

Integrals of the form $\frac{1}{a + \sqrt{bx}}$

Phil Petrocelli, mymathteacheristerrible.com

January 17, 2020

An application of u-substitution with a little twist.

Question.

Solve the following:

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

using $u = 1 + \sqrt{2x}$

Solution.

When I first saw this integral, I did not really know what to do with it. First thing that came to mind was the conjugate trick that we normally use for such things. I thought maybe I'd be able to make some sort of *arctan* thing out of it, but that quickly seemed to be a dead end. I took the suggestion that the book made:

$$u = 1 + \sqrt{2x} \tag{1}$$

$$= 1 + (2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{2}$$

$$du = (2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \quad \text{(remember to use the chain rule here)} \tag{3}$$

$$dx = (2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} du \quad \text{(solve for } dx, \text{ in preparation for substitution)} \tag{4}$$

Well, that looked rather nasty to me at first blush, as it appeared to introduce more x 's, and that's generally a signal that u-substitution is a fail for that particular integrand. I did push ahead and did the substitution the long way, and it still did not appear to be good. Here it is:

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} \cdot (2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} du \tag{5}$$

At this point, I was not convinced of this even working. I had to do *something* with that $(2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ term to continue! The key is to notice what's happening in (2) and (4), above:

$$u = 1 + (2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$dx = (2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

If we solve (2) for $(2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, oddly enough, we get:

$$u - 1 = (2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

and substituting into (5), we now have:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2x}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{u} \cdot (2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} du \\ &= \int \frac{1}{u}(u - 1) du \\ &= \int \frac{(u - 1)}{u} du \\ &= \int du - \int \frac{du}{u} \\ &= u - \ln|u| + C\end{aligned}$$

Note how quickly and easily the integration went once we did that!

Back to the x -world, we have our final solution:

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

Remember, we can always differentiate our answer to make sure we get the original integrand. Please verify.

Further discussion.

We can generalize the result of this particular integral by considering:

$$\int \frac{1}{a + \sqrt{bx}} dx, \text{ where } a \text{ and } b \text{ are constants}$$

While not really a fundamental integral, it is still useful to see what happens, in order to gather some insights about how to deal with integrals of this type. We begin with a more general u , analogous to what we did for the specific integral, above:

$$\begin{aligned}u &= a + \sqrt{bx} \\ &= a + (bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2}(bx)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot b dx \quad (\text{chain rule})$$

$$= \frac{b}{2}(bx)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

And, remembering our trick,

$$du = \frac{b}{2}(bx)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{b}(bx)^{\frac{1}{2}} du \quad (\text{solve for } dx)$$

$$\begin{aligned}u &= a + (bx)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\(bx)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= u - a\end{aligned}\quad (\text{solve for } (bx)^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

And massaging our dx with the above, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}dx &= \frac{2}{b}(bx)^{\frac{1}{2}} du \\&= \frac{2}{b}(u - a) du\end{aligned}$$

So our integral becomes:

$$\frac{2}{b} \int \frac{u - a}{u} du$$

Solving, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2}{b} \int \frac{u - a}{u} du &= \frac{2}{b} \left[\int du - \int \frac{a}{u} du \right] \\&= \frac{2}{b} \left[u + a \cdot \ln|u| \right] + C\end{aligned}$$

And back to x , our answer for the general integral becomes:

$$\int \frac{1}{a + \sqrt{bx}} dx = \frac{2}{b} \left[a + \sqrt{bx} + a \cdot \ln|a + \sqrt{bx}| \right] + C$$

Super interesting.

Done.

Reporting errors and giving feedback

I am so pleased that you have downloaded this study guide and have considered the techniques herein. To that end, I am the only writer and the only editor of these things, so if you find an error in the text or calculations, please email me and tell me about it! I am committed to prompt changes when something is inaccurate. I also really appreciate it when someone takes a moment to tell me how I'm doing with these sorts of things, so please do so, if you feel inclined.

My email address is: phil.petrocelli@gmail.com.

Please visit <https://mymathteacheristerrible.com> for other study guides. Please tell others about it.

Please donate

I write these study guides with interest in good outcomes for math students and to be a part of the solution. If you would consider donating a few dollars to me so that these can remain free to everyone who wants them, please visit my PayPal and pay what you feel this is worth to you. Every little bit helps.

My PayPal URL is: <https://paypal.me/philpetrocelli>.

Thank you so much.