

$$\int \sqrt{16-t^2} dt$$

Para calcular esta integral es necesario hacer un cambio de variable diferente a lo que hemos visto hasta ahora. A continuación tienes el paso a paso:

$$\int \sqrt{16-t^2} dt = [t = 4 \operatorname{sen}(x) \rightarrow dt = 4 \cos(x) dx] = \\ = \int \sqrt{16-16 \operatorname{sen}^2(x)} \cdot 4 \cos(x) dx = \int 4 \cos(x) \cdot 4 \cos(x) dx = 16 \int \cos^2(x) dx$$

$$\int \cos^2(x) dx = \int \cos(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \cos(x) \rightarrow du = -\operatorname{sen}(x) dx \\ dv = \cos(x) dx \rightarrow v = \operatorname{sen}(x) \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \operatorname{sen}(x) \cdot \cos(x) + \int \operatorname{sen}^2(x) dx = \operatorname{sen}(x) \cdot \cos(x) + \int (1 - \cos^2(x)) dx =$$

$$= \operatorname{sen}(x) \cdot \cos(x) + \int dx - \int \cos^2(x) dx = \operatorname{sen}(x) \cdot \cos(x) + x - \int \cos^2(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos^2(x) dx = \operatorname{sen}(x) \cdot \cos(x) + x - \int \cos^2(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot \int \cos^2(x) dx = \operatorname{sen}(x) \cdot \cos(x) + x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen}(x) \cdot \cos(x) + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$16 \int \cos^2(x) dx = 16 \left( \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen}(x) \cdot \cos(x) + \frac{x}{2} \right) = \left. \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{sen}(x) = \frac{t}{4} \\ \cos(x) = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{t}{4}\right)^2} \end{array} \right\} = 8 \frac{t}{4} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{t}{4}\right)^2} + 8 \operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) = \\ = \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{16-t^2} + 8 \operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) + k$$