

- The value of the integral  $\int \frac{e^{5 \log x} - e^{4 \log x}}{e^{3 \log x} - e^{2 \log x}} dx$  is equal to (Where  $C$  is constant of integration)
  - $x^2 + C$
  - $\frac{x^3}{3} + C$
  - $\frac{x^2}{2} + C$
  - None of these
- $\int \frac{5(x^6+1)}{x^2+1} dx$  is equal to
  - $5(x^7+x)\tan^{-1}x + C$
  - $x^5 - \frac{5}{3}x^3 + 5x + C$
  - $3x^4 - 5x^2 + 15x + C$
  - $5 \tan^{-1}(x^2+1) + \log(x^2+1) + C$
- $\int \sin^3 x dx =$ 
  - $-\frac{3}{4} \cos x + \frac{\cos 3x}{12} + C$
  - $-\frac{2}{3} \cos x + \frac{\cos 3x}{12} + C$
  - $-\frac{3}{4} \cos x + \frac{\cos 3x}{10} - C$
  - $\frac{3}{4} \cos x - \frac{\cos 3x}{10} - C$
- $\int \frac{1+x+\sqrt{x+x^2}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}} dx$  is equal to -
  - $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+x} + C$
  - $\frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{3/2} + C$
  - $\sqrt{1+x} + C$
  - $2(1+x)^{3/2} + C$
- $\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx =$ 
  - $\sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$
  - $\sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$
  - $\sin^{-1} x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$
  - $\sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$
- The integral  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{(\sin^5 x + \cos^3 x \sin^2 x + \sin^3 x \cos^2 x + \cos^5 x)^2} dx$  is equal to:
  - $\frac{-1}{3(1+\tan^3 x)} + C$
  - $\frac{1}{1+\cot^3 x} + C$
  - $\frac{-1}{1+\cot^3 x} + C$
  - $\frac{1}{3(1+\tan^3 x)} + C$  (where  $C$  is a constant of integration)
- $\int \sqrt{\frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x + 6x}} dx$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  is equal to -
  - $\frac{3}{n} (\tan x)^{\frac{n}{3}+1} + c$
  - $\frac{3}{3+n} (\tan x)^{\frac{n}{3}+1} + c$
  - $\frac{3}{n} (\cos x)^{n+1} + c$
  - None of these
- $\int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{7-9 \sin 2x} dx =$ 
  - $\frac{1}{24} \log \left| \frac{4+3(\sin x + \cos x)}{4-3(\sin x + \cos x)} \right| + c$
  - $\frac{1}{24} \log \left| \frac{4-3(\sin x + \cos x)}{4+3(\sin x + \cos x)} \right| + c$
  - $\frac{1}{24} \log \left| \frac{4-(\sin x - \cos x)}{4+(\sin x - \cos x)} \right| + c$
  - $\frac{1}{24} \log \left| \frac{4+(\sin x - \cos x)}{4-(\sin x - \cos x)} \right| + c$
- If  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{3/4} (x+2)^{5/4}} = k \left( \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right)^{1/4} + c$ , then the number of divisors of  $30k$  is
- If  $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin(x-\alpha)} dx = Ax + B \log |\sin(x-\alpha)| + C$ , then find value of  $(A, B)$ .
  - $(-\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha)$
  - $(\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$
  - $(\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha)$
  - $(-\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$