

Integration via Trig substitutions "Answer key"

$$1. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx = \frac{9}{2} \arcsin(x/3) - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{9-x^2} + E$$

$$2. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-9}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-9}) + F$$

$$3. \int \sqrt{12+4x^2} dx = x \sqrt{x^2+3} + 3 \ln\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{3}}\right) + G$$

$$4. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2-5}} dt = \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2-5}) + H$$

$$5. \int \frac{1}{y^2 \sqrt{5-y^2}} dy = \frac{-\sqrt{5-y^2}}{5y} + I$$

$$6. \int \frac{1}{t \sqrt{t^2-4}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{t^2-4}}\right) + J$$

$$7. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{25+x^2}} dx = \ln\left(\frac{x}{5} + \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{25}}\right) + K$$

$$8. \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2-4)^{3/2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-4}) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-4}} + L$$

$$9. \int x^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{5} (9-x^2)^{3/2} (x^2+6) + M$$

$$10. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2+1} - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + N$$

$$11. \int \frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{x^2+1})^3} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + O$$

$$12. \int \frac{1}{(x^2-4)^2} dx = \frac{-x}{8(x^2-4)} - \frac{1}{32} \ln|2-x| + \frac{\ln|x+2|}{32} + P$$