



PERTEMUAN XIVa

Substitusi yang Merasionalkan

- ❖ **Integran yang melibatkan $\sqrt[n]{ax+b}$**
 → Substitusi untuk menghilangkan akar.

Contoh :

1. $\int x\sqrt{x+1} dx = \dots\dots\dots$

Misalkan $u = (x+1)^{1/2}$ maka $u^2 = x+1$ dan $du = \dots\dots\dots$

$\int x\sqrt{x+1} dx = \dots\dots\dots$

- ❖ **Integran yang Melibatkan $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$, $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$**
 → Untuk merasionalkan ketiga ekspresi di atas, substitusi trigonometri berikut.

Bentuk	Substitusi	Hasil	Batas
$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$	$x = a \sin t$	$x = a \cos t$	$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$	$x = a \tan t$	$x = a \sec t$	$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$	$x = a \sec t$	$x = \pm a \tan t$	$0 \leq t \leq \pi, t \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$

Ingat : $x = a \sin t \Rightarrow \frac{x}{a} = \sin t \Rightarrow t = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$



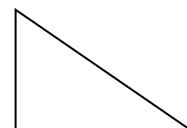
Contoh :

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

Misalkan $x = 2 \sin t, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, maka

$dx = 2 \cos t \, dt$ dan $\sqrt{4-x^2} = \sqrt{4-(2 \sin t)^2} = \sqrt{4-4 \sin^2 t} = \sqrt{4 \cos^2 t} = 2 \cos t$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{2 \cos t}{2 \sin t} 2 \cos t \, dt = 2 \int \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin t} dt = 2 \int \frac{(1-\sin^2 t)}{\sin t} dt \\ &= 2 \int \operatorname{cosec} t \, dt - 2 \int \sin t \, dt \\ &= 2 \ln |\operatorname{cosec} t + \cot t| + 2 \cos t + C \\ &= 2 \ln \left| \frac{2}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x} \right| + 2 \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$



❖ **Melengkapi Kuadrat**

→ Apabila ekspresi kuadrat berjenis $x^2 + Bx + C$, dimana $C = (b/2)^2$, muncul dibawah tanda akar dlm integran, pelengkapan kuadrat akan mempersiapkannya untuk substitusi trigonometri.

Contoh :

1. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + \dots\dots\dots}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(\dots\dots\dots) + \dots\dots}}$

Misalkan $u = \dots\dots\dots, \dots\dots \leq x \leq \dots\dots$ maka
 $du = \dots\dots\dots$ dan $\sqrt{\dots\dots\dots} = \dots\dots\dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(\dots\dots\dots) + \dots\dots}} &= \dots\dots\dots \\ &= \dots\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

