{1-t}}{\sqrt{t}(4t^2-3t)\sqrt{1-t}} \, dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}(4t-3)} \, dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{3}{2}}(4t-3)^{-1} \, dt. \end{aligned}$$

We obtained the Chebyshev integral:

$$\int x^m (a + bx^n)^p \, dx.$$

When p is integer, as in our case, we can do substitution $x = t^s$, where s is least common denominator of m and n .

In our case $m = -\frac{3}{2}$ and $n = 1$. Hence, least common denominator is 2. And now we can do substitution $t = y^2$ and $dt = 2y \, dy$:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{3}{2}}(4t-3)^{-1} \, dt &= -\frac{1}{2} \int y^{-3}(4y^2-3)^{-1} 2y \, dy = -\int \frac{1}{y^2(4y^2-3)} \, dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{y^2(1-\frac{4}{3}y^2)} \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

We can rewrite our fraction:

$$\frac{1}{y^2(1-\frac{4}{3}y^2)} = \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{1-\frac{4}{3}y^2}.$$

Hence, we will have two integrals:

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{y^2} \, dy + \frac{4}{9} \int \frac{1}{1-\frac{4}{3}y^2} \, dy = -\frac{1}{3y} + \frac{4}{9} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \operatorname{arctanh} \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} y.$$

Now we must return to x :

$$-\frac{1}{3y} + \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \operatorname{arctanh} \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} y = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{t}} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{t} = -\frac{1}{3\cos x} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cos x \right).$$

Answer:

$$\text{result is } -\frac{1}{3\cos x} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cos x \right).$$