

$$Q \int \frac{(2x+5)dx}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}} = A \sqrt{7-6x-x^2} + B \sin\left(\frac{x+3}{\sqrt{A}}\right) + C$$

(A, B)?

$$Q \int \frac{tx dx}{1+tx+tx^2} = x - \frac{K}{\sqrt{A}} \tan\left(\frac{Ktx+1}{\sqrt{A}}\right) + C$$

$$Q \int \frac{tx+tx^2}{tx^2-tx} dx = A(x)\ln x + B(x)\sin 2x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \sin y + C$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

$$Q_8 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 7x + 10}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 10} \quad | \quad 10 - \frac{49}{4}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} \rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2x^3} \ln \left(\frac{\left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{7}{2}\right) + \frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$Q \int 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln x \cdot \tan \frac{21x}{2} \right)$$

$$2 \cdot \underbrace{\int 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{21x}{2} \cdot \ln x \cdot dx \right)}$$

$$2 \int (\ln(1x) + \ln(10x)) \cdot \ln x \cdot dx$$

$$2 \int \ln(1x) \cdot \ln x + 2 \ln(10x) \cdot \ln x \cdot dx$$

$$\int \ln(2x) + \ln(10x) + \int \ln(11x) + \ln(8x) \cdot dx$$

$$Q_{21} \int \frac{(\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x)}{\sec x - \tan x} dx$$

$$\int (\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x) dx$$

$$-(\cot x - \tan x) + C$$

$$Q_{34} \int \frac{x^6 - 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = x^2 + 1 \int \frac{x^6 - 1}{x^4 + x^4} (x^4 + x^2 + 1)$$

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

$$\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^3}{3} + x - 2 \tan^{-1} x + C$$

Q35

$$Q_{24} \int \frac{(\sec x - \tan x)}{(\sec x + \tan x)} (2 + 2 \tan 2x) dx$$

$$2 \int \frac{(\sec x - \tan x)}{(\sec x + \tan x)} (1 + \underbrace{\tan 2x}_{\downarrow}) dx$$

$$2 \int \frac{(\sec x - \tan x)}{\cancel{(\sec x + \tan x)}} ((\sec x + \tan x)^2)$$

$$2 \int (\sec 2x dx) - 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \tan 2x \right] + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & Q_{25} \int_3 (bx - mx^2 - x^3) \\
 & \int_3 (bx)(1 - mx^2 - x^3) \\
 & \int_3 bx(-3x^2)(-x^3) \\
 & \int_3 bx - 4x^3 dx \\
 & \int mx^3 dx \\
 & - \frac{bx^4}{3} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Q 28 hold

$$\begin{aligned}
 & Q_{37} \int \sqrt{1 - m^2 x^2} dy \\
 & \int \sqrt{(bx - mx)^2} dx \quad \xrightarrow{bx - mx = u} \int bx - mx dx = \frac{bx^2}{2} + mx + C \\
 & \int |bx - mx| dx \quad \xrightarrow{bx - mx = \theta} - \int (bx - mx) dx = -(\frac{bx^2}{2} + mx) + C \\
 & \text{Ansatz } (\frac{bx^2}{2} + mx) \operatorname{sgn}(bx - mx) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int x^{51} \cdot \underbrace{(\ln x + \log x)}_{\text{sum}} dx$$

$$\int x^{51} dx$$

$$\frac{x^{52}}{52} + C$$

$$\int \int (-3) \cdot \left(\ln^{-1}(x) + \log(x) \right) dx$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & x-3 \geq 0 & -1 \leq \ln x \leq 1 \\ \hline x > 3 & 1 \leq \log_e x \leq 1 & x = 0 \\ \hline & \frac{1}{e} \leq x \leq e^1 & \text{fxn DNE} \\ \hline & x \in [3, e] & \text{Int = DNR} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin(x-a)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sin((x-a)+a)}{\sin(x-a)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sin(x-a) \cdot g_a + g(x-a) \sin a}{\sin(x-a)} dx$$

$$\int g(x) dx = \ln |\sin x|$$

$$\int g_a dx + \sin a \int g(x-a) dx$$

$$g_a \int dx + \sin a \times \ln |\sin(x-a)|$$

$$x(g_a + \sin a \cdot \ln |\sin(x-a)|) + C$$

$$\oint \frac{dx}{\sin(x-a) \cdot \sin(x-b)}$$

$$\int \frac{ds}{G_s(x-a) G_s(x-b)}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x-a) G_s(x-b)}$$

$\sin(a-b)$ is Multiply.

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$$\int \frac{ds}{\sin(x-a) \sin(x-b)} \times \frac{\sin(a-b)}{\sin(a-b)}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin \{(x-b)-(x-a)\}}{\sin(x-a) \cdot \sin(x-b)} dx \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin(x-b) \cdot G_s(x-a) - G_s(x-b) \sin(x-a)}{\sin(x-a) \sin(x-b)} dx \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \left\{ \int G_s(x-a) dx - \int G_s(x-b) dx \right\} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \cdot \left\{ \ln |\sin(x-a)| - \ln |\sin(x-b)| \right\} + \right|$$

$$1 + \csc 2x = 2 \sec^2 x$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \csc 5x}$$

$$\underline{M_1} \quad \int \frac{dx}{2 \sec^2\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right) \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x \tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right) + C$$

$$\underline{M_2} \quad \int \frac{1}{1 + \csc 5x} \cdot \frac{1 - \csc 5x}{1 - \csc 5x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1 - \csc 5x}{\sin^2(5x)} = \int (\sec^2 5x - \csc^2 5x) \cdot \tan 5x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\cot 5x}{5} + \frac{\csc 5x}{5} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \cdot \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6})} \\ &= \int \frac{\sin((x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + (x - \frac{\pi}{6}))}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \cdot \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6})} dx \\ & \text{Open Nbr 2D side} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Adv} \quad \int \frac{\sin 9x}{\sin x} \cdot dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sin 9x(-\sin 7x + \sin 7x - \sin 5x + \sin 5x - \sin 3x + \sin 3x - \sin x) + \sin x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{9 \csc(8x) \sin(x)}{\sin x} + \frac{2 \csc(6x) \sin(x)}{\sin x} + \frac{2 \csc(4x) \sin(x)}{\sin x} + \frac{2 \csc(2x) \sin(x)}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{\sin x} dx \\ & \Rightarrow +2 \frac{\sin 8x}{8} + 2 \frac{\sin 6x}{6} + 2 \frac{\sin 4x}{4} + 2 \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^2}{2} + \frac{3x^3}{3} + 5x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + 3 \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$Q \int \frac{(6\theta + 40 + 15\theta^2 + 10)}{(5\theta + 3\theta^2 + 10\theta^3)} d\theta.$$

$$Q \int \frac{x^5 + 3x^4 - x^3 + 8x^2 - x + 8}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{((6\theta + 40) + 5(4\theta + 5\theta^2 + 10\theta^3)) + 10(2\theta^2)}{",}$$

$$\int \frac{2\theta \{ (5\theta + 5\theta^2 + 10\theta^3) \}}{(5\theta + 3\theta^2 + 10\theta^3)}$$

$$2 \int \theta d\theta = 2 \sin \theta + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^3(x^2+1) + 3x^2(x^2+1) + 5(x^2+1) - x(x^2+1) - x^3}{(x^2+1)} \\ & \quad \left. \frac{(x^2+1)(x^3 + 3x^2 + 5 - x) - (x^3 + x) - x + 3}{(x^2+1)} \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

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

$$9, 1, 1, \dots \sum \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} \neq 3 \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \oint \frac{x^4(1-x)^4}{x^2+1} dx, \quad (a+b)^4 = \gamma_0 \cdot a^0 b^0 + \gamma_1 a^1 b^3 + \gamma_2 a^2 b^2 + \gamma_3 a^3 b^1 + \gamma_4 a^4 b^0 \\
 & \int \frac{x^4 \left\{ \gamma_0 \cdot 1^0 \cdot (x)^4 + \gamma_1 (1) \cdot (-x)^3 + \gamma_2 (1)^2 \cdot (-x)^2 + \underbrace{\gamma_3 (1)^3 (-x)^1}_{(-x)^0} + \gamma_4 (1)^4 (-x)^0 \right\}}{x^2+1} \\
 & \int \frac{x^4 (x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 1)}{x^2+1} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Tricky

$$\int \frac{5x+7}{(x+2)(4x+5)} dx$$

Sum और diff check

$$(x+2) + (4x+5) = 5x+7$$

$$\int \frac{6x+7+4x+5}{(x+2)(4x+5)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{(x+5)}{(x+2)(4x+5)} + \frac{6x+5}{(x+2)(4x+5)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{4x+5} + \int \frac{dx}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \ln|4x+5| + \ln|x+2| + C$$

Tricky

$$\int \frac{6x+5}{(3x+1)(9x+6)} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{(9x+6)-(3x+1)}{(3x+1)(9x+6)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{(9x+6)}{(3x+1)(9x+6)} - \frac{(3x+1)}{(3x+1)(9x+6)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{3x+1} - \int \frac{dx}{9x+6}$$

$$\frac{\ln|3x+1|}{3} - \frac{\ln|9x+6|}{9} + C$$

Tricky

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2x} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C$$

$$Q \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 7x + 10}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)(x-5)}$$

Bou Chh.
diff = 3

$$\frac{1}{\text{diff}} \left(\frac{1}{\text{Chh}} - \frac{1}{\text{Bou}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{(x-5)} - \frac{1}{(x-2)} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(x-5)} - \frac{1}{(x-2)} dx$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} \{ \ln|x-5| - \ln|x-2| \} + C$$

$$Q \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

diff = 3.

P.F.

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \{ \ln|x-1| - \ln|x+2| \} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{|x-1|}{|x+2|} dx$$

$$Q \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 6x + 8}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)(x-4)}$$

diff = 2

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x-4}{x-2} \right) + C$$

$$Q \int \frac{\sin^2 x \cdot dx}{(\sin^2 x - 1)(\sin^2 x + 1)}$$

diff = 2

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_n \left| \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\sin^2 x + 1} \right| + C$$

diff

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_n \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 5} \right| + C$$

Nr's Dey \geq Dr's Dey \rightarrow Divider

Nr's Dey $<$ Dr's Dey \rightarrow P.F.

Integration By Substitution (Int.)

$$Q \int e^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos x \cdot dx)$$

let
 $\sin x = t$
 $(\cos x \cdot dx) = dt$

$$\int e^t dt$$

$$= e^t + C$$

$$= e^{\sin x} + C$$

$$Q \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$\sin x = t$
 $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = dt$

$$\int t dt$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{(\sin x)^2}{2} + C$$