

2.4 Integration (standard forms, reduction formulae)

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 16 marks

Objective

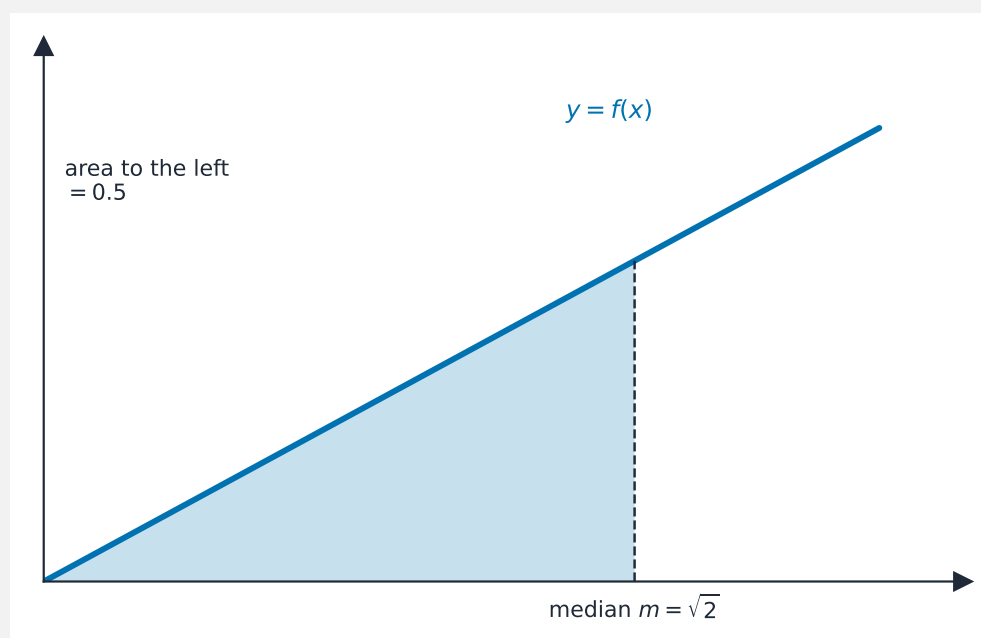
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **further integration** 积分—the standard inverse-function integrals, **reduction formulae** 递推公式, and **arc length** 弧长.

You must be able to:

- use $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx$ and $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$ (and completing the square)
- derive and use a reduction formula
- find an arc length

1 Worked examples

■ Standard integrals & reduction



An integral is the area under a curve; the inverse-function forms handle $\frac{1}{a^2+x^2}$ and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

Reduction: $I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x \, dx$ satisfies $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$.

2 Practice

2.1 Find $\int \frac{1}{9+x^2} dx$. [2]

2.2 Find $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dx$. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx$ equals: [1]

- A $\frac{\pi}{8}$
- B $\frac{\pi}{4}$
- C $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- D π

3.2 Let $I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x \, dx$.

(a) Using integration by parts, show that $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$ for $n \geq 2$. [4]

(b) Hence evaluate I_4 . [3]

3.3 Find $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 13} dx$ by completing the square. [4]

4 Go further

You are now ready for the real exam questions on this subtopic. Open the **2.4 Integration** past-paper sheet in the Library, or try these in **Practice mode**:

- 9231/21 N25 —Q3 (integration)
- 9231/21 N25 —Q5 (reduction formula)
- 9231/22 N25 —Q1 (integration)

Solutions

2.1 $\frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{3} + C.$

2.2 $\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{5} + C.$

3.1 A. $\left[\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2}\right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}.$

3.2 (a) $I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-1} x \sin x \, dx$; by parts ($u = \sin^{n-1} x$, $dv = \sin x \, dx$): $I_n = [-\sin^{n-1} x \cos x]_0^{\pi/2} + (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x \, dx$; the boundary term is 0; $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$ gives $I_n = (n-1)(I_{n-2} - I_n)$; so $nI_n = (n-1)I_{n-2}$, i.e. $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}.$

(b) $I_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$; $I_2 = \frac{1}{2} I_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$; $I_4 = \frac{3}{4} I_2 = \frac{3\pi}{16}.$

3.3 $x^2 - 4x + 13 = (x-2)^2 + 9$; $\int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2 + 9} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x-2}{3} + C.$