

$$\text{L} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^n dx}{(\tan x + \sec x)^n}, \quad n > 1$$

$$\tan x + \sec x = t$$

$$\sec x - \tan x = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{t} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) \frac{1}{t^n} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(-n+1)t^{n-1}} \right]_1^\infty + \frac{1}{-(n+1)t^{n-1}} \Big|_1^\infty \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+1} \right] = \frac{n}{n^2-1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{2}} \cdot \int_a^b \frac{x^{n-1}((n-2)x^2 + (n-1)(a+b)x + nab)}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^2} dx$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x^{n-1}(x+a)(x+b)) - x^n(2x+(a+b))}{((x+a)(x+b))^2} dx$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^n}{(x+a)(x+b)} \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^n}{(x+a)(x+b)} \right]_a^b = \frac{b^{n-1} - a^{n-1}}{2(a+b)}$$

3: Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x dx}{(a \cos x + b \sin x)}$, $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x dx}{(a \cos x + b \sin x)}$
 where $a > 0, b > 0$

find I, J

$$aI + bJ = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(b \cos x - a \sin x) dx}{a \cos x + b \sin x} = \ln |a \cos x + b \sin x| \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$bI - aJ = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(b \cos x - a \sin x) dx}{a \cos x + b \sin x} = \ln \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{L} \cdot \int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{e^x}} dx + 2 \int_e^{e^{\sqrt{e}}} \ln(\ln x) dx$$

$$f(x) = e^{\sqrt{e^x}}$$

$$e^{\sqrt{e^{f'(x)}}} = x \int_0^1 (f(x) + x f'(x)) dx$$

$$\sqrt{e^{f^{-1}(x)}} = \ln x$$

$$x f'(x)$$

$$f(t) \approx e$$

$$f'(t) = 1$$

$$e^{f^{-1}(x)} = x^2 = e^{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$f'(x) = \ln(\ln x) \quad f(t) = e^{t^2}$$

$$f'(t) = 2t \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{x}$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_{e^{\sqrt{e}}}^{e^{\sqrt{e}}} f^{-1}(x) dx$$

$$= 1 \times e^{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = t$$

$$x = f(t)$$

$$dx = f'(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{t} f'(t) dt = \int_0^1 x f'(x) dx$$



$$\text{Q. If } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\sqrt[3]{a}}^{\sqrt[3]{a}} \left(1 - \frac{t^3}{n}\right)^n t^2 dt = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

find 'a'.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\sqrt[3]{a}}^{\sqrt[3]{a}} \left(1 - \frac{t^3}{n}\right)^n \left(-\frac{3t^2}{n}\right) dt \\ &= -\frac{n}{3(n+1)} \left(\frac{-t^3}{n}\right)^{n+1} \Big|_{-\sqrt[3]{a}}^{\sqrt[3]{a}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{a}{n}\right)^{n+1} - \left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)^{n+1} \right] = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$a = ?$

Monotonicity
 Ex-5 (Remaining)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\sqrt[3]{a}}^{\sqrt[3]{a}} \left(1 - \frac{t^3}{n}\right)^n t^2 dt = 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$