

ANSWER on Question #78083 – Math – Calculus

QUESTION

Evaluate the following integral

$$\int_0^1 \frac{3x^2 - x^2 + 2x - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx$$

SOLUTION

We recall some table integrals that we will need to solve this problem

$$1) \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a^2 \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right) \right) + Const$$

$$2) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} + Const$$

$$3) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| + Const$$

$$4) \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

(More information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_integrals_of_irrational_functions)

(More information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamental_theorem_of_calculus)

In our case,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{3x^2 - x^2 + 2x - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx$$

1 STEP: We transform this integral

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \frac{3x^2 - x^2 + 2x - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{2x^2 + 2x - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2 \cdot (x^2 + x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = \\
 &= 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - 3x + 4x + 2 - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{(x^2 - 3x + 2) + 4x - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = \\
 &= 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \left(\frac{(x^2 - 3x + 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} + \frac{4x - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} \right) dx = 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} dx + 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{4x - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = \\
 &= 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{3}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 2} dx + 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{2 \cdot (2x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = \\
 &= 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} + 2} dx + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{2x - 3 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = \\
 &= 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} dx + 4 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{2x - 3}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx + 4 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = I_1 + I_2 + I_3
 \end{aligned}$$

2.A STEP: Calculate I_1

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} dx = \left[x - \frac{3}{2} = t \right]_{dx=dt} = 2 \cdot \int_a^b \sqrt{t^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dx = [We use the first table integral] = \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(t \sqrt{t^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \ln \left| t + \sqrt{t^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \right| \right) \Big|_a^b = \\
 &= \left(x - \frac{3}{2} \right) \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x - \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \Big|_0^1 = \\
 &= \left[\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\right) \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 1 - \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right] -
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left[\left(0 - \frac{3}{2}\right) \sqrt{\left(0 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 0 - \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\left(0 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right] = \\
& = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right] - \left[-\frac{3}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| -\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right] = \\
& = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0 \right| \right] - \left[-\frac{3}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| -\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right] = \\
& = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| - \left[-\frac{3}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln \left| -\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{2} \right| \right] = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - \left[-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln \left| -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \right| \right] = \\
& = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{-3 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \right| = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln \frac{\frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) = \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (6\sqrt{2} + \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2})) \approx 1.680634
\end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (6\sqrt{2} + \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2})) \approx 1.680634$$

1.B STEP: Calculate I_2

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 &= 4 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{2x - 3}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = \left[\frac{x^2 - 3x + 2 = t}{(2x - 3)dx = dt} \right] = 4 \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = [We use the second table integral] = \\
&= 4 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{t} \Big|_a^b = 8 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} \Big|_0^1 = (8 \cdot \sqrt{1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 + 2}) - (8 \cdot \sqrt{0^2 - 3 \cdot 0 + 2}) = \\
&= (8 \cdot \sqrt{1 - 3 + 2}) - (8 \cdot \sqrt{0 - 0 + 2}) = -8\sqrt{2} \approx -11.313708
\end{aligned}$$

$$I_2 = -8\sqrt{2} \approx -11.313708$$

1.C STEP: Calculate I_3

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_3 &= 4 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = 4 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{3}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 2}} dx = \\
 &= 4 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} + 2}} dx = 4 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} dx = \left[x - \frac{3}{2} = t \right] = \\
 &= 4 \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dt = [We use the third table integral] = 4 \cdot \ln \left| \frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right| \Bigg|_a^b = \\
 &= 4 \cdot \ln \left| 2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \Bigg|_0^1 = \\
 &= \left[4 \cdot \ln \left| 2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right] - \left[4 \cdot \ln \left| 2 \cdot \left(0 - \frac{3}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(0 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right] = \\
 &= \left[4 \cdot \ln \left| 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right] - \left[4 \cdot \ln \left| -3 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right] = \\
 &= [4 \cdot \ln|-1 + 2 \cdot 0|] - [4 \cdot \ln|-3 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{2}|] = 4 \cdot \ln 1 - 4 \cdot \ln|2\sqrt{2} - 3| = -4 \cdot \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) \approx 7.050989 \\
 &\boxed{I_3 = -4 \cdot \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) \approx 7.050989}
 \end{aligned}$$

General Conclusion,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \frac{3x^2 - x^2 + 2x - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx &= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (6\sqrt{2} + \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2})) - 8\sqrt{2} - 4 \cdot \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) = \\
 &= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) - 8\sqrt{2} - 4 \cdot \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) = \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{16}{2}\right) \cdot \sqrt{2} + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{16}{4}\right) \cdot \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) = \\
 &= -\frac{13\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{15}{4} \cdot \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot (26\sqrt{2} + 15 \cdot \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2})) \approx -2.582086
 \end{aligned}$$

ANSWER

$$\int_0^1 \frac{3x^2 - x^2 + 2x - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot (26\sqrt{2} + 15 \cdot \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2})) \approx -2.582086$$

Answer provided by <https://www.AssignmentExpert.com>