

7. If $f(x) = \tan^{-1}(\sec x + \tan x)$, $\frac{-\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $f(0) = 0$, then $f(1) =$

- a) $\frac{\pi-1}{4}$ b) $\frac{\pi+2}{4}$ c) $\frac{\pi+1}{4}$ d) $\frac{1}{4}$

8. $\int \sin \sqrt{x} dx = \dots\dots\dots + c$

- a) $2(-\cos \sqrt{x} + \sin \sqrt{x})$ b) $2(\cos \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x})$
~~c) $2(-\sqrt{x} \cos x + \sin \sqrt{x})$~~ d) $2(\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} + \sin \sqrt{x})$

9. If $\int e^{x^2} \cdot x^3 dx = e^{x^2} f(x) + c$ and $f(1) = 0$, then value of $f(2)$ will be

- a) $\frac{3}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) $\frac{-3}{2}$ d) $\frac{-1}{2}$

10. $\int \frac{3x-2}{(x+1)(x-2)^2} dx =$

- a) $\frac{1}{9} \log(x+1) + \frac{5}{9} \log(x-2) - \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{(x-2)} + C$
 b) $\frac{-5}{9} \log(x+1) + \frac{5}{9} \log(x-2) - \frac{1}{(x-2)} + C$
 c) $\frac{-5}{9} \log(x+1) + \frac{1}{9} \log(x-2) + \frac{1}{x-2} + C$
~~d) $\frac{-5}{9} \log(x+1) + \frac{5}{9} \log(x-2) - \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{(x-2)} + C$~~

[MHT-CET 2021] (online shift)

11. $\int \tan^{-1}(\sec x + \tan x) dx =$

- ~~a) $\frac{\pi x}{4} + \frac{x^2}{4} + c$~~ b) $\sin x \cos x + c$ c) $\frac{\pi x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} + c$ d) $\sin x + \cos x + c$

12. $\int \sec^4 x \cdot \tan^4 x dx = \frac{\tan^m x}{m} + \frac{\tan^n x}{n} + c$ then $m+n =$

- a) 8 ~~b) 12~~ c) 10 d) 16

65. $\int \frac{x^2}{(x \sin x + \cos x)^2} dx$ is equal to

- a) $\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{x \sin x + \cos x} + c$ b) $\frac{x \sin x - \cos x}{x \sin x + \cos x} + c$ c) $\frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x \sin x + \cos x} + c$ d) none of these

[MHT-CET 2010]

66. $\int e^{\tan x} (\sec^2 x + \sec^3 x \sin x) dx$ is equal to

- a) $\sec x \cdot e^{\tan x} + c$ b) $\tan x \cdot e^{\tan x} + c$ c) $e^{\tan x} + \tan x + c$ d) $(1 + \tan x) e^{\tan x} + c$

67. $\int \frac{1}{16x^2 + 9} dx$ is equal to

- a) $\frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4x}{3}\right) + c$ b) $\frac{1}{4} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4x}{3}\right) + c$ c) $\frac{1}{12} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4x}{3}\right) + c$ d) $\frac{1}{12} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x}{4}\right) + c$

[MHT-CET 2009]

68. $\int [\sin(\log x) + \cos(\log x)] dx$ is equal to

- a) $x \cos(\log x) + c$ b) $\cos(\log x) + c$ c) $x \sin(\log x) + c$ d) $\sin(\log x) + c$

69. $\int e^x \frac{(x-1)}{x^2} dx$ is equal to

- a) $\frac{e^x}{x^2} + c$ b) $\frac{-e^x}{x^2} + c$ c) $\frac{e^x}{x} + c$ d) $\frac{-e^x}{x} + c$

70. $\int x \log x dx$ is equal to

- a) $\frac{x^2}{4} (2 \log x - 1) + c$ b) $\frac{x^2}{2} (2 \log x - 1) + c$ c) $\frac{x^2}{4} (2 \log x + 1) + c$ d) $\frac{x^2}{2} (2 \log x + 1) + c$

[MHT-CET 2008]

71. $\int \frac{x^{e-1} + e^{x-1}}{x^e + e^x} dx$ is equal to

- a) $\log(x^e + e^x) + c$ b) $e \log(x^e + e^x) + c$ c) $\frac{1}{e} \log(x^e + e^x) + c$ d) none of the above

72. The value of $\int x \sin x \sec^3 x dx$ is

- a) $\frac{1}{2} [\sec^2 x - \tan x] + c$ b) $\frac{1}{2} [x \sec^2 x - \tan x] + c$
c) $\frac{1}{2} [x \sec^2 x + \tan x] + c$ d) $\frac{1}{2} [\sec^2 x + \tan x] + c$

[MHT-CET 2007]

73. $\int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx$ is equal to

- a) $x \tan \frac{x}{2} + c$ b) $\log(1 + \cos x) + c$ c) $\cot \frac{x}{2} + c$ d) $\log(x + \sin x) + c$

113. $\int e^x \left(\frac{x+3}{(x+4)^2} \right) dx =$

a) $\frac{1}{(x+4)^2} + c$

b) $\frac{e^x}{(x+4)^2} + c$

c) $\frac{e^x}{x+4} + c$

d) $\frac{e^x}{x+3} + c$

114. $\int e^x (\cot x - 1 - \cot^2 x) dx =$

a) $e^x \cot x + c$

b) $-e^x \cot x + c$

c) $e^x \cot^2 x + c$

d) $-e^x \cot^2 x + c$

115. $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x(x^2-1)} dx =$

a) $\log |x| + \log |x-1| + \log |x+1| + c$

c) $\log |x| + \log |x-1| - \log |x+1| + c$

b) $\log |x| - \log |x-1| + \log |x+1| + c$

d) $-\log |x| + \log |x-1| + \log |x+1| + c$

116. $\int \frac{\cos x}{5+7\sin x-2\cos^2 x} dx =$

a) $\frac{1}{5} \log \left| \frac{2\sin x+1}{\sin x+3} \right| + c$

b) $\frac{1}{5} \log \left| \frac{\sin x+3}{2\sin x+1} \right| + c$

c) $\frac{2}{5} \log \left| \frac{2\sin x+1}{\sin x+3} \right| + c$

d) $\frac{2}{5} \log \left| \frac{\sin x+3}{2\sin x+1} \right| + c$

117. $\int \frac{8}{(x+2)(x^2+4)} dx =$

a) $\log |x+2| + \frac{1}{2} \log |x^2+4| - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + c$

b) $\log |x+2| - \frac{1}{2} \log |x^2+4| + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + c$

c) $\log |x+2| - \frac{1}{2} \log |x^2+4| - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + c$

d) $\log |x+2| + \frac{1}{2} \log |x^2+4| + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + c$

[MHT - CET 2024]

118. $\int \frac{x^4+x^2+1}{x^2-x+1} dx =$

a) $\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + c$

b) $\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x + c$

c) $\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + x + c$

d) $\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - x + c$

119. $\int \frac{x^3-7x+6}{x^2+3x} dx =$

a) $\frac{x^2}{2} + 3x + 2 \log x + c$

b) $\frac{x^2}{2} + 3x - 2 \log x + c$

c) $\frac{x^2}{2} - 3x + 2 \log x + c$

d) $\frac{x^2}{2} - 3x - 2 \log x + c$

120. If $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$, $x \neq -1$ and $(f \circ f)(x) = F(x)$, then $\int F(x) dx =$

a) $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log |2x+1| + c$

b) $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log |2x+1| + c$

c) $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \log |2x+1| + c$

d) $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \log |2x+1| + c$

145. $\int \frac{\log \sqrt{x}}{3x} dx =$

- a) $\frac{1}{12} (\log x)^2 + c$ b) $\frac{2}{3} (\log x)^2 + c$ c) $\frac{1}{3} \log \sqrt{x} + c$ d) $\frac{2}{3} (\log \sqrt{x})^2 + c$

146. If $\int \frac{\log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} (f(x))^2 + c$, then $f(x) =$

- a) $\log(\sqrt{1+x^2})$ b) $-\log(\sqrt{1+x^2})$ c) $\log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ d) $-\log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$

147. $\int \frac{x^8 - x^2}{(x^{12} + 3x^6 + 1) \tan^{-1}\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)} dx =$

- a) $\log\left(\left|\tan^{-1}\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)\right|\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + c$ b) $\log\left(\left|\tan^{-1}\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)\right|\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$
c) $\log\left(\left|\tan^{-1}\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)\right|\right)^3 + c$ d) $\log\left(\left|\tan^{-1}\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)\right|\right) + c$

148. If $\int \tan(x-\alpha) \tan(x+\alpha) \tan 2x dx = p \log |\sec 2x| + q \log |\sec(x+\alpha)| + r \log |\sec(x-\alpha)| + c$, then $p+q+r =$

- a) $-\frac{5}{2}$ b) $-\frac{3}{2}$ c) $\frac{5}{2}$ d) $\frac{3}{2}$

149. $\int \operatorname{cosec}(x-a) \operatorname{cosec} x dx =$

- a) $\operatorname{cosec} a \log |\sin(x-a) \operatorname{cosec} x| + c$ b) $\operatorname{cosec} a \log |\sin(x-a) \sin x| + c$
c) $\operatorname{cosec} a \log |\operatorname{cosec}(x-a) \sin x| + c$ d) $\sin a \log |\sin(x-a) \sin x| + c$

150. If $\int \frac{2 - \tan x}{3 + \tan x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha x + \log |\beta \sin x + \gamma \cos x|) + c$, where c is a constant of integration,

then $\alpha + \frac{\gamma}{\beta} =$

- a) $\frac{1}{6}$ b) 3 c) 4 d) 7

151. If $\int \frac{4e^x - 25}{2e^x - 5} dx = Ax + B \log |2e^x - 5| + c$, then

- a) $A = 5, B = 3$ b) $A = 5, B = -3$ c) $A = -5, B = 3$ d) $A = -5, B = -3$

$$177. \int \frac{e^{\tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2} \left(\left(\sec^{-1} \sqrt{1+x^2} \right)^2 + \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \right) \right) dx =$$

$$a) e^{\tan^{-1}x} (\tan^{-1}x)^2 + c$$

$$b) e^{\tan^{-1}x} (\tan^{-1}x) + c$$

$$c) e^{\tan^{-1}x} (\cot^{-1}x)^2 + c$$

$$d) e^{\tan^{-1}x} (\cot^{-1}x) + c$$

$$178. \int \frac{1 + \sin(\log x)}{1 + \cos(\log x)} dx =$$

$$a) x \tan \left(\log \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \right) + c$$

$$b) x \tan \left(\frac{\log x}{2} \right) + c$$

$$c) x^2 \tan \left(\frac{\log x}{2} \right) + c$$

$$d) x^3 \log \left(\frac{\tan x}{2} \right) + c$$

$$179. \int \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx =$$

$$a) (x-1) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + c$$

$$b) x e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + c$$

$$c) (x+1) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + c$$

$$d) -x e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + c$$

$$180. \int \frac{2x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 3)} dx =$$

$$a) \frac{9}{7} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \frac{5}{7\sqrt{3}} \log \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{3}}{x + \sqrt{3}} \right) + c$$

$$b) \frac{9}{7} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - \frac{5}{7\sqrt{3}} \log \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{3}}{x + \sqrt{3}} \right) + c$$

$$c) \frac{9}{14} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \frac{5}{7\sqrt{3}} \log \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{3}}{x + \sqrt{3}} \right) + c$$

$$d) \frac{9}{14} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \frac{5}{14\sqrt{3}} \log \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{3}}{x + \sqrt{3}} \right) + c$$

$$181. \int \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)} dx =$$

$$a) \frac{2}{9} \log|x-1| - \frac{1}{3(x-1)} - \frac{2}{9} \log|x+2| + c$$

$$b) \frac{2}{9} \log|x-1| - \frac{1}{3(x-1)} + \frac{2}{9} \log|x+2| + c$$

$$c) \frac{2}{9} \log|x-1| + \frac{1}{3(x-1)} - \frac{2}{9} \log|x+2| + c$$

$$d) \frac{2}{9} \log|x-1| + \frac{1}{3(x-1)} + \frac{2}{9} \log|x+2| + c$$

$$182. \int \frac{x+1}{x(1+xe^x)^2} dx =$$

$$a) \log \left| \frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x} \right| + \frac{1}{1+xe^x} + c$$

$$b) \log \left| \frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x} \right| - \frac{1}{1+xe^x} + c$$

$$c) -\log \left| \frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x} \right| + \frac{1}{1+xe^x} + c$$

$$d) -\log \left| \frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x} \right| - \frac{1}{1+xe^x} + c$$

205. $\int \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)} dx =$

- a) $\log \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| + c$ b) $\log \left| \frac{x-2}{x-1} \right| + c$ c) $\log \left| \frac{x-2}{(x-1)^2} \right| + c$ d) $\log \left| \frac{(x-2)^2}{x-1} \right| + c$

206. If $\int \frac{2x^2+3}{(x^2-1)(x^2-4)} dx = \log \left(\left(\frac{x-2}{x+2} \right)^a \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^b \right) + c$, then

- a) $a = \frac{11}{12}, b = \frac{5}{6}$ b) $a = \frac{11}{12}, b = -\frac{5}{6}$ c) $a = -\frac{11}{12}, b = \frac{5}{6}$ d) $a = -\frac{11}{12}, b = -\frac{5}{6}$

207. $\int \frac{x^3}{x^4+5x^2+4} dx =$

- a) $\frac{1}{3} \log \left(\frac{(x^2+4)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) + c$ b) $\log \left(\frac{(x^2+4)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) + c$
 c) $3 \log \left(\frac{(x^2+4)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) + c$ d) $\frac{2}{3} \log \left(\frac{(x^2+4)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) + c$

208. $\int \frac{dx}{2e^{2x}+3e^x+1} =$

- a) $x + \log(e^x+1) - 2 \log(2e^x+1) + c$ b) $x - \log(e^x+1) + 4 \log(2e^x+1) + c$
 c) $x + \log(e^x+1) - 4 \log(2e^x+1) + c$ d) $x - \log(e^x+1) + 2 \log(2e^x+1) + c$

209. $\int \frac{x^3}{(x+1)^2} dx =$

- a) $\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + 3 \log(x+1) + \frac{1}{x+1} + c$ b) $\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - 3 \log(x+1) + \frac{1}{x+1} + c$
 c) $\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + 3 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{x+1} + c$ d) $\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x - 3 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{x+1} + c$

210. If $\int \frac{x^4+1}{x(x^2+1)^2} dx = a \log x + \frac{b}{1+x^2} + c$, then $a-b =$

- a) -1 b) 0 c) 1 d) 2

211. If $\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} dx = \log \left| (x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} (x^2+1)^a \right| - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + c$, then $a =$

- a) $\frac{5}{4}$ b) $-\frac{5}{3}$ c) $-\frac{5}{6}$ d) $-\frac{5}{4}$

212. Let $I = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{11}{13}}(x+15)^{\frac{15}{13}}}$, then I is

[JEE Main 2025]

- a) $\frac{13}{32} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+15} \right)^{\frac{2}{13}} + c$ b) $\frac{32}{13} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+15} \right)^{\frac{2}{13}} + c$ c) $\frac{1}{32} \left(\frac{x+15}{x-1} \right)^{\frac{2}{13}} + c$ d) $\frac{13}{32} \left(\frac{x+15}{x-1} \right)^{\frac{15}{13}} + c$

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190. $\int \sin^5 x \, dx =$

a) $\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + c$

c) $-\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + c$

b) $\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + c$

d) $\cos x - \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + c$

191. $\int \sec^{\frac{2}{3}} x \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^{\frac{4}{3}} x \, dx =$

a) $3 \tan^{-\frac{1}{3}} x + c$

b) $-3 \tan^{-\frac{1}{3}} x + c$

c) $-3 \cot^{-\frac{1}{3}} x + c$

d) $-\frac{3}{4} \tan^{-\frac{4}{3}} x + c$

192. $\int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sin x \cos x} \, dx =$

a) $2\sqrt{\sec x} + c$

b) $2\sqrt{\tan x} + c$

c) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\tan x}} + c$

d) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\sec x}} + c$

193. If $\int \tan^4 x \, dx = a \tan^3 x + b \tan x + cx + k$, where k is the constant of integration, then $a - b + c =$

a) $\frac{7}{3}$

b) $\frac{5}{3}$

c) $\frac{4}{3}$

d) $\frac{1}{3}$

194. $\int \frac{(5 \sin x - 2) \cos x}{5 - 4 \sin x - \cos^2 x} \, dx =$

a) $\log(5 \sin x - 2) + c$

b) $5 \log(5 \sin x - 2) + \frac{8}{\sin x - 2} + c$

c) $\log(5 \sin x - 2) + \frac{8}{\sin x - 2} + c$

d) $\log(5 \sin x - 2) + \frac{1}{\sin x - 2} + c$

195. $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{(a + b \cos x)^2} \, dx =$

a) $\frac{2}{a^2} \left(\log(a + b \cos x) - \frac{a}{a + b \cos x} \right) + c$

b) $-\frac{1}{a^2} \left(\log(a + b \cos x) + \frac{a}{a + b \cos x} \right) + c$

c) $-\frac{2}{b^2} \left(\log(a + b \cos x) + \frac{a}{a + b \cos x} \right) + c$

d) $-\frac{2}{b^2} \left(\log(a + b \cos x) - \frac{a}{a + b \cos x} \right) + c$

196. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{bmatrix}$, where $a = 7^x$, $b = 7^{7^x}$, $c = 7^{7^{7^x}}$, then $\int |A| \, dx =$

a) $\frac{7^{7^x}}{(\log 7)^3} + k$

b) $\frac{7^{7^{7^x}}}{\log 7} + k$

c) $\frac{7^{7^{7^x}}}{(\log 7)^3} + k$

d) $7^{7^{7^x}} (\log 7)^3 + k$

197. $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + 1} =$

a) $x + \log |e^x + 1| + c$

b) $x - \log |e^x + 1| + c$

c) $\log |e^x - 1| + x + c$

d) $\log |e^x - 1| - x + c$

130. $\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2} dx =$

a) $x - 2\log|x+1| - \frac{1}{x+1} + c$

b) $x - \log|x+1| - \frac{2}{x+1} + c$

c) $x - \log|x+1| - \frac{x}{x+1} + c$

d) $x - 2\log|x+1| - \frac{2}{x+1} + c$

131. $\int \frac{x^2}{(a+bx)^2} dx =$

a) $\frac{1}{b^3} \left(a+bx + 2a\log|a+bx| + \frac{a^2}{a+bx} \right) + c$

b) $\frac{1}{b^3} \left(a+bx - 2a\log|a+bx| + \frac{a^2}{a+bx} \right) + c$

c) $\frac{1}{b^3} \left(a+bx + 2a\log|a+bx| - \frac{a^2}{a+bx} \right) + c$

d) $\frac{1}{b^3} \left(a+bx - 2a\log|a+bx| - \frac{a^2}{a+bx} \right) + c$

132. $\int \frac{dx}{((x-1)^3(x+2)^5)^{\frac{1}{4}}} =$

a) $\frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+2} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

b) $\frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

c) $\frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{x+1}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

d) $\frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+3} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

133. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^4+1)^{\frac{3}{4}}} =$

a) $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

b) $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} + c$

c) $-\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

d) $-\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} + c$

134. $\int \frac{2x^3-1}{x^4+x} dx =$

a) $\log\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + c$

b) $-\log\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + c$

c) $\frac{1}{2} \log\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + c$

d) $-\frac{1}{2} \log\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + c$

135. $\int \frac{\operatorname{cosec} x}{\cos^2 \left(1 + \log \left(\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \right) \right)} dx$

a) $\tan \left(1 + \log \left(\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \right) \right) + c$

b) $2 \tan \left(1 + \log \left(\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \right) \right) + c$

c) $\tan \left(\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \right) + c$

d) $2 \tan \left(\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \right) + c$

136. If $f(x) = \sqrt{\tan x}$ and $g(x) = \sin x \cos x$, then $\int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dx =$

a) $\sqrt{\tan x} + c$

b) $2\sqrt{\tan x} + c$

c) $-\sqrt{\tan x} + c$

d) $-2\sqrt{\tan x} + c$