

Quiz 5: Section 7.4, Problem 23

Integrate:

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

We use the trigonometric substitution

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \tan \theta \\ dx &= \sec^2 \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

When we make the substitution, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx &= \int \frac{\tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{\tan^2 \theta + 1}} \\ &= \int \tan^2 \theta \sec \theta d\theta \\ &= \int (\sec^2 \theta - 1) \sec \theta d\theta \\ &= \int \sec^3 \theta d\theta - \int \sec \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \sec \theta d\theta - \int \sec \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \sec \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C \\ &= \frac{\sec \tan^{-1} x \tan \tan^{-1} x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec \tan^{-1} x + \tan \tan^{-1} x| + C \end{aligned}$$

By looking at the appropriate right triangle, it can be found that $\sec \tan^{-1} x = \sqrt{x^2+1}$, so our final answer is

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