

Question 402: A Definite Integral

Edgar Valdebenito

abstract

This note presents a definite integral

I. Introduction: The Integral

1.
$$I = \int_0^1 5 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}} dx$$

2.
$$I = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{20} \ln(7 + 3\sqrt{5}) - \frac{\pi}{10} \sqrt{2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}} - \frac{\sqrt{5} \ln(2)}{20} - \frac{\ln(2)}{5}$$

II. Related Integrals

3.
$$I = 5 \int_0^1 \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^{10}}}} dx$$

4.
$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} 5 \sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}} \cos x dx$$

5.
$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt[5]{\frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x}} \sin x \, dx$$

6.
$$I = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt[5]{\tan x} \cos(2x) \, dx$$

7.
$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt[5]{\frac{\sinh x}{1 + \cosh x}} \frac{1}{(\cosh x)^2} \, dx$$

8.
$$I = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[5]{\tanh x}}{(\cosh(2x))^2} \, dx$$

9.
$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt[5]{(1+x)(1-x^2)^2}} \, dx$$

10.
$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt[5]{(1+x)^3(1-x)^2}} \, dx$$

11.
$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x^5)^2}{1+x^{10}} \, dx$$

12.
$$I = 1 - \frac{1}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{-2/5}}{1+x} \, dx$$

III. Series

13.
$$I = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n-1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{5k+3}$$

14.
$$I = \frac{25\sqrt[5]{4}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{3}{5}_n \frac{2^{-n}}{n!(5n+3)(5n+8)}$$

$$15. \quad I = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{10n+1} - \frac{2}{10n+6} + \frac{1}{10n+11} \right)$$

$$16. \quad I = 1 - \frac{1}{3} F\left(\left\{1, \frac{3}{5}\right\}, \left\{\frac{8}{5}\right\}, -1\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (3/5)_n}{(8/5)_n}$$

$$17. \quad I = 1 - \frac{1}{6} F\left(\{1, 1\}, \left\{\frac{8}{5}\right\}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-n} \cdot n!}{(8/5)_n}$$

$$18. \quad I = 1 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[5]{8}} F\left(\left\{\frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right\}, \left\{\frac{8}{5}\right\}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[5]{8}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-n} (3/5)_n^2}{n! (8/5)_n}$$

Remarks:

$$\bullet \pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = 3.141592 \dots$$

$$\bullet F(\{a, b\}, \{c\}, x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n n!} x^n, |x| < 1$$

$$\bullet (a)_n = a(a+1)(a+2)\dots(a+n-1), (a)_0 = 1$$

References:

- [1] Boros, G., and Moll, V.H.: Irresistible Integrals, Cambridge University Press: UK, USA, 2004.
 [2] Gradshteyn, I.S., and Ryzhik, I.M.: Table of Integrals, Series, and Products. 5th. ed., ed. Alan Jeffrey. Academic Press, 1994.