

INTEGRAL LANJUTAN

C. Menghitung Integral dengan Aturan Substitusi

Terkadang penyelesaian integral $\int f(x) dx$ memerlukan teknik-teknik tertentu. Salah satu diantara teknik itu adalah dengan *integral substitusi*. Integral substitusi merupakan proses balikan (invers) dari turuna pangkat.

Seperti diketahui jika $y = aU^n$, maka $y' = na.U^{n-1}.U'$

Sehingga jika $y = (4x-5)^3$ maka $y' = 3(4x-5)^{3-1} \cdot (4) = 12(4x-5)^2$

Dengan demikian, haruslah $\int 12(4x-5)^2 dx = (4x-5)^3 + C$

Namun demikian, proses selengkapnya harus menggunakan aturan substitusi, yakni sebagai berikut :

Misalkan $u = 4x - 5$, maka $\frac{du}{dx} = 4$. sehingga $dx = \frac{du}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jadi : } \int 12(4x-5)^2 dx &= \int 12.u^2 \frac{du}{4} \\ &= \int 3u^2 du \\ &= \frac{3}{3}u^{2+1} + C \\ &= u^3 + C \\ &= (4x-5)^3 + C\end{aligned}$$

Untuk pemahaman lebih lanjut, pelajarilah contoh-contoh soal berikut ini :

01. Tentukanlah hasil dari :

(a) $\int 4(2x-3)^5 dx$

(b) $\int 30x^2(2x^3+6)^4 dx$

Jawab

(a) $\int 4(2x-3)^5 dx = \dots ?$

Misalkan $u = 2x - 3$, maka $\frac{du}{dx} = 2$. sehingga $dx = \frac{du}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sehingga : } \int 4(2x-3)^5 dx &= \int 4.u^5 \frac{du}{2} \\ &= \int 2u^5 du \\ &= \frac{2}{6}u^{5+1} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3}u^6 + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(2x-3)^6 + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\int 30x^2(2x^3+6)^4 dx = \dots?$

Misalkan $u = 2x^3 + 6$, maka $\frac{du}{dx} = 6x^2$. sehingga $dx = \frac{du}{6x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sehingga : } \int 30x^2(2x^3+6)^4 dx &= \int 30x^2 \cdot u^4 \frac{du}{6x^2} \\
 &= \int 5u^4 du \\
 &= \frac{5}{5}u^{4+1} + C \\
 &= u^5 + C \\
 &= (2x^3+6)^5 + C
 \end{aligned}$$

02. Tentukanlah hasil dari

(a) $\int \frac{(2x-4)}{(2x^2-8x+5)^3} dx$

(b) $\int \frac{(2x^{-1}+3)^4}{x^2} dx$

Jawab

(a) $\int \frac{(2x-4)}{(2x^2-8x+5)^3} dx = \dots?$

Misalkan $u = 2x^2 - 8x + 5$, maka $\frac{du}{dx} = 4x - 8$. sehingga $dx = \frac{du}{4x-8}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sehingga : } \int \frac{(2x-4)}{(2x^2-8x+5)^3} dx &= \int \frac{(2x-4)}{u^3} \cdot \frac{du}{4x-8} \\
 &= \int \frac{2(x-2)}{u^3} \cdot \frac{du}{4(x-2)} \\
 &= \int \frac{2(x-2)}{u^3} \cdot \frac{du}{4(x-2)} \\
 &= \int \frac{2}{u^3} \cdot \frac{du}{4} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-3} du \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{-2} u^{-2} \right] + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{4}u^{-2} + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{4}(2x^2 - 8x + 5)^{-2} + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{4(2x^2 - 8x + 5)^2} + C
\end{aligned}$$

(b) $\int \frac{(2x^{-1} + 3)^4}{x^2} dx = \dots?$

Misalkan $u = 2x^{-1} + 5$, maka $\frac{du}{dx} = -2x^{-2}$. sehingga $dx = \frac{du}{-2x^{-2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Sehingga : } \int \frac{(2x^{-1} + 3)^4}{x^2} dx &= \int x^{-2} \cdot u^4 \cdot \frac{du}{-2x^{-2}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int u^4 du \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{5} u^5 \right] + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{10} u^5 + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{10} (2x^{-1} + 3)^5 + C
\end{aligned}$$

03. Tentukanlah hasil dari

(a) $\int \sin x \cos^4 x dx$

(b) $\int \cos 3x [6\sin^2 3x + 4\sin 3x + 3] dx$

Jawab

(a) $\int \sin x \cos^4 x dx = \dots?$

Misalkan $u = \cos x$, maka $\frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x$. sehingga $dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Sehingga : } \int \sin x \cos^4 x dx &= \int \sin x \cdot u^4 \cdot \frac{du}{-\sin x} \\
&= - \int u^4 du \\
&= -\frac{1}{5} u^5 + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \cos^5 x + C
\end{aligned}$$

(b) $\int \cos 3x [6\sin^2 3x + 4\sin 3x + 3] dx = \dots?$

Misalkan $u = \sin 3x$, maka $\frac{du}{dx} = 3\cos 3x$. sehingga $dx = \frac{du}{3\cos 3x}$

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \cos 3x [6\sin^2 3x + 4\sin 3x + 3] dx &= \int \cos 3x [6u^2 + 4u + 3] \frac{du}{3\cos 3x} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \int [6u^2 + 4u + 3] du \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{6}{3}u^3 + \frac{4}{2}u^2 + 3u \right] + C \\
&= \frac{1}{3} [2u^3 + 2u^2 + 3u] + C \\
&= \frac{2}{3}u^3 + \frac{2}{3}u^2 + u + C \\
&= \frac{2}{3}\sin^3 x + \frac{2}{3}\sin^2 x + \sin x + C
\end{aligned}$$

04. Tentukanlah hasil dari $\int \sin^3 x. dx$

Jawab

$$\int \sin^3 x. dx = \int \sin^2 x. \sin x. dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x). \sin x. dx$$

Misalkan $u = \cos x$, maka $\frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x$. sehingga $dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$

$$\text{Sehingga : } \int \sin^3 x. dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x). \sin x. dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int (1 - u^2) \cdot \sin x \cdot \frac{du}{-\sin x} \\
&= - \int (1 - u^2) du \\
&= - \left[u - \frac{1}{3}u^3 \right] + C \\
&= \frac{1}{3}u^3 - u + C \\
&= \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x - \sin x + C
\end{aligned}$$

05. Tentukanlah hasil dari $\int 12x \cdot \cos(3x^2 + 4) \cdot \sin^4(3x^2 + 4) dx$

Jawab

Misalkan $u = \sin(3x^2 + 4)$, maka $\frac{du}{dx} = 6x \cdot \cos(3x^2 + 4)$.

$$\text{sehingga } dx = \frac{du}{6x \cdot \cos(3x^2 + 4)}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
\int 12x \cdot \cos(3x^2 + 4) \cdot \sin^4(3x^2 + 4) \cdot dx &= \int 12x \cdot \cos(3x^2 + 4) \cdot u^4 \frac{du}{6x \cdot \cos(3x^2 + 4)} \\
&= \int 2u^4 du \\
&= \frac{2}{5}u^5 + C \\
&= \frac{2}{5} \cdot \sin^5(3x^2 + 4) + C
\end{aligned}$$

Bentuk lain dari pengintegralan substitusi trigonometri adalah pengintegralan yang memuat bentuk-bentuk : $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ dan $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$

Pengintegralan bentuk-bentuk diatas menggunakan teknik-teknik substitusi yang sedikit berbeda dengan teknik substitusi sebelumnya, yakni

Bentuk $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ disubstitusikan dengan $t = a \cdot \sin x$

Bentuk $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ disubstitusikan dengan $t = a \cdot \tan x$

Bentuk $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ disubstitusikan dengan $t = a \cdot \sec x$

Untuk lebih jelasnya, akan diuraikan dalam contoh soal berikut ini :

06. Tentukanlah hasil dari

$$(a) \int \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx \quad (b) \int_0^4 \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx$$

Jawab

$$(a) \int \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx = \dots ?$$

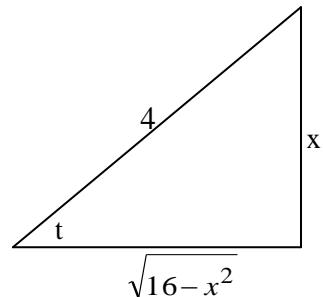
Misalkan $x = 4 \cdot \sin t$ maka $\frac{dx}{dt} = 4 \cdot \cos t$ Jadi $dx = 4 \cdot \cos t dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{sehingga} \quad \int \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{16 - (4 \cdot \sin t)^2} 4 \cdot \cos t dt \\
&= \int \sqrt{16 - 16 \cdot \sin^2 t} 4 \cdot \cos t dt \\
&= \int \sqrt{16(1 - \sin^2 t)} 16 \cdot \cos t dt \\
&= \int 4\sqrt{\cos^2 t} 4 \cdot \cos t dt \\
&= \int 4 \cdot \cos t \cdot 4 \cdot \cos t dt \\
&= 16 \int \cos^2 t dt \\
&= 16 \int \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2t) dt \\
&= 8(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t) + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 8(t + \frac{1}{2}(2.\sin\cos)) + C \\
 &= 8(t + \sin\cos) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $x = 4 \cdot \sin t$

maka $\sin t = \frac{x}{4}$ sehingga $t = \arcsin \frac{x}{4}$
 dan $\cos t = \frac{\sqrt{16-x^2}}{4}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi } \int \sqrt{16-x^2} dx &= 8(\arcsin \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{4} \frac{\sqrt{16-x^2}}{4}) + C \\
 &= 8\arcsin \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{16-x^2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika dinyatakan dalam bentuk umum, dan dengan mengikuti langkah-langkah pada soal di atas maka dapat diperoleh bentuk khusus dari pengintegralan $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$, yaitu

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{b}) \int_0^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx &= 8\arcsin \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{16-x^2} \Big|_0^4 \\
 &= \left[8\arcsin \frac{4}{4} + \frac{4}{2} \sqrt{16-4^2} \right] - \left[8\arcsin \frac{0}{4} + \frac{0}{2} \sqrt{16-0^2} \right] \\
 &= [8\arcsin 1 + 2(0)] - [8\arcsin 0 + (0)\sqrt{16}] \\
 &= \left[8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 \right] - [8(0) + 0] \\
 &= 4\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

07. Tentukanlah hasil dari $\int \sqrt{9-4x^2} dx$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt{9-4x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{\frac{4(9)}{4}-4x^2} dx \\
 &= \int 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}-x^2} dx \\
 &= 4 \int \sqrt{\left[\frac{3}{2}\right]^2 - x^2} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(3/2)^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{3/2} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{(3/2)^2 - x^2} + C \\
&= \frac{9/4}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{3/2} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - x^2} + C \\
&= \frac{9}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{4x^2}{4}} + C \\
&= \frac{9}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9 - 4x^2}}{2} + C \\
&= \frac{9}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x}{4} \cdot \sqrt{9 - 4x^2} + C
\end{aligned}$$

08. Tentukanlah hasil dari $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2}}$

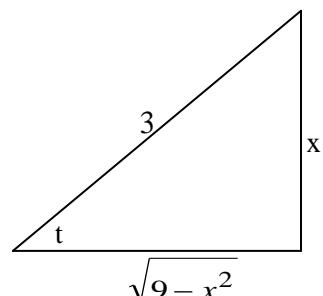
Jawab

Misalkan $x = 3 \sin t$ maka $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3 \cos t$ Jadi $dx = 3 \cos t dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{sehingga } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2}} &= \int \frac{3 \cos t dt}{(3 \sin t)^2 \sqrt{9 - (3 \sin t)^2}} \\
&= \int \frac{3 \cos t dt}{9 \sin^2 t \sqrt{9 - 9 \sin^2 t}} \\
&= \int \frac{3 \cos t dt}{9 \sin^2 t \sqrt{9(1 - \sin^2 t)}} \\
&= \int \frac{3 \cos t dt}{9 \sin^2 t \cdot 3 \sqrt{\cos^2 t}} \\
&= \int \frac{3 \cos t dt}{9 \sin^2 t \cdot 3 \cos t} \\
&= \int \frac{dt}{9 \sin^2 t} \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \int \csc^2 t dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{9} \cot t + C
\end{aligned}$$

Karena $x = 3 \sin t$ maka $\sin t = \frac{x}{3}$

sehingga $\cot t = -\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2}} &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \cot t + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} + C \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2} 3}{9x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

09 Tentukanlah hasil dari $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4+x^2}}$

Jawab

Misalkan $x = 2\tan\theta$ maka $dx = 2\sec^2\theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sehingga } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4+x^2}} &= \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta d\theta}{(2\tan\theta)^2 \sqrt{4+(2\tan\theta)^2}} \\
 &= \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta d\theta}{(2\tan\theta)^2 \sqrt{4+(2\tan\theta)^2}} \\
 &= \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta d\theta}{4\tan^2\theta \sqrt{4+4\tan^2\theta}} \\
 &= \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta d\theta}{4\tan^2\theta \sqrt{4(1+\tan^2\theta)}} \\
 &= \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta d\theta}{4\tan^2\theta \sqrt{4\sec^2\theta}} \\
 &= \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta d\theta}{4\tan^2\theta \cdot 2\sec\theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sec\theta}{\tan^2\theta} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}}{\left[\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right]^2} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta} d\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

Misal $u = \sin\theta$ maka $\frac{du}{d\theta} = \cos\theta$ sehingga $d\theta = \frac{du}{\cos\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4+x^2}} &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos\theta}{u^2} \frac{du}{\cos\theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int u^{-2} du
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{4}u^{-1} + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4u} + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4\sin\theta} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Misalkan $x = 2\tan\theta$ maka :

$$\tan\theta = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi : } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4+x^2}} &= -\frac{1}{4\sin\theta} + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} + C \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{4x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

