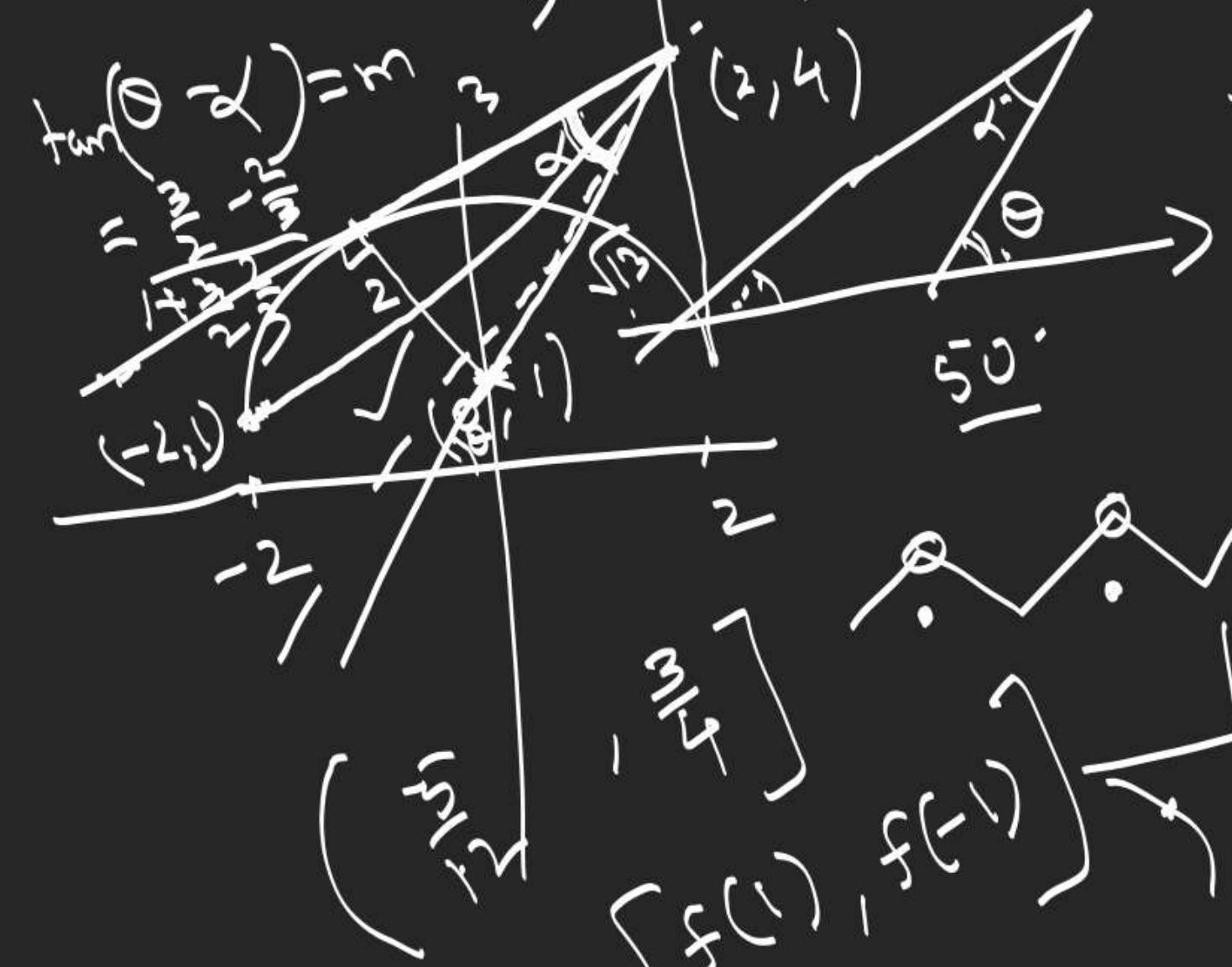


$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\tan(\theta - \alpha) = m$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$$



$$x^2 \int_{-5}^5 (x^3 + 2) dx$$

$$f(x+1) = 2f(x)$$

$$f(a) \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} f(k)$$

$$2(2^n-1)f(a)$$

$$8$$

$$m \neq -1$$

$$n \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + bc & (a+d)b \\ c(a+d) & cb + d^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ques 1)

$$P^2(P-Q) = Q^2(Q-P) \quad (a+d)b = 0$$

$$a^2 + bc = 1$$

$$a+d=0 \quad \text{or}$$

$$a+d \neq 0$$

$$b = 0$$

$$c = 0$$

$$a^2 = 1$$

$$d^2 = 1$$

$$(P^2 + Q^2)(P-Q) = 0 \quad \text{if } \begin{cases} a(-d) + bc = 1 \\ cb + d^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$6 \times 6$$

$$P^{-1} P^T P Q (Q^T)^{-1} = I \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{a_1 b_2 c_3} - \bar{a}_1 \bar{b}_3 c_2 + \bar{a}_2 \bar{b}_1 c_3 + \bar{a}_3 \bar{b}_2 c_1$$

$$(a, d) = (1, 1)$$

$$(-1, -1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1: } \int (\tan^3 x - x \tan^2 x) dx &= \int \underline{\tan^2 x} (\tan x - x) \underline{dx} = \int t dt \\ &= \frac{(\tan x - x)^2}{2} + C. \quad dt = (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \tan^2 x dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2: } \int \frac{\sec^4 x dx}{\sqrt{\tan x}} &= \int \frac{(1 + \tan^2 x) \sec^2 x dx}{\sqrt{\tan x}} = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan x}} + \tan^{3/2} x \right) \sec^2 x dx \\ &= 2 \sqrt{\tan x} + 2 \ln |\sec x| + C. \quad \text{QE, Seq, Comp Angle, SOT} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{3: } \int \ln^3 \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right) dx &= \int \frac{\ln^2 \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right) dx}{x(x+1)} = \int t^2 dt \\ &\quad \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan^2 x &= t. \\ 2 \tan x \sec^2 x dx &= dt. \\ \sec^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{2t} dt. \end{aligned}$$

Determinant

$$4. \frac{1}{(a-b)} \int \frac{(a-b) \sin 2x \, dx}{(a \sin^2 x + b \cos^2 x)^2} = - \frac{1}{(a-b)(a \sin^2 x + b \cos^2 x)} + C.$$

$\int \frac{dt}{t^2}$

$$5. \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2(x + e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + \sin x \cos x) \, dx}{(x^2 + 2e^x \sin x - \cos^2 x)^2} = - \frac{1}{2(x^2 + 2e^x \sin x - \cos^2 x)} + C$$

$$6: \int \left(\frac{\tan x + \sec x - 1}{\tan x - \sec x + 1} \right) dx \xrightarrow{\text{sec}^2 x - \tan^2 x} = \int (\tan x + \sec x) dx = (\ln |\sec x|) + \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C.$$

$$7: \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x)} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) \right| + C.$$

$$8: \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \left(\tan x \sec x + \cos x \right) dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x \frac{d}{dx} \cos x}{(\sin^2 x) \cos^2 x} = \left(\frac{1}{1 - \cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) \sin x dx = \sec x + \ln |\cosec x - \cot x| + C.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int \frac{dx}{\sec x + \csc x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x dx}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{((\sin x + \cos x)^2 - 1) dx}{\sin x + \cos x}$$

$\Sigma x - \boxed{I - 15}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x + \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \csc(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) dx \right)$$

$\boxed{1751 - 80} \quad \boxed{P - 25}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\cos x + \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right| \right) + C$$

$\downarrow 10^{\circ}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(e^x + 1)} = - \int \frac{-e^{-x} dx}{1 + e^{-x}} = -\ln |1 + e^{-x}| + C$$

$$\int \frac{(1+e^x) - e^x}{(e^x + 1)} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \right) dx = x - \ln |1+e^x| + C$$

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

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2}{2e^x+1} - \frac{1}{e^x+1}}{2+e^{-x} + \frac{-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}}} dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{2}{2+e^{-x}} + \frac{-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \right) dx + C$$

