

$$Q \int \frac{(2x+5)dx}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}} = A \sqrt{7-6x-x^2} + B \sin\left(\frac{x+3}{4}\right) + C$$

(A, B)?

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

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

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

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

$$= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

$$Q8 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 7x + 10}$$

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

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

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

$$Q \int 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos x \cdot \sin \frac{21x}{2}$$

$$2 \int \underbrace{2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{21x}{2}} \cdot \cos x \cdot dx$$

$$2 \int (\sin(11x) + \sin(10x)) \cdot \cos x \cdot dx$$

$$2 \int \sin 11x \cdot \cos x + 2 \sin 10x \cdot \cos x \cdot dx$$

$$\int \sin(12x) + \sin(10x) + \int \sin(11x) + \sin(9x) \cdot dx$$

$$Q21 \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} dx$$

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

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

$$Q34 \int \frac{x^6 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot (x^2 + 1) \sqrt{\frac{x^6 - 1}{x^4 + x^4}} (x^4 + x^2 + 1)$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 + x^4 \\ \hline -x^4 - 1 \\ \hline x^4 + 10^2 \\ \hline x^4 - 1 \\ \hline x^2 + 1 \\ \hline -2 \end{array}$$

~~Q23~~

$$Q24 \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} (2 + 2 \sin 2x) dx$$

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

$$2 \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} (\cos x + \sin x)^2 dx$$

$$2 \int \cos 2x dx = 2 \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + C$$

$$Q25 \int 3 \tan x \cdot \sec^2 x - \tan^3 x$$

$$\int 3 \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x) - \tan^3 x$$

$$\int 3 \tan x - 3 \tan^3 x - \tan^3 x$$

$$\int 3 \tan x - 4 \tan^3 x dx$$

$$\int \tan^3 x dx$$

$$= \frac{\sec x}{3} + C$$

Q28 hold

$$Q37 \int \sqrt{1 - \tan^2 x} dx$$

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

$$\int |\sec x - \tan x| dx = \begin{cases} \sec x - \tan x + \int (\sec x - \tan x) dx = (\sec x + \tan x) + C \\ \sec x - \tan x - \int (\sec x - \tan x) dx = -(\sec x + \tan x) + C \end{cases}$$

✓ \therefore Ans

$$\underline{(\sec x + \tan x) \operatorname{sgn}(\sec x - \tan x) + C}$$

$$Q \int x^{51} \cdot (\tan^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}x) dx$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \int x^{51} \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{x^{52}}{52} + C$$

$$Q. \int \sqrt{x-3} \cdot (\ln^{-1}(\ln x) + \ln^{-1}(\ln x)) dx$$

$$x-3 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 3$$

$$\underline{x \geq 3}$$

$$-1 \leq \ln x \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \log_e x \leq 1$$

$$1 \leq x \leq e$$

$$x \in [e^{-1}, e]$$

$$x = \phi$$

$$f(x) \text{ DNE}$$

$$f(x) \neq \text{DNE}$$

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

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

$$\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x|$$

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

$$\int \cos a dx + \sin a \int \cot(x-a) dx$$

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

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

$$Q \int \frac{dx}{\ln(x-a) \cdot \ln(x-b)} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\ln(x-a) \ln(x-b)} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\ln(x-a) \ln(x-b)}$$

$\rightarrow \ln(a-b)$ & Multiply.

$\ln(a-b)$ & Multiply.

$$\int \frac{dx}{\ln(x-a) \ln(x-b)} \times \frac{\ln(a-b)}{\ln(a-b)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln(a-b)} \int \frac{\ln \{(x-b) - (x-a)\}}{\ln(x-a) \cdot \ln(x-b)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln(a-b)} \int \frac{\ln(x-b) \cdot \ln(x-a) - \ln(x-b) \ln(x-a)}{\ln(x-a) \ln(x-b)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln(a-b)} \left\{ \int \ln(x-a) dx - \int \ln(x-b) dx \right.$$

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

$$1 + \cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x$$

Q $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos 5x}$

M₁ $\int \frac{dx}{2\cos^2(\frac{5x}{2})}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2(\frac{5x}{2}) \cdot dx$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\tan(\frac{5x}{2})}{\frac{5}{2}} + C$

M₂ $\int \frac{1}{1 + \cos 5x} \times \frac{1 - \cos 5x}{1 - \cos 5x} dx$

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

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

Q $\int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \cdot \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6})}$

$$= \int \frac{\sin((x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + (x - \frac{\pi}{6}))}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \cdot \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6})} dx$$

Open Nr & Divide

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \sin 8x}{8} + \frac{2 \sin 6x}{6} + \frac{2 \sin 4x}{4} + \frac{2 \sin 2x}{2} + x + C$$

Q $\int \frac{\sin \frac{5x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot dx$

$$\int \frac{\sin \frac{5x}{2} - \sin \frac{3x}{2} + \sin \frac{3x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{2 \cos(x) \cdot \sin(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin(\frac{x}{2})} + \frac{2 \cos(x) \cdot \sin(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin(\frac{x}{2})} + 1 dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{3x^3}{3} + 5x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x(\cancel{x^2+1})}{\cancel{x^2+1}} + \left(\frac{2}{2} \right) \frac{1}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{x^2+1}$$

$$g. \dots \frac{-x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow 3 \ln|x+1|$$

$$Q \int \frac{x^4(1-x)^4}{x^2+1} dx \quad (a+b)^4 = {}^4C_0 \cdot (a)^0(b)^4 + {}^4C_1(a)^1(b)^3 + {}^4C_2(a)^2(b)^2 + {}^4C_3(a)^3(b) + {}^4C_4(a)^4(b)^0$$

$$\int \frac{x^4 \{ {}^4C_0 \cdot 1^0 \cdot (-x)^4 + {}^4C_1(1) \cdot (-x)^3 + {}^4C_2(1)^2 \cdot (-x)^2 + {}^4C_3(1)^3(-x) + {}^4C_4(1)^4(-x)^0 \}}{x^2+1}$$

$$\int \frac{x^4(x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 1)}{x^2+1} dx$$

Tricky

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

Sum 2 diff check

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

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

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

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

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

Tricky

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

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

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

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

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

Tricky

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Bda chh.
diff=3)

$$\frac{1}{\text{diff}} \left(\frac{1}{\text{chh}} - \frac{1}{\text{Bda}} \right)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[\ln|x-5| - \ln|x-2| \right] + C$$

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

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow & \searrow \\ 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

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

diff=3.

Sh. Tri. da
P.F.

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

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[\ln|x-1| - \ln|x+2| \right] + C$$

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

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

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

diff=2

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

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

diff? \rightarrow afa

diff = 2

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

Q $\int \frac{e^x dx}{(e^x - 1)(e^x + 5)}$

diff = 1

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

Nr's Deg \geq Dr's Deg \rightarrow Divide

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

Integration By Substitution. (Imp.)

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

let $\sin x = t$

$\cos x dx = dt$

$\int e^t dt$

$= e^t + C$

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

Q $\int \frac{\sin^3 x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$\int t dt$

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

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

$= \frac{2}{2}$

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