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UP.533 Calculate the integral:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\arccos x}{\sqrt{4x^4 + x^2 + 4}} dx$$

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Solution by proposer

We make the notation:
$$A = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\arccos x}{\sqrt{4x^4 + x^2 + 4}} dx$$
.

We also consider the integral: $B = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{at \sin x}{\sqrt{4x^4 + x^2 + 4}} dx$

We have:

$$A + B = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\arccos x + \arcsin x}{\sqrt{4x^4 + x^2 + 4}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^4 + x^2 + 4}} dx$$

But, we have:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^4 + x^2 + 4}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^4 + x^2 + 4}} dx$$

because the function under the integral sign is even.

We are going to calculate the integral:

$$C = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^4 + x^2 + 4}} dx$$

We will show that the C integral can be expressed using the complete elliptic integral of

the first kind.

The complete elliptic integral of the first kind is defined by the relationship:

$$K(k) = \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} rac{1}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 heta}} d heta$$
, with $-1 < k < 1$.

Substitute:

$$t = an rac{ heta}{2}$$
, so $\sin heta = rac{2t}{1+t^2}$ and $d heta = rac{2}{1+t^2} dt$.

We have:

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$$K(k) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \frac{4t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}}} 2\frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = 2\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^4 + (2-4k^2)t^2 + 1}} dt$$

We have:

$$C = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^4 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1}} dx$$

We put the condition:

$$2-4k^2=rac{1}{4}$$
, so $k=rac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$ (we choose $k>0$).

We obtain:

$$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{C}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \boldsymbol{K} \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \right)$$

The integral *B* is equal to zero, because the function under the integral sign is odd.

So, we have:
$$A = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2C$$

We obtained the value of the integral required in the problem statement:

$$A=\frac{\pi}{4}K\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}\right).$$