

Completing the Square with Trig Sub

Example 1: Evaluate $\int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx$

$$x^2+x+1 = \left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

So, $\int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx$

Substitute:
 $x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan(\theta)$
 $dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (\sec(\theta))^2 d\theta$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (\sec(\theta))^2}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan(\theta)\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (\sec(\theta))^2}{\frac{3}{4} (\tan(\theta))^2 + 1} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (\sec(\theta))^2}{\frac{3}{4} (\sec(\theta))^2} d\theta$$

Solve for θ :

$$x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan(\theta)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \tan(\theta)$$

$$\arctan\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = \theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}} d\theta = \int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} d\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \theta + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) + C$$

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$$\text{So, } \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx$$

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$$dx = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} (\sec(\theta))^2 d\theta$$

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$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{3/4} d\theta = \int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} d\theta$$

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