

# Same Integral, Two Ways to Solve, Redux

Phil Petrocelli, [mymathteacheristerrible.com](http://mymathteacheristerrible.com)

March 3, 2019

As I mentioned in a previous article, there are many ways to deal with integration problems. As with the last one, I also got this one from Reddit. I'll discuss two ways to do it.

## Question.

Integrate the following:

$$\int \tan 4x \sec^4 4x \, dx$$

## Solution, using powers of trig functions technique.

So, every calculus book covers how to deal with combinations of trig functions multiplied in an integrand. The classic pairings are  $\sin x$  and  $\cos x$ ,  $\sec x$  and  $\tan x$ , and  $\csc x$  and  $\cot x$ . We can see that this integral is of the  $\tan x$  and  $\sec x$  variety. Let's prepare by rewriting and making a u-substitution.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan 4x \sec^4 4x \, dx &= \int \tan 4x \sec 4x \sec^3 4x \, dx && \text{(separate out one } \sec 4x) \\ &= \int (\sec 4x \tan 4x) \sec^3 4x \, dx && \text{(rewrite, clarify with parens)} \end{aligned}$$

Now, let:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sec 4x \\ du &= 4 \sec 4x \tan 4x \, dx \\ dx &= \frac{du}{4 \sec 4x \tan 4x} \end{aligned}$$

Then:

$$\int (\sec 4x \tan 4x) \sec^3 x \, dx = \int \sec 4x \tan 4x u^3 \frac{du}{4 \sec 4x \tan 4x} \quad (\text{substitute})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int u^3 \, du \quad (\text{simplify})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} u^4 \quad (\text{integrate})$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \sec^4 4x + C$$

So:

$$\int \tan 4x \sec^4 4x \, dx = \frac{1}{16} \sec^4 4x + C$$

**Done.**

**Solution, using an alternate u-substitution.**

We can do our substitutions another way, however. This one is kind of interesting. We start by rewriting and doing a different u-substitution:

$$\int \tan 4x \sec^4 4x \, dx = \int \tan 4x (\sec^2 4x)^2 \, dx \quad (\text{rewrite})$$

Now, let:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \tan 4x \\ du &= 4 \sec^2 4x \, dx \\ dx &= \frac{du}{4 \sec^2 4x} \end{aligned}$$

Then:

$$\int \tan 4x (\sec^2 4x)^2 \, dx = \int u (\sec^2 4x)^2 \frac{du}{4 \sec^2 4x} \quad (\text{substitute})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \sec^2 4x u \, du$$

Seems like we have too many  $\sec 4x$  terms! But:

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

so we can say:

$$\tan^2 4x + 1 = \sec^2 4x$$

and, since  $u = \tan 4x$ , we can say:

$$u^2 + 1 = \sec^2 4x$$

Making our integral:

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \sec^2 4x u \, du = \frac{1}{4} \int u(u^2 + 1) \, du \quad (\text{simplify})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (u^3 + u) \, du \quad (\text{expand integrand})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{4} u^4 + \frac{1}{2} u^2 \right) \quad (\text{integrate})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\tan^4 4x}{4} + \frac{\tan^2 4x}{2} \right) + C$$

So:

$$\int \tan 4x \sec^4 4x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\tan^4 4x}{4} + \frac{\tan^2 4x}{2} \right) + C$$

**Done.**

Ok. These two answers look different. Let's consider the case when both constants of integration ( $C$ ) equal zero, for simplicity. If these answers are the same, as far as computing an indefinite integral goes, they should be equal or off by a constant. Is this true for our two answers?

If we look at the graphs for both answers, they're not exactly the same. Have a look: <https://www.desmos.com/calculator/w6pzhxy0mf>

The graphs look slightly off. Can we show that they're the same, say, by doing a proof? Yes.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{16}\sec^4 4x &\stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{\tan^4 4x}{4} + \frac{\tan^2 4x}{2}\right) \\
&\stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{16}(\tan^4 4x + 2\tan^2 4x) && \text{(factor)} \\
&\stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{16}\tan^2 4x(\tan^2 4x + 2) && \text{(factor)} \\
&\stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{16}(\sec^2 4x - 1)(\sec^2 4x + 1) && \text{(use Pythagorean identities! Slick!)} \\
&\stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{16}(\sec^4 4x - 1) && \text{(expand)} \\
&\stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{16}\sec^4 4x - \frac{1}{16} && \text{(distribute)} \\
\frac{1}{16}\sec^4 4x &\stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{16}\sec^4 4x - \frac{1}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

Well. We see that the answers are not exactly equal, but they *do* differ by a constant ( $\frac{1}{16}$ ), and being off by a constant in this way indicates equality of indefinitely integrating the original integrand. Pretty neat! If you go back to the graph and subtract  $\frac{1}{16}$  from  $\frac{1}{16}\sec^4 4x$ , the graphs line up exactly!

---

## 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](mailto: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.