NCERT Solutions for Class 12- Maths Chapter 7 - Integrals

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.1

Solution 1

The anti derivative of sin 2*x* is a function of *x* whose derivative is sin 2*x*.

It is known that,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos 2x) = -2\sin 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dx}(\cos 2x)$$

$$\therefore \sin 2x = \frac{d}{dx}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x\right)$$

Therefore, the anti derivative of $\sin 2x$ is $-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$

Solution 2

The anti derivative of cos 3*x* is a function of *x* whose derivative is cos 3*x*.

It is known that,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin 3x) = 3\cos 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 3x = \frac{1}{3}\frac{d}{dx}(\sin 3x)$$

$$\therefore \cos 3x = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{3}\sin 3x\right)$$

Therefore, the anti derivative of $\cos 3x$ is $\frac{1}{3}\sin 3x$.

Solution 3

The anti derivative of e^{2x} is the function of x whose derivative is e^{2x}.

It is known that,

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{2x}\right)=2e^{2x}$$
$$\Rightarrow e^{2x}=\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{2x}\right)$$
$$\therefore e^{2x}=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\right)$$

Therefore, the anti derivative of e^{2x} is $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$.

Solution 4

The anti derivative of $\left(ax+b\right)^2$ is the function of x whose derivative is $\left(ax+b\right)^2$.

It is known that,

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(ax+b\right)^3=3a\left(ax+b\right)^2$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(ax+b\right)^2=\frac{1}{3a}\frac{d}{dx}\left(ax+b\right)^3$$
$$\therefore \left(ax+b\right)^2=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{3a}\left(ax+b\right)^3\right)$$

Therefore, the anti derivative of $\left(ax+b\right)^2$ is $\frac{1}{3a}\left(ax+b\right)^3$.

Solution 5

The anti derivative of $\left(\sin 2x-4e^{3x}\right)$ is the function of x whose derivative is $\left(\sin 2x-4e^{3x}\right)$.

It is known that,

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x-\frac{4}{3}e^{3x}\right)=\sin 2x-4e^{3x}$$

Therefore, the anti derivative of $\left(\sin 2x-4e^{3x}\right)$ is $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x-\frac{4}{3}e^{3x}\right)$.

Solution 6

$$\int\left(4e^{3x}+1\right)dx$$

$$=4\int e^{3x}dx+\int 1dx$$

$$=4\left(\frac{e^{3x}}{3}\right)+x+C$$

$$=\frac{4}{3}e^{3x}+x+C$$

Solution 7

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

$$=\int\left(x^2-1\right)dx$$

$$=\int x^2dx-\int 1dx$$

$$=\frac{x^3}{3}-x+C$$

Solution 8

$$\int\left(ax^2+bx+c\right)dx$$

$$=a\int x^2dx+b\int xdx+c\int 1.dx$$

$$=a\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)+b\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)+cx+C$$

$$=\frac{ax^3}{3}+\frac{bx^2}{2}+cx+C$$

Solution 9

$$\int\left(2x^2+e^x\right)dx$$

$$=2\int x^2dx+\int e^xdx$$

$$=2\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)+e^x+C$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}x^3+e^x+C$$

Solution 10

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2}+\log|x|-2x+C$$

Solution 11

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

$$= \int\left(x+5-4x^{-2}\right)dx$$

$$= \int x dx + 5\int 1.dx - 4\int x^{-2}dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2}+5x-4\left(\frac{x^{-1}}{-1}\right)+C$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2}+5x+\frac{4}{x}+C$$

Solution 12

$$\int\frac{x^3+3x+4}{\sqrt{x}}dx$$

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

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}}+\frac{3\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)}{\frac{3}{2}}+\frac{4\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}}+C$$

$$= \frac{2}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}}+2x^{\frac{3}{2}}+8x^{\frac{1}{2}}+C$$

$$= \frac{2}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}}+2x^{\frac{3}{2}}+8\sqrt{x}+C$$

Solution 13

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

On dividing, we obtain

$$= \int (x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$= \int x^2 dx + \int 1 dx$$

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

Solution 14

$$\int (1 - x)\sqrt{x}\, dx$$

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

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

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

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

Solution 15

$$\int \sqrt{x} \left(3x^2 + 2x + 3\right) dx$$

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

$$= 3\int x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx + 2\int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + 3\int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= 3\left(\frac{x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} \right) + 2\left(\frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} \right) + 3\frac{\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{6}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{4}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

Solution 16

$$\int\left(2x-3\cos x+e^{x}\right)dx$$

$$=2\int x dx-3\int\cos x dx+\int e^{x}dx$$
$$=\frac{2x^{2}}{2}-3\left(\sin x\right)+e^{x}+C$$
$$=x^{2}-3\sin x+e^{x}+C$$

Solution 17

$$\int\left(2x^{2}-3\sin x+5\sqrt{x}\right)dx$$

$$=2\int x^{2}dx-3\int\sin x dx+5\int x^{\frac{1}{2}}dx$$
$$=\frac{2x^{3}}{3}-3\left(-\cos x\right)+5\left(\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right)+C$$
$$=\frac{2}{3}x^{3}+3\cos x+\frac{10}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}+C$$

Solution 18

$$\int\sec x\left(\sec x+\tan x\right)dx$$

$$=\int\left(\sec^{2}x+\sec x\tan x\right)dx$$
$$=\int\sec^{2}x dx+\int\sec x\tan x dx$$
$$=\tan x+\sec x+C$$

Solution 19

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} dx$$

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

$$= \int \tan^2 x dx$$

$$= \int \left(\sec^2 x - 1\right) dx$$

$$= \int \sec^2 x dx - \int 1 dx$$

$$= \tan x - x + C$$

Solution 20

$$\int \frac{2 - 3\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{3\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int 2\sec^2 x dx - 3\int \tan x \sec x dx$$

$$= 2\tan x - 3\sec x + C$$

Solution 21

$$\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$$

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

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

Hence, the correct answer is C.

Solution 22

It is given that,

$$\frac{d}{dx}f\left(x\right)=4x^3-\frac{3}{x^4}$$

Anti derivative of $4x^3-\frac{3}{x^4}=f\left(x\right)$

$$\therefore f\left(x\right)=\int 4x^3-\frac{3}{x^4}\,dx$$

$$f\left(x\right)=4\int x^3dx-3\int\left(x^{-4}\right)dx$$

$$f\left(x\right)=4\left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right)-3\left(\frac{x^{-3}}{-3}\right)+C$$

$$f\left(x\right)=x^4+\frac{1}{x^3}+C$$

Also,

$$f\left(2\right)=0$$

$$\therefore f\left(2\right)=\left(2\right)^4+\frac{1}{\left(2\right)^3}+C=0$$

$$\Rightarrow 16+\frac{1}{8}+C=0$$

$$\Rightarrow C=-\left(16+\frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C=\frac{-129}{8}$$

$$\therefore f\left(x\right)=x^4+\frac{1}{x^3}-\frac{129}{8}$$

Hence, the correct answer is A.

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.10

Solution 1

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1}\,dx$$

Let $x^2+1=t \Rightarrow 2x\,dx=dt$

When $x = 0$, $t = 1$ and when $x = 1$, $t = 2$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_1^2 \frac{dt}{t}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\log|t|\right]_1^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\log 2 - \log 1\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\log 2$$

Solution 2

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin\phi}\cos^5\phi\, d\phi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin\phi}\,\cos^4\phi\cos\phi\, d\phi$

Also, let $\sin\phi = t \Rightarrow \cos\phi\, d\phi = dt$

When $\phi = 0$, $t = 0$ and when $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $t = 1$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{t}\left(1-t^2\right)^2 dt$$
$$= \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(1+t^4-2t^2\right)dt$$
$$= \int_0^1\left[t^{\frac{1}{2}}+t^{\frac{9}{2}}-2t^{\frac{5}{2}}\right]dt$$
$$= \left[\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}+\frac{t^{\frac{11}{2}}}{\frac{11}{2}}-\frac{2t^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}}\right]_0^1$$
$$= \frac{2}{3}+\frac{2}{11}-\frac{4}{7}$$
$$= \frac{154+42-132}{231}$$
$$= \frac{64}{231}$$

Solution 3

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^1 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)dx$$

Also, let x = tan$\theta \Rightarrow dx$ = sec$^2\theta$ dθ

When x = 0, θ = 0 and when x = 1, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\tan\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}\right)\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^{-1}(\sin 2\theta)\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\theta\cdot\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \theta\cdot\sec^2\theta\, d\theta$$

Taking θ as first function and sec$^2\theta$ as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = 2\left[\theta\int\sec^2\theta\, d\theta - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\theta\right)\int\sec^2\theta\, d\theta\right\}d\theta\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 2\left[\theta\tan\theta - \int\tan\theta\, d\theta\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 2\left[\theta\tan\theta + \log|\cos\theta|\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{\pi}{4}\tan\frac{\pi}{4} + \log\left|\cos\frac{\pi}{4}\right| - \log|\cos 0|\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{\pi}{4} + \log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \log 1\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\log 2\right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \log 2$$

Solution 4

$$\int_0^2 x\sqrt{x+2}\,dx$$

Let $x + 2 = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2tdt$

When $x = 0$, $t = \sqrt{2}$ and when $x = 2$, $t = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \int_0^2 x\sqrt{x+2}\,dx &= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \left(t^2-2\right)\sqrt{t^2}\,2t\,dt \\
&= 2\int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \left(t^2-2\right)t^2\,dt \\
&= 2\int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \left(t^4-2t^2\right)dt \\
&= 2\left[\frac{t^5}{5}-\frac{2t^3}{3}\right]_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \\
&= 2\left[\frac{32}{5}-\frac{16}{3}-\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5}+\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}\right] \\
&= 2\left[\frac{96-80-12\sqrt{2}+20\sqrt{2}}{15}\right] \\
&= 2\left[\frac{16+8\sqrt{2}}{15}\right] \\
&= \frac{16\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}{15} \\
&= \frac{16\sqrt{2}\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)}{15}
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 5

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$$

Let $\cos x = t \Rightarrow -\sin x \, dx = dt$

When $x = 0$, $t = 1$ and when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $t = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx &= -\int_1^0 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \\
&= -\left[\tan^{-1} t\right]_1^0 \\
&= -\left[\tan^{-1} 0 - \tan^{-1} 1\right] \\
&= -\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}\right] \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 6

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x+4-x^2} = \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{-\left(x^2-x-4\right)}$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{-\left(x^2-x+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}-4\right)}$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{-\left[\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2-\frac{17}{4}\right]}$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)^2-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

Let $x-\frac{1}{2}=t \Rightarrow dx = dt$

When $x=0,\ t=-\frac{1}{2}$ and when $x=2,\ t=\frac{3}{2}$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)^2-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)^2-t^2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2\left(\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)} \log \frac{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}+t}{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}-t}\right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\left[\log \frac{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}+\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}-\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{\log \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}{\log \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\left[\log \frac{\sqrt{17}+3}{\sqrt{17}-3} - \log \frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{\sqrt{17}+1}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \frac{\sqrt{17}+3}{\sqrt{17}-3} \times \frac{\sqrt{17}+1}{\sqrt{17}-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \left[\frac{17+3+4\sqrt{17}}{17+3-4\sqrt{17}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \left[\frac{20+4\sqrt{17}}{20-4\sqrt{17}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \left(\frac{5+\sqrt{17}}{5-\sqrt{17}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \log \left[\frac{\left(5+\sqrt{17}\right)\left(5+\sqrt{17}\right)}{25-17}\right]$$

Solution 7

$$\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{dx}{x^2+2x+5}=\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{dx}{\left(x^2+2x+1\right)+4}=\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{dx}{\left(x+1\right)^2+\left(2\right)^2}$$

Let $x + 1 = t \Rightarrow dx = dt$

When $x = -1$, $t = 0$ and when $x = 1$, $t = 2$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^{1}\frac{dx}{\left(x+1\right)^2+\left(2\right)^2}=\int_{0}^{2}\frac{dt}{t^2+2^2}$$

$$=\left[\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\frac{t}{2}\right]_0^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}1-\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}0$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)=\frac{\pi}{8}$$

Solution 8

$$\int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{2x^2}\right)e^{2x}dx$$

Let $2x = t \Rightarrow 2dx = dt$

When $x = 1$, $t = 2$ and when $x = 2$, $t = 4$

$$\therefore \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{2x^2}\right)e^{2x}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_2^4 \left(\frac{2}{t}-\frac{2}{t^2}\right)e^t dt$$

$$= \int_2^4 \left(\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{t^2}\right)e^t dt$$

Let $\frac{1}{t} = f(t)$

Then, $f'(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \int_2^4 \left(\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{t^2}\right)e^t dt = \int_2^4 e^t\left[f(t)+f'(t)\right]dt$$

$$= \left[e^t f(t)\right]_2^4$$

$$= \left[e^t \cdot \frac{2}{t}\right]_2^4$$

$$= \left[\frac{e^t}{t}\right]_2^4$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{4}-\frac{e^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^2\left(e^2-2\right)}{4}$$

Solution 9

Let $I = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} \frac{\left(x - x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^4} dx$

Also, let $x = \sin\theta \Rightarrow\ dx = \cos\theta\, d\theta$

When $x = \frac{1}{3}$, $\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ and when $x = 1$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\sin\theta - \sin^3\theta\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\sin^4\theta} \cos\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\sin\theta\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(1 - \sin^2\theta\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\sin^4\theta} \cos\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\sin\theta\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(\cos\theta\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sin^4\theta} \cos\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\sin\theta\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(\cos\theta\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sin^2\theta \sin^2\theta} \cos\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\cos\theta\right)^{\frac{5}{3}}}{\left(\sin\theta\right)^{\frac{5}{3}}} \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\cot\theta\right)^{\frac{5}{3}} \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta\, d\theta$$

Let $\cot\theta = t \Rightarrow -\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta\, d\theta = dt$

When $\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$, $t = 2\sqrt{2}$ and when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $t = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore I &= -\int_{2\sqrt{2}}^{0} (t)^{\frac{5}{3}} dt \\
&= -\left[\frac{3}{8}(t)^{\frac{8}{3}}\right]_{2\sqrt{2}}^{0} \\
&= -\frac{3}{8}\left[(t)^{\frac{8}{3}}\right]_{2\sqrt{2}}^{0} \\
&= -\frac{3}{8}\left[-\left(2\sqrt{2}\right)^{\frac{8}{3}}\right] \\
&= \frac{3}{8}\left[\left(\sqrt{8}\right)^{\frac{8}{3}}\right] \\
&= \frac{3}{8}\left[(8)^{\frac{4}{3}}\right] \\
&= \frac{3}{8}[16] \\
&= 3\times 2 \\
&= 6
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the correct answer is A.

Solution 10

$$f(x) = \int_0^x t \sin t\, dt$$

Integrating by parts, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= t\int_0^x \sin t\, dt - \int_0^x \left\{\left(\frac{d}{dt}t\right)\int \sin t\, dt\right\} dt \\
&= \left[t(-\cos t)\right]_0^x - \int_0^x (-\cos t)\, dt \\
&= \left[-t\cos t + \sin t\right]_0^x \\
&= -x\cos x + \sin x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow f'(x) &= -\left[\left\{x(-\sin x)\right\} + \cos x\right] + \cos x \\
&= x\sin x - \cos x + \cos x \\
&= x\sin x
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.11

Solution 1

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x\, dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x)\,dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x\right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Solution 2

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}}dx$$

$$\text{Let } I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}}dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}}{\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}+\sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}}dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x)\,dx=\int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x}+\sqrt{\sin x}}dx \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$2I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\cdot dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I=[x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Solution 3

$$\text{Let } I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}}x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}}x+\cos^{\frac{3}{2}}x}dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)+\cos^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x)dx=\int_0^a f(a-x)dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\cos^{\frac{3}{2}}x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}}x+\cos^{\frac{3}{2}}x}dx \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$2I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}}x+\cos^{\frac{3}{2}}x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}}x+\cos^{\frac{3}{2}}x}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}1\cdot dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I=[x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Solution 4

$$\text{Let } I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin^5 x+\cos^5 x}dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\cos^5\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{\sin^5\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)+\cos^5\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x)dx=\int_0^a f(a-x)dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sin^5 x}{\sin^5 x+\cos^5 x}dx \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$2I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sin^5 x+\cos^5 x}{\sin^5 x+\cos^5 x}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}1\cdot dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I=[x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Solution 5

$$\text{Let } I=\int_{-5}^{5}|x+2|dx$$

It can be seen that $(x+2)\le 0$ on $[-5,-2]$ and $(x+2)\ge 0$ on $[-2,5]$.

$$\therefore I=\int_{-5}^{-2}-(x+2)dx+\int_{-2}^{5}(x+2)dx \qquad \left(\int_a^b f(x)=\int_a^c f(x)+\int_c^b f(x)\right)$$

$$I=-\left[\frac{x^2}{2}+2x\right]_{-5}^{-2}+\left[\frac{x^2}{2}+2x\right]_{-2}^{5}$$

$$=-\left[\frac{(-2)^2}{2}+2(-2)-\frac{(-5)^2}{2}-2(-5)\right]+\left[\frac{(5)^2}{2}+2(5)-\frac{(-2)^2}{2}-2(-2)\right]$$

$$=-\left[2-4-\frac{25}{2}+10\right]+\left[\frac{25}{2}+10-2+4\right]$$

$$=-2+4+\frac{25}{2}-10+\frac{25}{2}+10-2+4$$

$$=29$$

Solution 6

Let $I = \int_2^8 |x-5|\,dx$

It can be seen that $(x - 5) \le 0$ on [2, 5] and $(x - 5) \ge 0$ on [5, 8].

$$I = \int_2^5 -(x-5)\,dx + \int_2^8 (x-5)\,dx \qquad \left(\int_a^b f(x) = \int_a^c f(x) + \int_c^b f(x)\right)$$

$$= -\left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 5x\right]_2^5 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 5x\right]_5^8$$

$$= -\left[\frac{25}{2} - 25 - 2 + 10\right] + \left[32 - 40 - \frac{25}{2} + 25\right]$$

$$= 9$$

Solution 7

Let $I = \int_0^1 x(1-x)^n\,dx$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 (1-x)\left(1-(1-x)\right)^n dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1-x)(x)^n\,dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(x^n - x^{n+1}\right)dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2}\right]_0^1 \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x)\,dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx\right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{(n+2)-(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

Solution 8

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log\ (1+\tan x)\,dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log\left[1+\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)\right]dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x)\,dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log\left\{1+\frac{\tan\frac{\pi}{4}-\tan x}{1+\tan\frac{\pi}{4}\tan x}\right\}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log\left\{1+\frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x}\right\}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log\frac{2}{(1+\tan x)}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log 2\,dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log\ (1+\tan x)\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log 2dx - I \qquad [\text{From } (1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = [x\log 2]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \frac{\pi}{4}\log 2$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{8}\log 2$$

Solution 9

$$\text{Let } I=\int_0^2 x\sqrt{2-x}\,dx$$

$$I=\int_0^2 (2-x)\sqrt{x}\,dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x)\,dx=\int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx\right)$$

$$=\int_0^2 \left\{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}-x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right\}dx$$

$$=\left[2\left(\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right)-\frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}}\right]_0^2$$

$$=\left[\frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}-\frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}}\right]_0^2$$

$$=\frac{4}{3}(2)^{\frac{3}{2}}-\frac{2}{5}(2)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{4\times 2\sqrt{2}}{3}-\frac{2}{5}\times 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$=\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}-\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{5}$$

$$=\frac{40\sqrt{2}-24\sqrt{2}}{15}$$

$$=\frac{16\sqrt{2}}{15}$$

Solution 10

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2\log \sin x - \log \sin 2x\right) dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{2\log \sin x - \log\left(2\sin x \cos x\right)\right\} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{2\log \sin x - \log \sin x - \log \cos x - \log 2\right\} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{\log \sin x - \log \cos x - \log 2\right\} dx \qquad ...(1)$

It is known that, $\left(\int_0^a f(x)\,dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx\right)$

$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{\log \cos x - \log \sin x - \log 2\right\} dx \qquad ...(2)$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\log 2 - \log 2\right) dx$

$\Rightarrow 2I = -2\log 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\, dx$

$\Rightarrow I = -\log 2\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2}\left(-\log 2\right)$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2}\left[\log \frac{1}{2}\right]$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$

Solution 11

Let $I=\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^2 x\,dx$

As $\sin^2(-x)=(\sin(-x))^2=(-\sin x)^2=\sin^2 x$, therefore, $\sin^2 x$ is an even function.

It is known that if $f(x)$ is an even function, then $\int_{-a}^{a}f(x)\,dx=2\int_0^a f(x)\,dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
I&=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^2 x\,dx\\
&=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\,dx\\
&=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-\cos 2x)\,dx\\
&=\left[x-\frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\\
&=\frac{\pi}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 12

$$\text{Let } I=\int_0^{\pi}\frac{x\,dx}{1+\sin x} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\pi}\frac{(\pi-x)}{1+\sin(\pi-x)}\,dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x)\,dx=\int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\pi}\frac{(\pi-x)}{1+\sin x}\,dx \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&2I=\int_0^{\pi}\frac{\pi}{1+\sin x}\,dx\\
&\Rightarrow 2I=\pi\int_0^{\pi}\frac{(1-\sin x)}{(1+\sin x)(1-\sin x)}\,dx\\
&\Rightarrow 2I=\pi\int_0^{\pi}\frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x}\,dx\\
&\Rightarrow 2I=\pi\int_0^{\pi}\left\{\sec^2 x-\tan x\sec x\right\}dx\\
&\Rightarrow 2I=\pi\left[\tan x-\sec x\right]_0^{\pi}\\
&\Rightarrow 2I=\pi[2]\\
&\Rightarrow I=\pi
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 13

$$\text{Let } I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx \qquad ...(1)$$

As $\sin^7(-x) = (\sin(-x))^7 = (-\sin x)^7 = -\sin^7 x$, therefore, $\sin^2 x$ is an odd function.

It is known that, if $f(x)$ is an odd function, then $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$

$$\therefore I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x \, dx = 0$$

Solution 14

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^5 x dx \qquad ...(1)$$

$$\cos^5(2\pi - x) = \cos^5 x$$

It is known that,

$$\int_0^{2a} f(x) dx = 2\int_0^a f(x) dx, \text{ if } f(2a-x) = f(x)$$
$$= 0 \text{ if } f(2a-x) = -f(x)$$

$$\therefore I = 2\int_0^{\pi} \cos^5 x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2(0) = 0 \qquad \left[\cos^5(\pi - x) = -\cos^5 x\right]$$

Solution 15

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx \qquad ...(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{1 + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx \qquad ...(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{0}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx$$
$$\Rightarrow I = 0$$

Solution 16

Let $I = \int_0^{\pi} \log(1+\cos x)\,dx$ ...(1)

$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\pi} \log(1+\cos(\pi - x))\,dx$ $\left(\int_0^a f(x)\,dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx\right)$

$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\pi} \log(1-\cos x)\,dx$ ...(2)

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$2I = \int_0^{\pi} \{\log(1+\cos x) + \log(1-\cos x)\}\,dx$

$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\pi} \log(1-\cos^2 x)\,dx$

$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\pi} \log \sin^2 x\,dx$

$\Rightarrow 2I = 2\int_0^{\pi} \log \sin x\,dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\pi} \log \sin x\,dx$ ...(3)

$\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$

$\therefore I = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\,dx$ ...(4)

$\Rightarrow I = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)dx = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x\,dx$ ...(5)

Adding (4) and (5), we obtain

$$2I = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\log \sin x + \log \cos x)\,dx$$
$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\log \sin x + \log \cos x + \log 2 - \log 2)\,dx$$
$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\log 2 \sin x \cos x - \log 2)\,dx$$
$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2x\,dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log 2\,dx$$

Let $2x = t \Rightarrow 2dx = dt$

When $x = 0$, $t = 0$ and when $X = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $t = \pi$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \log \sin t\,dt - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2}I - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{I}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$
$$\Rightarrow I = -\pi \log 2$$

Solution 17

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{a} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}}\,dx \qquad ...(1)$$

It is known that, $\left(\int_0^{a} f(x)\,dx = \int_0^{a} f(a-x)\,dx\right)$

$$I = \int_0^{a} \frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a-x} + \sqrt{x}}\,dx \qquad ...(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$2I = \int_0^{a} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}}\,dx$$
$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{a} 1\,dx$$
$$\Rightarrow 2I = [x]_0^{a}$$
$$\Rightarrow 2I = a$$
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{a}{2}$$

Solution 18

$$I = \int_0^4 |x-1| \, dx$$

It can be seen that, $(x - 1) \le 0$ when $0 \le x \le 1$ and $(x - 1) \ge 0$ when $1 \le x \le 4$

$$I = \int_0^1 |x-1| \, dx + \int_1^4 |x-1| \, dx \qquad \left(\int_a^b f(x) = \int_a^c f(x) + \int_c^b f(x) \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 -(x-1) \, dx + \int_0^4 (x-1) \, dx$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_1^4$$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + 8 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$= 5$$

Solution 19

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^a f(x) g(x) \, dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^a f(a-x) g(a-x) \, dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x) \, dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) \, dx \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^a f(x) g(a-x) \, dx \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$2I = \int_0^a \left\{ f(x) g(x) + f(x) g(a-x) \right\} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^a f(x) \left\{ g(x) + g(a-x) \right\} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^a f(x) \times 4 \, dx \qquad \left[g(x) + g(a-x) = 4 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2 \int_0^a f(x) \, dx$$

Solution 20

Let $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(x^3 + x\cos x + \tan^5 x + 1 \right) dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^5 x dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot dx$

It is known that if $f(x)$ is an even function, then $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 2\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$ and

if $f(x)$ is an odd function, then

$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$

$I = 0 + 0 + 0 + 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot dx$

$= 2[x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$= \frac{2\pi}{2}$

$= \pi$

Hence, the correct answer is C.

Solution 21

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{4+3\sin x}{4+3\cos x}\right)dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left[\frac{4+3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{4+3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}\right]dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f(x)\,dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)\,dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{4+3\cos x}{4+3\sin x}\right)dx \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{\log\left(\frac{4+3\sin x}{4+3\cos x}\right) + \log\left(\frac{4+3\cos x}{4+3\sin x}\right)\right\}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{4+3\sin x}{4+3\cos x} \times \frac{4+3\cos x}{4+3\sin x}\right)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log 1\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 0\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 0$$

Hence, the correct answer is C.

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.2

Solution 1

Let $1+x^2 = t$

$2x\,dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx = \int \frac{1}{t}dt$$

$$= \log|t| + C$$

$$= \log\left|1+x^2\right| + C$$

$$= \log\left(1+x^2\right) + C$$

Solution 2

Let log $|x|$ = t

$$\frac{1}{x}dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{(\log|x|)^2}{x}dx = \int t^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{t^3}{3} + C$$

$$= \frac{(\log|x|)^3}{3} + C$$

Solution 3

$$\frac{1}{x + x\log x} = \frac{1}{x(1 + \log x)}$$

Let $1 + \log x = t$

$$\frac{1}{x}dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x(1 + \log x)}dx = \int \frac{1}{t}dt$$

$$= \log|t| + C$$

$$= \log|1 + \log x| + C$$

Solution 4

Let $\cos x = t$

$\Rightarrow -\sin x\, dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sin x \cdot \sin(\cos x)\, dx = -\int \sin t\, dt$$

$$= -[-\cos t] + C$$

$$= \cos t + C$$

$$= \cos(\cos x) + C$$

Solution 5

Integrate the function

$$\sin(ax+b)\cos(ax+b)$$

Solution-

$$\sin(ax+b)\cos(ax+b)=\frac{2\sin(ax+b)\cos(ax+b)}{2}=\frac{\sin 2(ax+b)}{2}$$

Let $2(ax+b)=t$

$2adx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{\sin 2(ax+b)}{2}dx=\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{\sin t\ dt}{2a}$$
$$=\frac{1}{4a}[-\cos t]+C$$
$$=\frac{-1}{4a}\cos 2(ax+b)+C$$

Solution 6

Let $ax + b = t$

$\Rightarrow adx = dt$

$$\therefore\ dx=\frac{1}{a}dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int(ax+b)^{\frac{1}{2}}dx=\frac{1}{a}\int t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{a}\left(\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right)+C$$
$$=\frac{2}{3a}(ax+b)^{\frac{3}{2}}+C$$

Solution 7

Let $(x+2)=t$

$dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int x\sqrt{x+2}\,dx = \int (t-2)\sqrt{t}\,dt$$
$$= \int \left(t^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dt$$
$$= \int t^{\frac{3}{2}} dt - 2\int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$
$$= \frac{t^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} - 2\left(\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + C$$
$$= \frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$
$$= \frac{2}{5}(x+2)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3}(x+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

Solution 8

Let $1 + 2x^2 = t$

$4x dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int x\sqrt{1+2x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{t}\,dt}{4}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}\int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{6}\left(1+2x^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

Solution 9

Let $x^2 + x + 1 = t$

$(2x + 1)dx = dt$

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

$$= \int 2\sqrt{t}\ dt$$
$$= 2\int \sqrt{t}\ dt$$
$$= 2\left(\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right) + C$$
$$= \frac{4}{3}\left(x^2+x+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

Solution 10

$$\frac{1}{x-\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)}$$

Let $\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right) = t$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)}dx = \int \frac{2}{t}dt$$

$$= 2\log|t| + C$$
$$= 2\log\left|\sqrt{x}-1\right| + C$$

Solution 11

Let $x+4=t$

$dx = dt$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+4}}dx = \int \frac{(t-4)}{\sqrt{t}}dt$$

$$= \int \left(\sqrt{t} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{t}}\right)dt$$

$$= \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - 4\left(\frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8(t)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}t \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}} - 8t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{1}{2}}(t-12) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x+4-12) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x+4}\,(x-8) + C$$

Solution 12

Let $x^3 - 1 = t$

$\Rightarrow 3x^2dx = dt$

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

$$= \int t^{\frac{1}{3}}(t+1)\frac{dt}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\int \left(t^{\frac{4}{3}} + t^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{t^{\frac{7}{3}}}{\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{t^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}}\right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{3}{7}t^{\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{3}{4}t^{\frac{4}{3}}\right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{7}(x^3-1)^{\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{1}{4}(x^3-1)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

Solution 13

Let $2+3x^3=t$

$\Rightarrow 9x^2\,dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{x^2}{\left(2+3x^3\right)^3}dx = \frac{1}{9}\int \frac{dt}{(t)^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{t^{-2}}{-2}\right]+C$$

$$= \frac{-1}{18}\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right)+C$$

$$= \frac{-1}{18\left(2+3x^3\right)^2}+C$$

Solution 14

Let $\log x = t$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x}dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x(\log x)^m}dx = \int \frac{dt}{(t)^m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{t^{-m+1}}{1-m}\right)+C$$

$$= \frac{(\log x)^{1-m}}{(1-m)}+C$$

Solution 15

Let $9-4x^2=t$

$-8x\,dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{x}{9-4x^2}dx = \frac{-1}{8}\int \frac{1}{t}dt$$

$$= \frac{-1}{8}\log|t|+C$$

$$= \frac{-1}{8}\log\left|9-4x^2\right|+C$$

Solution 16

Let $2x+3=t$

$2dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{2x+3}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int e^{t}dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{t}\right)+C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{(2x+3)}+C$$

Solution 17

Let $x^2=t$

$2xdx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{x}{e^{x^2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{e^{t}}dt$$

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

Solution 18

Let $\tan^{-1}x=t$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{e^{\tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2}dx = \int e^{t}dt$$

$$= e^{t}+C$$
$$= e^{\tan^{-1}x}+C$$

Solution 19

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

Dividing numerator and denominator by e^x, we obtain

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

Let $e^x+e^{-x}=t$

$$\Rightarrow \left(e^x-e^{-x}\right)dx=dt$$

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

$$=\int\frac{dt}{t}$$

$$=\log|t|+C$$

$$=\log\left|e^x+e^{-x}\right|+C$$

Solution 20

Let $e^{2x}+e^{-2x}=t$

$$\Rightarrow \left(2e^{2x}-2e^{-2x}\right)dx=dt$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\left(e^{2x}-e^{-2x}\right)dx=dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\left(\frac{e^{2x}-e^{-2x}}{e^{2x}+e^{-2x}}\right)dx=\int\frac{dt}{2t}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{1}{t}dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\log|t|+C$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\log\left|e^{2x}+e^{-2x}\right|+C$$

Solution 21

$\tan^2(2x-3) = \sec^2(2x-3) - 1$

Let $2x - 3 = t$

$\Rightarrow 2dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \int \tan^2(2x-3)\,dx &= \int\left[\left(\sec^2(2x-3)\right)-1\right]dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\int\left(\sec^2 t\right)dt - \int 1dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\int \sec^2 t\,dt - \int 1dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\tan t - x + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\tan(2x-3) - x + C
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 22

Let $7 - 4x = t$

$-4dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \int \sec^2(7-4x)\,dx &= \frac{-1}{4}\int \sec^2 t\,dt \\
&= \frac{-1}{4}(\tan t) + C \\
&= \frac{-1}{4}\tan(7-4x) + C
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 23

Let $\sin^{-1} x = t$

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

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

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

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

Solution 24

$$\frac{2\cos x-3\sin x}{6\cos x+4\sin x}=\frac{2\cos x-3\sin x}{2(3\cos x+2\sin x)}$$

Let $3\cos x+2\sin x=t$

$$(-3\sin x+2\cos x)dx=dt$$

$$\int\frac{2\cos x-3\sin x}{6\cos x+4\sin x}\,dx=\int\frac{dt}{2t}$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{1}{t}dt$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\log|t|+\mathrm{C}$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\log|2\sin x+3\cos x|+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 25

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x(1-\tan x)^2}=\frac{\sec^2 x}{(1-\tan x)^2}$$

Let $(1-\tan x)=t$

$$\Rightarrow -\sec^2 x dx=dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{\sec^2 x}{(1-\tan x)^2}dx=\int\frac{-dt}{t^2}$$
$$=-\int t^{-2}dt$$
$$=+\frac{1}{t}+\mathrm{C}$$
$$=\frac{1}{(1-\tan x)}+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 26

Let $\sqrt{x}=t$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}dx=dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{\cos\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}dx=2\int\cos t\,dt$$
$$=2\sin t+\mathrm{C}$$
$$=2\sin\sqrt{x}+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 27

Let $\sin 2x = t$

$$2\cos 2x\, dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{\sin 2x}\ \cos 2x\, dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \sqrt{t}\, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(\sin 2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

Solution 28

Let $1 + \sin x = t$

$\Rightarrow \cos x\, dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}\, dx = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$= \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{t} + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{1+\sin x} + C$$

Solution 29

Let $\log \sin x = t$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin x}\cdot \cos x\ dx = dt$$

$$\therefore \cot x\ dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cot x\ \log \sin x\ dx = \int t\, dt$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\log \sin x)^2 + C$$

Solution 30

Let 1 + cos x = t

$\Rightarrow$ −sin x dx = dt

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x}\, dx = \int -\frac{dt}{t}$$
$$= -\log|t| + C$$
$$= -\log|1+\cos x| + C$$

Solution 31

Let 1 + cos x = t

$\Rightarrow$ −sin x dx = dt

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\sin x}{(1+\cos x)^2}\, dx = \int -\frac{dt}{t^2}$$
$$= -\int t^{-2}\, dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{t} + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{1+\cos x} + C$$

Solution 32

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{1}{1+\cot x} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{(\sin x + \cos x) + (\sin x - \cos x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int 1\, dx + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

Let sin x + cos x = t then (cos x - sin x) dx = dt

$$\therefore I=\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{-(dt)}{t}$$
$$=\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\log|t|+C$$
$$=\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\log|\sin x+\cos x|+C$$

Solution 33

$$\text{Let } I=\int\frac{1}{1-\tan x}dx$$
$$=\int\frac{1}{1-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}dx$$
$$=\int\frac{\cos x}{\cos x-\sin x}dx$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{2\cos x}{\cos x-\sin x}dx$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{(\cos x-\sin x)+(\cos x+\sin x)}{(\cos x-\sin x)}dx$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\int 1\,dx+\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{\cos x+\sin x}{\cos x-\sin x}dx$$
$$=\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{\cos x+\sin x}{\cos x-\sin x}dx$$

Put cos x - sin x = t then (- sin x - cos x)dx = dt

$$\therefore I=\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{-(dt)}{t}$$
$$=\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\log|t|+C$$
$$=\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\log|\cos x-\sin x|+C$$

Solution 34

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sin x \cos x} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x} \times \cos x}{\sin x \cos x \times \cos x} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\tan x \cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x \, dx}{\sqrt{\tan x}}$$
$$\text{Let } \tan x = t \Rightarrow \sec^2 x \, dx = dt$$
$$\therefore I = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$
$$= 2\sqrt{t} + C$$
$$= 2\sqrt{\tan x} + C$$

Solution 35

Let $1 + \log x = t$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{(1+\log x)^2}{x} dx = \int t^2 dt$$
$$= \frac{t^3}{3} + C$$
$$= \frac{(1+\log x)^3}{3} + C$$

Solution 36

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

Let $(x+\log x)=t$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)dx=dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)(x+\log x)^2\,dx=\int t^2\,dt$$

$$=\frac{t^3}{3}+C$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}(x+\log x)^3+C$$

Solution 37

Let $x^4 = t$

$\Rightarrow 4x^3\,dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{x^3\sin\left(\tan^{-1}x^4\right)}{1+x^8}dx=\frac{1}{4}\int\frac{\sin\left(\tan^{-1}t\right)}{1+t^2}dt \qquad ...(1)$$

Let $\tan^{-1}t=u$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+t^2}dt=du$$

From (1), we obtain

$$\int\frac{x^3\sin\left(\tan^{-1}x^4\right)dx}{1+x^8}=\frac{1}{4}\int\sin u\,du$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}(-\cos u)+C$$

$$=\frac{-1}{4}\cos\left(\tan^{-1}t\right)+C$$

$$=\frac{-1}{4}\cos\left(\tan^{-1}x^4\right)+C$$

Solution 38

Let $x^{10}+10^x=t$

$\Rightarrow \left(10x^9+10^x\log_e 10\right)dx=dt$

$\Rightarrow \int\frac{10x^9+10^x\log_e 10}{x^{10}+10^x}dx=\int\frac{dt}{t}$

$=\log t+C$

$=\log\left(10^x+x^{10}\right)+C$

Hence, the correct answer is D.

Solution 39

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Let } I &= \int\frac{dx}{\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}\\
&=\int\frac{1}{\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}dx\\
&=\int\frac{\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}dx\\
&=\int\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}dx+\int\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}dx\\
&=\int\sec^2 x dx+\int\operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx\\
&=\tan x-\cot x+C
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.3

Solution 1

$\sin^2(2x+5)=\frac{1-\cos 2(2x+5)}{2}=\frac{1-\cos(4x+10)}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \int\sin^2(2x+5)dx &= \int\frac{1-\cos(4x+10)}{2}dx\\
&=\frac{1}{2}\int 1\,dx-\frac{1}{2}\int\cos(4x+10)\,dx\\
&=\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sin(4x+10)}{4}\right)+C\\
&=\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{1}{8}\sin(4x+10)+C
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 2

It is known that, $\sin A\cos B = \frac{1}{2}\left\{\sin(A+B)+\sin(A-B)\right\}$

$$\therefore \int \sin 3x\cos 4x\ dx = \frac{1}{2}\int\left\{\sin(3x+4x)+\sin(3x-4x)\right\}\ dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int\left\{\sin 7x+\sin(-x)\right\}\ dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int\left\{\sin 7x-\sin x\right\}\ dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int \sin 7x\ dx-\frac{1}{2}\int \sin x\ dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-\cos 7x}{7}\right)-\frac{1}{2}(-\cos x)+C$$
$$= \frac{-\cos 7x}{14}+\frac{\cos x}{2}+C$$

Solution 3

It is known that, $\cos A\cos B = \frac{1}{2}\left\{\cos(A+B)+\cos(A-B)\right\}$

$$\therefore \int \cos 2x(\cos 4x\cos 6x)dx = \int \cos 2x\left[\frac{1}{2}\left\{\cos(4x+6x)+\cos(4x-6x)\right\}\right] dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int\left\{\cos 2x\cos 10x+\cos 2x\cos(-2x)\right\}\ dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int\left\{\cos 2x\cos 10x+\cos^2 2x\right\}\ dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int\left[\left\{\frac{1}{2}\cos(2x+10x)+\cos(2x-10x)\right\}+\left(\frac{1+\cos 4x}{2}\right)\right] dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}\int\left(\cos 12x+\cos 8x+1+\cos 4x\right)\ dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{\sin 12x}{12}+\frac{\sin 8x}{8}+x+\frac{\sin 4x}{4}\right]+C$$

Solution 4

Let $I=\int \sin^3(2x+1)$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sin^3(2x+1)\,dx=\int \sin^2(2x+1)\cdot\sin(2x+1)\,dx$$
$$=\int\left(1-\cos^2(2x+1)\right)\sin(2x+1)\,dx$$

Let $\cos(2x+1)=t$

$\Rightarrow -2\sin(2x+1)\,dx=dt$

$\Rightarrow \sin(2x+1)\,dx=\frac{-dt}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{-1}{2}\int\left(1-t^2\right)dt$$
$$=\frac{-1}{2}\left\{t-\frac{t^3}{3}\right\}$$
$$=\frac{-1}{2}\left\{\cos(2x+1)-\frac{\cos^3(2x+1)}{3}\right\}$$
$$=\frac{-\cos(2x+1)}{2}+\frac{\cos^3(2x+1)}{6}+C$$

Solution 5

$$\text{Let } I=\int \sin^3 x\cos^3 x\cdot dx$$
$$=\int \cos^3 x\cdot\sin^2 x\cdot\sin x\cdot dx$$
$$=\int \cos^3 x\left(1-\cos^2 x\right)\sin x\cdot dx$$

Let $\cos x=t$

$\Rightarrow -\sin x\cdot dx=dt$

$$\Rightarrow I=-\int t^3\left(1-t^2\right)dt$$
$$=-\int\left(t^3-t^5\right)dt$$
$$=-\left\{\frac{t^4}{4}-\frac{t^6}{6}\right\}+C$$
$$=-\left\{\frac{\cos^4 x}{4}-\frac{\cos^6 x}{6}\right\}+C$$
$$=\frac{\cos^6 x}{6}-\frac{\cos^4 x}{4}+C$$

Solution 6

It is known that, $\sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2}\{\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)\}$

$$\therefore \int \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x \; dx = \int \left[\sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2}\{\cos(2x-3x) - \cos(2x+3x)\} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int (\sin x \cos(-x) - \sin x \cos 5x) \; dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int (\sin x \cos x - \sin x \cos 5x) \; dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \; dx - \frac{1}{2}\int \sin x \cos 5x \; dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{-\cos 2x}{2}\right] - \frac{1}{2}\int \left\{ \frac{1}{2}\left[\sin(x+5x) + \sin(x-5x) \right] \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{-\cos 2x}{8} - \frac{1}{4}\int (\sin 6x + \sin(-4x)) \; dx$$

$$= \frac{-\cos 2x}{8} - \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{-\cos 6x}{3} + \frac{\cos 4x}{4}\right] + C$$

$$= \frac{-\cos 2x}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\left[\frac{-\cos 6x}{3} + \frac{\cos 4x}{2}\right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}\left[\frac{\cos 6x}{3} - \frac{\cos 4x}{2} - \cos 2x\right] + C$$

Solution 7

It is known that, $\sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2}\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$

$$\therefore \int \sin 4x \sin 8x \; dx = \int \left\{ \frac{1}{2}\cos(4x-8x) - \cos(4x+8x) \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int (\cos(-4x) - \cos 12x) \; dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int (\cos 4x - \cos 12x) \; dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\sin 4x}{4} - \frac{\sin 12x}{12}\right] + C$$

Solution 8

$$\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}=\frac{2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} \qquad \left[2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}=1-\cos x \text{ and } 2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}=1+\cos x\right]$$

$$=\tan^2\frac{x}{2}$$

$$=\left(\sec^2\frac{x}{2}-1\right)$$

$$\therefore \int\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}dx=\int\left(\sec^2\frac{x}{2}-1\right)dx$$

$$=\left[\frac{\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}-x\right]+C$$

$$=2\tan\frac{x}{2}-x+C$$

Solution 9

$$\frac{\cos x}{1+\cos x}=\frac{\cos^2\frac{x}{2}-\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} \qquad \left[\cos x=\cos^2\frac{x}{2}-\sin^2\frac{x}{2} \text{ and } \cos x=2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}-1\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[1-\tan^2\frac{x}{2}\right]$$

$$\therefore \int\frac{\cos x}{1+\cos x}dx=\frac{1}{2}\int\left(1-\tan^2\frac{x}{2}\right)dx$$

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

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

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[2x-\frac{\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}\right]+C$$

$$=x-\tan\frac{x}{2}+C$$

Solution 10

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sin^4 x &= \sin^2 x \sin^2 x \\
&= \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4}(1-\cos 2x)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\left[1+\cos^2 2x - 2\cos 2x\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\left[1+\left(\frac{1+\cos 4x}{2}\right)-2\cos 2x\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\left[1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\cos 4x - 2\cos 2x\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{3}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\cos 4x - 2\cos 2x\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\therefore \int \sin^4 x \, dx &= \frac{1}{4}\int\left[\frac{3}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\cos 4x - 2\cos 2x\right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{3}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sin 4x}{4}\right)-\frac{2\sin 2x}{2}\right]+\mathrm{C} \\
&= \frac{1}{8}\left[3x+\frac{\sin 4x}{4}-2\sin 2x\right]+\mathrm{C} \\
&= \frac{3x}{8}-\frac{1}{4}\sin 2x+\frac{1}{32}\sin 4x+\mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

Solution 11

$$
\begin{aligned}
\cos^4 2x &= \left(\cos^2 2x\right)^2 \\
&= \left(\frac{1+\cos 4x}{2}\right)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\left[1+\cos^2 4x + 2\cos 4x\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\left[1+\left(\frac{1+\cos 8x}{2}\right)+2\cos 4x\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\left[1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\cos 8x}{2}+2\cos 4x\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{3}{2}+\frac{\cos 8x}{2}+2\cos 4x\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\therefore \int \cos^4 2x \, dx &= \int\left(\frac{3}{8}+\frac{\cos 8x}{8}+\frac{\cos 4x}{2}\right)dx \\
&= \frac{3}{8}x+\frac{\sin 8x}{64}+\frac{\sin 4x}{8}+\mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

Solution 12

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{1+\cos x} = \frac{\left(2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} \quad \left[\sin x = 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2};\ \cos x = 2\cos^2\frac{x}{2} - 1\right]$$

$$= \frac{4\sin^2\frac{x}{2}\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= 2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}$$

$$= 1 - \cos x$$

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

$$= x - \sin x + C$$

Solution 13

$$\frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2\alpha}{\cos x - \cos\alpha} = \frac{-2\sin\frac{2x+2\alpha}{2}\sin\frac{2x-2\alpha}{2}}{-2\sin\frac{x+\alpha}{2}\sin\frac{x-\alpha}{2}} \qquad \left[\cos C - \cos D = -2\sin\frac{C+D}{2}\sin\frac{C-D}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin(x+\alpha)\sin(x-\alpha)}{\sin\left(\frac{x+\alpha}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\left[2\sin\left(\frac{x+\alpha}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x+\alpha}{2}\right)\right]\left[2\sin\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{2}\right)\right]}{\sin\left(\frac{x+\alpha}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

$$= 4\cos\left(\frac{x+\alpha}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x-\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2\left[\cos\left(\frac{x+\alpha}{2}+\frac{x-\alpha}{2}\right)+\cos\left(\frac{x+\alpha}{2}-\frac{x-\alpha}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\cos(x)+\cos\alpha\right]$$

$$= 2\cos x + 2\cos\alpha$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2\alpha}{\cos x - \cos\alpha}dx = \int\left[2\cos x + 2\cos\alpha\right]dx$$

$$= 2\left[\sin x + x\cos\alpha\right] + C$$

Solution 14

$$\frac{\cos x-\sin x}{1+\sin 2x}=\frac{\cos x-\sin x}{\left(\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x\right)+2\sin x\cos x}$$

$$\left[\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x=1;\ \ \sin 2x=2\sin x\cos x\right]$$

$$=\frac{\cos x-\sin x}{\left(\sin x+\cos x\right)^2}$$

Let $\sin x+\cos x=t$

$\therefore \left(\cos x-\sin x\right)dx=dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{\cos x-\sin x}{1+\sin 2x}dx=\int\frac{\cos x-\sin x}{\left(\sin x+\cos x\right)^2}dx$$

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

$$=\int t^{-2}dt$$

$$=-t^{-1}+C$$

$$=-\frac{1}{t}+C$$

$$=\frac{-1}{\sin x+\cos x}+C$$

Solution 15

$$\tan^3 2x\sec 2x=\tan^2 2x\tan 2x\sec 2x$$

$$=\left(\sec^2 2x-1\right)\tan 2x\sec 2x$$

$$=\sec^2 2x\cdot\tan 2x\sec 2x-\tan 2x\sec 2x$$

$$\therefore\ \int\tan^3 2x\sec 2x\ dx=\int\sec^2 2x\tan 2x\sec 2x\ dx-\int\tan 2x\sec 2x\ dx$$

$$=\int\sec^2 2x\tan 2x\sec 2x\ dx-\frac{\sec 2x}{2}+C$$

Let $\sec 2x=t$

$\therefore 2\sec 2x\tan 2x\ dx=dt$

$$\therefore\ \int\tan^3 2x\sec 2x\ dx=\frac{1}{2}\int t^2dt-\frac{\sec 2x}{2}+C$$

$$=\frac{t^3}{6}-\frac{\sec 2x}{2}+C$$

$$=\frac{\left(\sec 2x\right)^3}{6}-\frac{\sec 2x}{2}+C$$

Solution 16

$$\tan^4 x$$
$$= \tan^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x$$
$$= \left(\sec^2 x - 1\right)\tan^2 x$$
$$= \sec^2 x \tan^2 x - \tan^2 x$$
$$= \sec^2 x \tan^2 x - \left(\sec^2 x - 1\right)$$
$$= \sec^2 x \tan^2 x - \sec^2 x + 1$$

$$\therefore \int \tan^4 x \, dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \, dx - \int \sec^2 x \, dx + \int 1 \cdot dx$$
$$= \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \, dx - \tan x + x + C \qquad ...(1)$$

Consider $\int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \, dx$

Let $\tan x = t \Rightarrow \sec^2 x \, dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x dx = \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} = \frac{\tan^3 x}{3}$$

From equation (1), we obtain

$$\int \tan^4 x \, dx = \frac{1}{3}\tan^3 x - \tan x + x + C$$

Solution 17

$$\frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} + \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}$$
$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$
$$= \tan x \sec x + \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \, dx = \int \left(\tan x \sec x + \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x\right) dx$$
$$= \sec x - \operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

Solution 18

$$\frac{\cos 2x + 2\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 2x + (1 - \cos 2x)}{\cos^2 x} \qquad \left[\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \sec^2 x$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\cos 2x + 2\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}\, dx = \int \sec^2 x\, dx = \tan x + C$$

Solution 19

$$\frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^3 x}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x}$$

$$= \tan x \sec^2 x + \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x}}$$

$$= \tan x \sec^2 x + \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} dx = \int \tan x \sec^2 x\, dx + \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}\, dx$$

$$\text{Let } \tan x = t \Rightarrow \sec^2 x\, dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} dx = \int t\,dt + \int \frac{1}{t} dt$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}\tan^2 x + \log|\tan x| + C$$

Solution 20

$$\frac{\cos 2x}{(\cos x+\sin x)^2}=\frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x+\sin^2 x+2\sin x\cos x}=\frac{\cos 2x}{1+\sin 2x}$$

$$\therefore \int\frac{\cos 2x}{(\cos x+\sin x)^2}\,dx=\int\frac{\cos 2x}{(1+\sin 2x)}\,dx$$

Let $1+\sin 2x=t$

$\Rightarrow 2\cos 2x\ dx=dt$

$$\therefore \int\frac{\cos 2x}{(\cos x+\sin x)^2}dx=\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{1}{t}dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\log|t|+\mathrm{C}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\log|1+\sin 2x|+\mathrm{C}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\log\left|(\sin x+\cos x)^2\right|+\mathrm{C}$$

$$=\log|\sin x+\cos x|+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 21

$\sin^{-1}(\cos x)$

Let $\cos x=t$

Then, $\sin x=\sqrt{1-t^2}$

$\Rightarrow (-\sin x)dx=dt$

$$dx=\frac{-dt}{\sin x}$$

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

$$\therefore \int\sin^{-1}(\cos x)dx=\int\sin^{-1}t\left(\frac{-dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right)$$

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

Let $\sin^{-1}t=u$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}dt=du$$

$$\therefore \int\sin^{-1}(\cos x)dx=\int\sin^{-1}t\left(\frac{-dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right)$$

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

Let $\sin^{-1} t = u$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = du$$

$$\therefore \int \sin^{-1}(\cos x) dx = \int \sin^{-1} t \left(\frac{-dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \right)$$

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

Let $\sin^{-1} t = u$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = du$$

$$\therefore \int \sin^{-1}(\cos x) dx = \int 4 du$$

$$= -\frac{u^2}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{-\left(\sin^{1} t\right)^2}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{-\left[\sin^{-1}(\cos x)\right]^2}{2} + C \qquad \ldots(1)$$

It is known that,

$$\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin^{-1}(\cos x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1}(\cos x) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)$$

Substituting in equation (1), we obtain

$$\int \sin^{-1}(\cos x)\, dx = \frac{-\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right]^2}{2} + C$$

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

$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\pi x + C$$

$$= \frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \left(C - \frac{\pi^2}{8} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1$$

Solution 22

$$\frac{1}{\cos(x-a)\cos(x-b)} = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[\frac{\sin(a-b)}{\cos(x-a)\cos(x-b)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[\frac{\sin\left[(x-b)-(x-a)\right]}{\cos(x-a)\cos(x-b)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\frac{\left[\sin(x-b)\cos(x-a)-\cos(x-b)\sin(x-a)\right]}{\cos(x-a)\cos(x-b)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[\tan(x-b)-\tan(x-a)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\cos(x-a)\cos(x-b)}dx = \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\int\left[\tan(x-b)-\tan(x-a)\right]dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[-\log\left|\cos(x-b)\right|+\log\left|\cos(x-a)\right|\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[\log\left|\frac{\cos(x-a)}{\cos(x-b)}\right|\right]+C$$

Solution 23

$$\int\frac{\sin^2 x-\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}\,dx = \int\left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}-\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}\right)dx$$

$$= \int\left(\sec^2 x-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x\right)dx$$

$$= \tan x+\cot x+C$$

Hence, the correct answer is A.

Solution 24

$$\int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{\cos^2(e^x x)}dx$$

Let $e^x x = t$

$$\Rightarrow \left(e^x \cdot x + e^x \cdot 1\right)dx = dt$$
$$e^x(x+1)dx = dt$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{\cos^2(e^x x)}\,dx = \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}$$
$$= \int \sec^2 t\ dt$$
$$= \tan t + C$$
$$= \tan\left(e^x \cdot x\right) + C$$

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.4

Solution 1

Let $x^3 = t$

$\Rightarrow 3x^2\ dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{3x^2}{x^6+1}dx = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1}$$
$$= \tan^{1} t + C$$
$$= \tan^{-1}\left(x^3\right) + C$$

Solution 2

Let $2x = t$

$\Rightarrow 2dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\left|t+\sqrt{t^2+1}\right|\right] + C \qquad \left[\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}dt = \log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}\right|\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\log\left|2x+\sqrt{4x^2+1}\right| + C$$

Solution 3

Let $2 - x = t$

$\Rightarrow -dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2-x)^2+1}}dx = -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}dt$$

$$= -\log\left|t+\sqrt{t^2+1}\right| + C \qquad \left[\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}dt = \log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}\right|\right]$$

$$= -\log\left|2-x+\sqrt{(2-x)^2+1}\right| + C$$

$$= \log\left|\frac{1}{(2-x)+\sqrt{x^2-4x+5}}\right| + C$$

Solution 4

Let $5x = t$

$\Rightarrow 5dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-25x^2}}\, dx = \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-t^2}}dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2-t^2}}\, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{3}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5x}{3}\right) + C$$

Solution 5

Let $\sqrt{2}x^2 = t$

$\therefore\ 2\sqrt{2}x\ dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{3x}{1+2x^4}dx = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}\int \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}\left[\tan^{-1} t\right] + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}\tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{2}x^2\right) + C$$

Solution 6

Let $x^3 = t$

$\Rightarrow 3x^2\, dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^6} dx = \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{dt}{1-t^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{1}{2}\log\left|\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right|\right] + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{6}\log\left|\frac{1+x^3}{1-x^3}\right| + C$$

Solution 7

$$\int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\, dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\, dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\, dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

For $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$, let $x^2-1=t \Rightarrow 2x\ dx = dt$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[2t^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]$$
$$= \sqrt{t}$$
$$= \sqrt{x^2-1}$$

From (1), we obtain

$$\int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \qquad \left[\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dt = \log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right|\right]$$
$$= \sqrt{x^2-1} - \log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right| + C$$

Solution 8

Let $x^3 = t$

$\Rightarrow 3x^2\, dx = dt$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^6+a^6}}dx = \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+\left(a^3\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\log\left|t+\sqrt{t^2+a^6}\right|+C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\log\left|x^3+\sqrt{x^6+a^6}\right|+C$$

Solution 9

Let $\tan x = t$

$\Rightarrow \sec^2 x\, dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan^2 x+4}}dx = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+2^2}}$$

$$= \log\left|t+\sqrt{t^2+4}\right|+C$$

$$= \log\left|\tan x+\sqrt{\tan^2 x+4}\right|+C$$

Solution 10

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2+(1)^2}}dx$$

Let $x+1=t$

$\therefore\ dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}dt$$

$$= \log\left|t+\sqrt{t^2+1}\right|+C$$

$$= \log\left|(x+1)+\sqrt{(x+1)^2+1}\right|+C$$

$$= \log\left|(x+1)+\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}\right|+C$$

Solution 11

$$\int \frac{1}{9x^2+6x+5}dx = \int \frac{1}{(3x+1)^2+(2)^2}dx$$

Let $(3x+1)=t$

$\therefore\ 3dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(3x+1)^2+(2)^2}dx = \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{t^2+2^2}dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\right]+C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x+1}{2}\right)+C$$

Solution 12

$7-6x-x^2$ can be written as $7-\left(x^2+6x+9-9\right)$.

Therefore,

$7-\left(x^2+6x+9-9\right)$

$=16-\left(x^2+6x+9\right)$

$=16-(x+3)^2$

$=(4)^2-(x+3)^2$

$$\therefore\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}}dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(4)^2-(x+3)^2}}dx$$

Let $x+3=t$

$\Rightarrow\ dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(4)^2-(x+3)^2}}dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(4)^2-(t)^2}}dt$$

$$= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{4}\right)+C$$

$$= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+3}{4}\right)+C$$

Solution 13

$(x-1)(x-2)$ can be written as x^2-3x+2.

Therefore,

$$x^2-3x+2$$

$$=x^2-3x+\frac{9}{4}-\frac{9}{4}+2$$

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

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

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

Let $x-\frac{3}{2}=t$

$\therefore\ dx=dt$

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

$$=\log\left|t+\sqrt{t^2-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}\right|+C$$

$$=\log\left|\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)+\sqrt{x^2-3x+2}\right|+C$$

Solution 14

$8+3x-x^2$ can be written as $8-\left(x^2-3x+\frac{9}{4}-\frac{9}{4}\right)$.

Therefore,

$$8-\left(x^2-3x+\frac{9}{4}-\frac{9}{4}\right)$$

$$=\frac{41}{4}-\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+3x-x^2}}dx=\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{41}{4}-\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}}dx$$

Let $x-\frac{3}{2}=t$

$\therefore\ dx=dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{41}{4}-\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}}dx=\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{41}}{2}\right)^2-t^2}}dt$$

$$=\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{\frac{\sqrt{41}}{2}}\right)+C$$

$$=\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{41}}{2}}\right)+C$$

$$=\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x-3}{\sqrt{41}}\right)+C$$

Solution 15

$(x-a)(x-b)$ can be written as $x^2-(a+b)x+ab$.

Therefore,

$$x^2-(a+b)x+ab$$

$$=x^2-(a+b)x+\frac{(a+b)^2}{4}-\frac{(a+b)^2}{4}+ab$$

$$=\left[x-\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right]^2-\frac{(a-b)^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)(x-b)}}dx=\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{\left\{x-\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right\}^2-\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2}}dx$$

Let $x-\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)=t$

$\therefore\ dx=dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{1}{\sqrt{\left\{x-\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right\}^2-\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2}}dx=\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2-\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2}}dt$$

$$=\log\left|t+\sqrt{t^2-\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2}\right|+\mathrm{C}$$

$$=\log\left|\left\{x-\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right\}+\sqrt{(x-a)(x-b)}\right|+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 16

$$\text{Let } 4x+1 = A\frac{d}{dx}\left(2x^2+x-3\right)+B$$
$$\Rightarrow 4x+1 = A\left(4x+1\right)+B$$
$$\Rightarrow 4x+1 = 4Ax+A+B$$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant term on both sides, we obtain

$4A = 4 \Rightarrow A = 1$

$A + B = 1 \Rightarrow B = 0$

Let $2x^2 + x - 3 = t$

$\Rightarrow (4x + 1)\, dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{4x+1}{\sqrt{2x^2+x-3}}dx = \int\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}dt$$
$$= 2\sqrt{t}+C$$
$$= 2\sqrt{2x^2+x-3}+C$$

Solution 17

$$\text{Let } x+2 = A\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2-1\right)+B \qquad \text{...(1)}$$
$$\Rightarrow x+2 = A\left(2x\right)+B$$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant term on both sides, we obtain

$$2A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$B = 2$$

From (1), we obtain

$$\left(x+2\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(2x\right)+2$$

$$\text{Then, } \int\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx = \int\frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(2x\right)+2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\int\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx + \int\frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx \qquad \text{...(2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx,\ \text{let } x^2-1 = t \ \Rightarrow\ 2x\,dx = dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx=\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[2\sqrt{t}\right]$$
$$=\sqrt{t}$$
$$=\sqrt{x^2-1}$$

Then, $\int\frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx=2\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx=2\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right|$

From equation (2), we obtain

$$\int\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx=\sqrt{x^2-1}+2\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right|+C$$

Solution 18

Let $5x-2=A\frac{d}{dx}\left(1+2x+3x^2\right)+B$

$\Rightarrow 5x-2=A(2+6x)+B$

Equating the coefficient of x and constant term on both sides, we obtain

$$5=6A\Rightarrow A=\frac{5}{6}$$

$$2A+B=-2\Rightarrow B=-\frac{11}{3}$$

$$\therefore 5x-2=\frac{5}{6}(2+6x)+\left(-\frac{11}{3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow\int\frac{5x-2}{1+2x+3x^2}dx=\int\frac{\frac{5}{6}(2+6x)-\frac{11}{3}}{1+2x+3x^2}dx$$
$$=\frac{5}{6}\int\frac{2+6x}{1+2x+3x^2}dx-\frac{11}{3}\int\frac{1}{1+2x+3x^2}dx$$

Let $I_1=\int\frac{2+6x}{1+2x+3x^2}dx$ and $I_2=\int\frac{1}{1+2x+3x^2}dx$

$$\therefore\int\frac{5x-2}{1+2x+3x^2}dx=\frac{5}{6}I_1-\frac{11}{3}I_2\qquad\text{...(1)}$$

$I_1 = \int \frac{2+6x}{1+2x+3x^2} dx$

Let $1+2x+3x^2 = t$

$\Rightarrow (2+6x)dx = dt$

$\therefore I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{t}$

$I_1 = \log|t|$

$I_1 = \log|1+2x+3x^2| \qquad ...(2)$

$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{1+2x+3x^2} dx$

$1+2x+3x^2$ can be written as $1+3\left(x^2+\frac{2}{3}x\right)$.

Therefore,

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

$=1+3\left(x^2+\frac{2}{3}x+\frac{1}{9}-\frac{1}{9}\right)$

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

$=\frac{2}{3}+3\left(x+\frac{1}{3}\right)^2$

$=3\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{3}\right)^2+\frac{2}{9}\right]$

$=3\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{3}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2\right]$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{3}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2\right]} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x+\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \qquad ...(3)$$

Substituting equations (2) and (3) in equation (1), we obtain

$$\int \frac{5x-2}{1+2x+3x^2}dx = \frac{5}{6}\left[\log\left|1+2x+3x^2\right|\right] - \frac{11}{3}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right] + C$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}\log\left|1+2x+3x^2\right| - \frac{11}{3\sqrt{2}}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$$

Solution 19

$$\frac{6x+7}{\sqrt{(x-5)(x-4)}}=\frac{6x+7}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}$$

Let $6x+7=A\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2-9x+20\right)+B$

$\Rightarrow 6x+7=A(2x-9)+B$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant term, we obtain

$2A = 6 \Rightarrow A = 3$

$-9A + B = 7 \Rightarrow B = 34$

$\Rightarrow 6x + 7 = 3\ (2x - 9) + 34$

$$\int\frac{6x+7}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}=\int\frac{3(2x-9)+34}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}dx$$

$$=3\int\frac{2x-9}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}dx+34\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}dx$$

Let $I_1=\int\frac{2x-9}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}dx$ and $I_2=\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}dx$

$$\therefore \int\frac{6x+7}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}=3I_1+34I_2 \qquad ...(1)$$

Then,

$I_1=\int\frac{2x-9}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}dx$

Let $x^2-9x+20=t$

$\Rightarrow (2x-9)dx=dt$

$\Rightarrow I_1=\frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$

$I_1=2\sqrt{t}$

$$I_1=2\sqrt{x^2-9x+20} \qquad ...(2)$$

and $I_2=\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-9x+20}}dx$

$x^2-9x+20$ can be written as $x^2-9x+20+\frac{81}{4}-\frac{81}{4}$.

Therefore,

$x^2-9x+20+\frac{81}{4}-\frac{81}{4}$

$=\left(x-\frac{9}{2}\right)^2-\frac{1}{4}$

$=\left(x-\frac{9}{2}\right)^2-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow I_2=\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{9}{2}\right)^2-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}dx$

Solution 20

$$\text{Let } x+2 = A\frac{d}{dx}\left(4x-x^2\right)+B$$
$$\Rightarrow x+2 = A\left(4-2x\right)+B$$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant term on both sides, we obtair

$$-2A = 1 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$$
$$4A+B = 2 \Rightarrow B = 4$$
$$\Rightarrow (x+2) = -\frac{1}{2}(4-2x)+4$$
$$\therefore \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(4-2x)+4}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{4-2x}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx + 4\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx$$
$$\text{Let } I_1 = \int \frac{4-2x}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx \text{ and } I_2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx$$
$$\therefore \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx = -\frac{1}{2}I_1 + 4I_2 \qquad ...(1)$$

$$\text{Then, } I_1 = \int \frac{4-2x}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx$$
$$\text{Let } 4x-x^2 = t$$
$$\Rightarrow (4-2x)\,dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = 2\sqrt{t} = 2\sqrt{4x-x^2} \qquad ...(2)$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x - x^2}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - x^2 = -\left(-4x + x^2\right)$$

$$= \left(-4x + x^2 + 4 - 4\right)$$

$$= 4 - \left(x - 2\right)^2$$

$$= \left(2\right)^2 - \left(x - 2\right)^2$$

$$\therefore I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(2\right)^2 - \left(x - 2\right)^2}} dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x - 2}{2}\right) \qquad ...(3)$$

Using equations (2) and (3) in (1), we obtain

$$\int \frac{x + 2}{\sqrt{4x - x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2}\left(2\sqrt{4x - x^2}\right) + 4\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x - 2}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= -\sqrt{4x - x^2} + 4\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x - 2}{2}\right) + C$$

Solution 21

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

Let $I_1 = \int \frac{2x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}dx$ and $I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}dx$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}dx = \frac{1}{2}I_1 + I_2 \qquad \text{...(1)}$$

Then, $I_1 = \int \frac{2x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}dx$

Let $x^2 + 2x + 3 = t$

$\Rightarrow (2x + 2)\,dx = dt$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = 2\sqrt{t} = 2\sqrt{x^2+2x+3} \qquad \text{...(2)}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2+2x+3 = x^2+2x+1+2 = (x+1)^2 + \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2$$
$$\therefore I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2+\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2}}dx = \log\left|(x+1)+\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}\right| \qquad \text{...(3)}$$

Using equations (2) and (3) in (1), we obtain

$$\int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\left[2\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}\right] + \log\left|(x+1)+\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}\right| + C$$
$$= \sqrt{x^2+2x+3} + \log\left|(x+1)+\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}\right| + C$$

Solution 22

Let $(x+3) = A\frac{d}{dx}(x^2-2x-5)+B$

$(x+3) = A(2x-2)+B$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant term on both sides, we obtain

$$2A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-2A + B = 3 \Rightarrow B = 4$$

$$\therefore (x+3) = \frac{1}{2}(2x-2)+4$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x-5}dx + 4\int \frac{1}{x^2-2x-5}dx$$

Let $I_1 = \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x-5}dx$ and $I_2 = \int \frac{1}{x^2-2x-5}dx$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x+3}{(x^2-2x-5)}dx = \frac{1}{2}I_1 + 4I_2 \qquad \text{...(1)}$$

Then, $I_1 = \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x-5}dx$

Let $x^2-2x-5 = t$

$$\Rightarrow (2x-2)dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log|t| = \log|x^2-2x-5| \qquad \text{...(2)}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 5} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{\left(x^2 - 2x + 1\right) - 6} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2 - \left(\sqrt{6}\right)^2} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \log\left(\frac{x-1-\sqrt{6}}{x-1+\sqrt{6}}\right) \qquad ...(3)$$

Substituting (2) and (3) in (1), we obtain

$$\int \frac{x+3}{x^2-2x-5} dx = \frac{1}{2}\log\left|x^2 - 2x - 5\right| + \frac{4}{2\sqrt{6}}\log\left|\frac{x-1-\sqrt{6}}{x-1+\sqrt{6}}\right| + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\log\left|x^2 - 2x - 5\right| + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\log\left|\frac{x-1-\sqrt{6}}{x-1+\sqrt{6}}\right| + C$$

Solution 23

Let $5x + 3 = A\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2 + 4x + 10\right) + B$

$\Rightarrow 5x + 3 = A(2x + 4) + B$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant term, we obtain

$2A = 5 \Rightarrow A = \frac{5}{2}$

$4A + B = 3 \Rightarrow B = -7$

$\therefore 5x + 3 = \frac{5}{2}(2x + 4) - 7$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{5x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{5}{2}(2x+4) - 7}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx$$
$$= \frac{5}{2}\int \frac{2x+4}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx - 7\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx$$

Let $I_1 = \int \frac{2x+4}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx$ and $I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx$

$$\therefore \int \frac{5x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx = \frac{5}{2} I_1 - 7 I_2 \qquad ...(1)$$

Then, $I_1 = \int \frac{2x+4}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx$

Let $x^2+4x+10 = t$

$\therefore (2x+4)dx = dt$

$\Rightarrow I_1 = \int \frac{dt}{t} = 2\sqrt{t} = 2\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}$ ...(2)

$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx$

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

$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2+(\sqrt{6})^2} dx$

$= \log\left|x+2+\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}\right|$ ...(3)

Using equations (2) and (3) in (1), we obtain

$$\int \frac{5x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx = \frac{5}{2}\left[2\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}\right] - 7\log\left|(x+2)+\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}\right| + C$$

$$= 5\sqrt{x^2+4x+10} - 7\log\left|(x+2)+\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}\right| + C$$

Solution 24

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

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

$$= \left[\tan^{-1}(x+1)\right] + C$$

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Solution 25

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9x-4x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-4\left(x^2-\frac{9}{4}x\right)}} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-4\left(x^2 - \frac{9x}{4} + \frac{81}{64} - \frac{81}{64}\right)}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-4\left[\left(x - \frac{9}{8}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{9}{8}\right)^2\right]}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{8}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{9}{8}\right)^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x - \frac{9}{8}}{\frac{9}{8}}\right)\right] + C \qquad \left(\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} = \sin^{-1}\frac{y}{a} + C\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{8x - 9}{9}\right) + C$$

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.5

Solution 1

Let $\frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{B}{(x+2)}$

$\Rightarrow x = A(x+2) + B(x+1)$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant term, we obtain

$A + B = 1$

$2A + B = 0$

On solving, we obtain

$A = -1$ and $B = 2$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{-1}{(x+1)} + \frac{2}{(x+2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \int \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx &= \int \frac{-1}{(x+1)} + \frac{2}{(x+2)} dx \\ &= -\log|x+1| + 2\log|x+2| + C \\ &= \log(x+2)^2 - \log|x+1| + C \\ &= \log\frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+1)} + C\end{aligned}$$

Solution 2

Let $\frac{1}{(x+3)(x-3)}=\frac{A}{(x+3)}+\frac{B}{(x-3)}$

$1=A(x-3)+B(x+3)$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant term, we obtain

$A + B = 0$

$-3A + 3B = 1$

On solving, we obtain

$A=-\frac{1}{6}$ and $B=\frac{1}{6}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(x+3)(x-3)}=\frac{-1}{6(x+3)}+\frac{1}{6(x-3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \int\frac{1}{(x^2-9)}dx &= \int\left(\frac{-1}{6(x+3)}+\frac{1}{6(x-3)}\right)dx\\ &= -\frac{1}{6}\log|x+3|+\frac{1}{6}\log|x-3|+C\\ &= \frac{1}{6}\log\left|\frac{(x-3)}{(x+3)}\right|+C\end{aligned}$$

Solution 3

Let $\frac{3x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}=\frac{A}{(x-1)}+\frac{B}{(x-2)}+\frac{C}{(x-3)}$

$$3x-1=A(x-2)(x-3)+B(x-1)(x-3)+C(x-1)(x-2) \qquad ...(1)$$

Substituting x = 1, 2, and 3 respectively in equation (1), we obtain

$A = 1$, $B = -5$, and $C = 4$

$$\therefore \frac{3x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}=\frac{1}{(x-1)}-\frac{5}{(x-2)}+\frac{4}{(x-3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \int\frac{3x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}dx &= \int\left\{\frac{1}{(x-1)}-\frac{5}{(x-2)}+\frac{4}{(x-3)}\right\}dx\\ &= \log|x-1|-5\log|x-2|+4\log|x-3|+C\end{aligned}$$

Solution 4

Let $\frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}=\frac{A}{(x-1)}+\frac{B}{(x-2)}+\frac{C}{(x-3)}$

$$x=A(x-2)(x-3)+B(x-1)(x-3)+C(x-1)(x-2) \qquad ...(1)$$

Substituting x = 1, 2, and 3 respectively in equation (1), we obtain
$A=\frac{1}{2}$, $B=-2$, and $C=\frac{3}{2}$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}=\frac{1}{2(x-1)}-\frac{2}{(x-2)}+\frac{3}{2(x-3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}dx=\int\left\{\frac{1}{2(x-1)}-\frac{2}{(x-2)}+\frac{3}{2(x-3)}\right\}dx$$

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

Solution 5

Let $\frac{2x}{x^2+3x+2}=\frac{A}{(x+1)}+\frac{B}{(x+2)}$

$$2x=A(x+2)+B(x+1) \qquad ...(1)$$

Substituting x = −1 and −2 in equation (1), we obtain

A = −2 and B = 4

$$\therefore \frac{2x}{(x+1)(x+2)}=\frac{-2}{(x+1)}+\frac{4}{(x+2)}$$

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

$$=4\log|x+2|-2\log|x+1|+C$$

Solution 6

It can be seen that the given integrand is not a proper fraction.

Therefore, on dividing $(1-x^2)$ by $x(1-2x)$, we obtain

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

Let $\frac{2-x}{x(1-2x)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(1-2x)}$

$$\Rightarrow (2-x) = A(1-2x) + Bx \qquad ...(1)$$

Substituting $x = 0$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ in equation (1), we obtain

$A = 2$ and $B = 3$

$$\therefore \frac{2-x}{x(1-2x)} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{1-2x}$$

Substituting in equation (1), we obtain

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

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

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \log|x| + \frac{3}{2(-2)}\log|1-2x| + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \log|x| - \frac{3}{4}\log|1-2x| + C$$

Solution 7

Let $\frac{x}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x-1\right)}=\frac{Ax+B}{\left(x^2+1\right)}+\frac{C}{\left(x-1\right)}$

$$x=\left(Ax+B\right)\left(x-1\right)+C\left(x^2+1\right)$$
$$x=Ax^2-Ax+Bx-B+Cx^2+C$$

Equating the coefficients of x^2, x, and constant term, we obtain

$A + C = 0$

$-A + B = 1$

$-B + C = 0$

On solving these equations, we obtain

$$A=-\frac{1}{2}, B=\frac{1}{2}, \text{ and } C=\frac{1}{2}$$

From equation (1), we obtain

$$\therefore \frac{x}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x-1\right)}=\frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{x^2+1}+\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\left(x-1\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{x}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x-1\right)}=-\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{x}{x^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{1}{x^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{1}{x-1}dx$$
$$=-\frac{1}{4}\int\frac{2x}{x^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+\frac{1}{2}\log\left|x-1\right|+\text{C}$$

Consider $\int\frac{2x}{x^2+1}dx$, let $\left(x^2+1\right)=t\Rightarrow 2x\,dx=dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{2x}{x^2+1}dx=\int\frac{dt}{t}=\log\left|t\right|=\log\left|x^2+1\right|$$

$$\therefore \int\frac{x}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x-1\right)}=-\frac{1}{4}\log\left|x^2+1\right|+\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+\frac{1}{2}\log\left|x-1\right|+\text{C}$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\log\left|x-1\right|-\frac{1}{4}\log\left|x^2+1\right|+\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+\text{C}$$

Solution 8

Let $\frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)} = \frac{A}{(x-1)} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)}$

$$x = A(x-1)(x+2) + B(x+2) + C(x-1)^2$$

Substituting x = 1, we obtain

$$B = \frac{1}{3}$$

Equating the coefficients of x^2 and constant term, we obtain

$A + C = 0$

$-2A + 2B + C = 0$

On solving, we obtain

$$A = \frac{2}{9} \text{ and } C = \frac{-2}{9}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)} = \frac{2}{9(x-1)} + \frac{1}{3(x-1)^2} - \frac{2}{9(x+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x+2)} dx = \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{1}{(x-1)} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx - \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{1}{(x+2)} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \log|x-1| + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{-1}{x-1}\right) - \frac{2}{9} \log|x+2| + \mathrm{C}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \log\left|\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right| - \frac{1}{3(x-1)} + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 9

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

Let $\frac{3x+5}{(x-1)^2(x+1)}=\frac{A}{(x-1)}+\frac{B}{(x-1)^2}+\frac{C}{(x+1)}$

$$3x+5=A(x-1)(x+1)+B(x+1)+C(x-1)^2$$
$$3x+5=A(x^2-1)+B(x+1)+C(x^2+1-2x) \qquad ...(1)$$

Substituting x = 1 in equation (1), we obtain

B = 4

Equating the coefficients of x^2 and x, we obtain

$A + C = 0$

$B - 2C = 3$

On solving, we obtain

$$A=-\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } C=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3x+5}{(x-1)^2(x+1)}=\frac{-1}{2(x-1)}+\frac{4}{(x-1)^2}+\frac{1}{2(x+1)}$$
$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{3x+5}{(x-1)^2(x+1)}dx=-\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{1}{x-1}dx+4\int\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}dx+\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{1}{(x+1)}dx$$
$$=-\frac{1}{2}\log|x-1|+4\left(\frac{-1}{x-1}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log|x+1|+C$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\log\left|\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right|-\frac{4}{(x-1)}+C$$

Solution 10

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

Let $\frac{2x-3}{(x+1)(x-1)(2x+3)}=\frac{A}{(x+1)}+\frac{B}{(x-1)}+\frac{C}{(2x+3)}$

$$\Rightarrow (2x-3)=A(x-1)(2x+3)+B(x+1)(2x+3)+C(x+1)(x-1)$$
$$\Rightarrow (2x-3)=A(2x^2+x-3)+B(2x^2+5x+3)+C(x^2-1)$$
$$\Rightarrow (2x-3)=(2A+2B+C)x^2+(A+5B)x+(-3A+3B-C)$$

Equating the coefficients of x^2 and x, we obtain

$$B=-\frac{1}{10},\ A=\frac{5}{2},\text{ and } C=-\frac{24}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2x-3}{(x+1)(x-1)(2x+3)}=\frac{5}{2(x+1)}-\frac{1}{10(x-1)}-\frac{24}{5(2x+3)}$$
$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{2x-3}{(x^2-1)(2x+3)}dx=\frac{5}{2}\int\frac{1}{(x+1)}dx-\frac{1}{10}\int\frac{1}{x-1}dx-\frac{24}{5}\int\frac{1}{(2x+3)}dx$$
$$=\frac{5}{2}\log|x+1|-\frac{1}{10}\log|x-1|-\frac{24}{5\times 2}\log|2x+3|$$
$$=\frac{5}{2}\log|x+1|-\frac{1}{10}\log|x-1|-\frac{12}{5}\log|2x+3|+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 11

$$\frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2-4)}=\frac{5x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x-2)}$$

Let $\dfrac{5x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x-2)}=\dfrac{A}{(x+1)}+\dfrac{B}{(x+2)}+\dfrac{C}{(x-2)}$

$$5x=A(x+2)(x-2)+B(x+1)(x-2)+C(x+1)(x+2) \qquad ...(1)$$

Substituting x = −1, −2, and 2 respectively in equation (1), we obtain

$$A=\frac{5}{3},\ B=-\frac{5}{2},\text{ and } C=\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x-2)}=\frac{5}{3(x+1)}-\frac{5}{2(x+2)}+\frac{5}{6(x-2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2-4)}dx=\frac{5}{3}\int\frac{1}{(x+1)}dx-\frac{5}{2}\int\frac{1}{(x+2)}dx+\frac{5}{6}\int\frac{1}{(x-2)}dx$$

$$=\frac{5}{3}\log|x+1|-\frac{5}{2}\log|x+2|+\frac{5}{6}\log|x-2|+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 12

It can be seen that the given integrand is not a proper fraction.

Therefore, on dividing $(x^3 + x + 1)$ by $x^2 - 1$, we obtain

$$\frac{x^3+x+1}{x^2-1} = x + \frac{2x+1}{x^2-1}$$

Let $\frac{2x+1}{x^2-1} = \frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{B}{(x-1)}$

$$2x+1 = A(x-1) + B(x+1) \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Substituting $x = 1$ and -1 in equation (1), we obtain

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } B = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log|x+1| + \frac{3}{2}\log|x-1| + C$$

Solution 13

$$\text{Let } \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{A}{(1-x)} + \frac{Bx+C}{(1+x^2)}$$

$$2 = A(1+x^2) + (Bx+C)(1-x)$$

$$2 = A + Ax^2 + Bx - Bx^2 + C - Cx$$

Equating the coefficient of x^2, x, and constant term, we obtain

$A - B = 0$

$B - C = 0$

$A + C = 2$

On solving these equations, we obtain

$A = 1$, $B = 1$, and $C = 1$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{x+1}{1+x^2}$$

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

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

$$= -\log|x-1| + \frac{1}{2}\log|1+x^2| + \tan^{-1} x + C$$

Solution 14

Let $\dfrac{3x-1}{(x+2)^2}=\dfrac{A}{(x+2)}+\dfrac{B}{(x+2)^2}$

$\Rightarrow 3x-1=A(x+2)+B$

Equating the coefficient of x and constant term, we obtain

$A = 3$

$2A + B = -1 \Rightarrow B = -7$

$$\therefore \frac{3x-1}{(x+2)^2}=\frac{3}{(x+2)}-\frac{7}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{3x-1}{(x+2)^2}dx=3\int\frac{1}{(x+2)}dx-7\int\frac{x}{(x+2)^2}dx$$

$$=3\log|x+2|-7\left(\frac{-1}{(x+2)}\right)+\text{C}$$

$$=3\log|x+2|+\frac{7}{(x+2)}+\text{C}$$

Solution 15

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

Let $\dfrac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)(1+x^2)}=\dfrac{A}{(x+1)}+\dfrac{B}{(x-1)}+\dfrac{Cx+D}{(x^2+1)}$

$$1=A(x-1)(x^2+1)+B(x+1)(x^2+1)+(Cx+D)(x^2-1)$$

$$1=A(x^3+x-x^2-1)+B(x^3+x+x^2+1)+Cx^3+Dx^2-Cx-D$$

$$1=(A+B+C)x^3+(-A+B+D)x^2+(A+B-C)x+(-A+B-D)$$

Equating the coefficient of x^3, x^2, x, and constant term, we obtain

$$A+B+C=0$$
$$-A+B+D=0$$
$$A+B-C=0$$
$$-A+B-D=1$$

On solving these equations, we obtain

$A=-\dfrac{1}{4}, B=\dfrac{1}{4}, C=0,$ and $D=-\dfrac{1}{2}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{1}{x^4-1}dx=-\frac{1}{4}\log|x+1|+\frac{1}{4}\log|x-1|-\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+\text{C}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\log\left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right|-\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+\text{C}$$

Solution 16

$$\frac{1}{x\left(x^n+1\right)}$$

Multiplying numerator and denominator by x^{n-1}, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{x\left(x^n+1\right)}=\frac{x^{n-1}}{x^{n-1}x\left(x^n+1\right)}=\frac{x^{n-1}}{x^n\left(x^n+1\right)}$$

$$\text{Let } x^n=t \Rightarrow n x^{n-1}dx=dt$$

$$\therefore \int\frac{1}{x\left(x^n+1\right)}dx=\int\frac{x^{n-1}}{x^n\left(x^n+1\right)}dx=\frac{1}{n}\int\frac{1}{t\left(t+1\right)}dt$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{t\left(t+1\right)}=\frac{A}{t}+\frac{B}{\left(t+1\right)}$$

$$1=A\left(1+t\right)+Bt \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Substituting t = 0, −1 in equation (1), we obtain

A = 1 and B = −1

$$\therefore \frac{1}{t\left(t+1\right)}=\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{\left(1+t\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{1}{x\left(x^n+1\right)}dx=\frac{1}{n}\int\left\{\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{\left(t+1\right)}\right\}dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{n}\left[\log\left|t\right|-\log\left|t+1\right|\right]+C$$

$$=-\frac{1}{n}\left[\log\left|x^n\right|-\log\left|x^n+1\right|\right]+C$$

$$=\frac{1}{n}\log\left|\frac{x^n}{x^n+1}\right|+C$$

Solution 17

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

Let $\sin x = t \Rightarrow \cos x\,dx = dt$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\cos x}{(1-\sin x)(2-\sin x)}dx = \int \frac{dt}{(1-t)(2-t)}$$

Let $\frac{1}{(1-t)(2-t)} = \frac{A}{(1-t)} + \frac{B}{(2-t)}$

$$1 = A(2-t) + B(1-t) \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Substituting $t = 2$ and then $t = 1$ in equation (1), we obtain

$A = 1$ and $B = -1$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(1-t)(2-t)} = \frac{1}{(1-t)} - \frac{1}{(2-t)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \int \frac{\cos x}{(1-\sin x)(2-\sin x)}dx &= \int \left\{\frac{1}{1-t} - \frac{1}{(2-t)}\right\}dt \\ &= -\log|1-t| + \log|2-t| + C \\ &= \log\left|\frac{2-t}{1-t}\right| + C \\ &= \log\left|\frac{2-\sin x}{1-\sin x}\right| + C\end{aligned}$$

Solution 18

$$\frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}{(x^2+3)(x^2+4)}=1-\frac{(4x^2+10)}{(x^2+3)(x^2+4)}$$

Let $\frac{4x^2+10}{(x^2+3)(x^2+4)}=\frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+3)}+\frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+4)}$

$4x^2+10=(Ax+B)(x^2+4)+(Cx+D)(x^2+3)$

$4x^2+10=Ax^3+4Ax+Bx^2+4B+Cx^3+3Cx+Dx^2+3D$

$4x^2+10=(A+C)x^3+(B+D)x^2+(4A+3C)x+(4B+3D)$

Equating the coefficients of x^3, x^2, x, and constant term, we obtain

$A + C = 0$

$B + D = 4$

$4A + 3C = 0$

$4B + 3D = 10$

On solving these equations, we obtain

$A = 0$, $B = -2$, $C = 0$, and $D = 6$

$$\therefore \frac{4x^2+10}{(x^2+3)(x^2+4)}=\frac{-2}{(x^2+3)}+\frac{6}{(x^2+4)}$$

$$\frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}{(x^2+3)(x^2+4)}=1-\left(\frac{-2}{(x^2+3)}+\frac{6}{(x^2+4)}\right)$$

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

$$=\int\left\{1+\frac{2}{x^2+\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2}-\frac{6}{x^2+2^2}\right\}$$

$$=x+2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)-6\left(\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2}\right)+C$$

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

Solution 19

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

Let $x^2 = t \Rightarrow 2x\,dx = dt$

$$\therefore \int \frac{2x}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x^2+3\right)}dx = \int \frac{dt}{(t+1)(t+3)} \qquad ...(1)$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{(t+1)(t+3)} = \frac{A}{(t+1)} + \frac{B}{(t+3)}$$

$$1 = A(t+3) + B(t+1) \qquad ...(1)$$

Substituting $t = -3$ and $t = -1$ in equation (1), we obtain

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(t+1)(t+3)} = \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \frac{1}{2(t+3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{2x}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x^2+3\right)}dx = \int \left\{ \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \frac{1}{2(t+3)} \right\} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\log\left|(t+1)\right| - \frac{1}{2}\log\left|t+3\right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\log\left|\frac{t+1}{t+3}\right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\log\left|\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+3}\right| + C$$

Solution 20

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

Multiplying numerator and denominator by x^3, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{x\left(x^4-1\right)}=\frac{x^3}{x^4\left(x^4-1\right)}$$
$$\therefore \int\frac{1}{x\left(x^4-1\right)}dx=\int\frac{x^3}{x^4\left(x^4-1\right)}dx$$

Let $x^4 = t \Rightarrow 4x^3dx = dt$

$$\therefore \int\frac{1}{x\left(x^4-1\right)}dx=\frac{1}{4}\int\frac{dt}{t\left(t-1\right)}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{t\left(t-1\right)}=\frac{A}{t}+\frac{B}{\left(t-1\right)}$$
$$1=A\left(t-1\right)+Bt \qquad ...(1)$$

Substituting t = 0 and 1 in (1), we obtain

A = −1 and B = 1

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t\left(t+1\right)}=\frac{-1}{t}+\frac{1}{t-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{1}{x\left(x^4-1\right)}dx=\frac{1}{4}\int\left\{\frac{-1}{t}+\frac{1}{t-1}\right\}dt$$
$$=\frac{1}{4}\left[-\log|t|+\log|t-1|\right]+C$$
$$=\frac{1}{4}\log\left|\frac{t-1}{t}\right|+\mathrm{C}$$
$$=\frac{1}{4}\log\left|\frac{x^4-1}{x^4}\right|+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 21

$$\frac{1}{\left(e^x-1\right)}$$

Let $e^x = t \Rightarrow e^x\,dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{e^x-1}dx = \int \frac{1}{t-1} \times \frac{dt}{t} = \int \frac{1}{t(t-1)}dt$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{t(t-1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t-1}$$

$$1 = A(t-1) + Bt \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Substituting $t = 1$ and $t = 0$ in equation (1), we obtain

$A = -1$ and $B = 1$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{t(t-1)} = \frac{-1}{t} + \frac{1}{t-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{t(t-1)}dt = \log\left|\frac{t-1}{t}\right| + C$$

$$= \log\left|\frac{e^x-1}{e^x}\right| + C$$

Solution 22

Let $\dfrac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \dfrac{A}{(x-1)} + \dfrac{B}{(x-2)}$

$x = A(x-2) + B(x-1) \qquad \text{...(1)}$

Substituting x = 1 and 2 in (1), we obtain

A = −1 and B = 2

$$\therefore \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)} = -\frac{1}{(x-1)} + \frac{2}{(x-2)}$$

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

$$= -\log|x-1| + 2\log|x-2| + C$$

$$= \log\left|\frac{(x-2)^2}{x-1}\right| + C$$

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Solution 23

Let $\frac{1}{x\left(x^2+1\right)}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$

$1=A\left(x^2+1\right)+\left(Bx+C\right)x$

Equating the coefficients of x^2, x, and constant term, we obtain

$A + B = 0$

$C = 0$

$A = 1$

On solving these equations, we obtain

$A = 1$, $B = -1$, and $C = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x\left(x^2+1\right)}=\frac{1}{x}+\frac{-x}{x^2+1}$$

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

$$=\log|x|-\frac{1}{2}\log\left|x^2+1\right|+\mathrm{C}$$

Hence, the correct answer is A.

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.6

Solution 1

Let $I = \int x\sin x\,dx$

Taking x as first function and $\sin x$ as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I=x\int\sin x\;dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}x\right)\int\sin x\;dx\right\}dx$$

$$=x\left(-\cos x\right)-\int1\cdot\left(-\cos x\right)dx$$

$$=-x\cos x+\sin x+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 2

Let $I = \int x \sin 3x \, dx$

Taking x as first function and sin $3x$ as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = x\int \sin 3x \ dx - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}x\right)\int \sin 3x \ dx\right\}$$
$$= x\left(\frac{-\cos 3x}{3}\right) - \int 1\cdot\left(\frac{-\cos 3x}{3}\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{-x\cos 3x}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\int \cos 3x \ dx$$
$$= \frac{-x\cos 3x}{3} + \frac{1}{9}\sin 3x + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 3

Let $I = \int x^2 e^x dx$

Taking x^2 as first function and e^x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = x^2\int e^x \ dx - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}x^2\right)\int e^x dx\right\} dx$$
$$= x^2 e^x - \int 2x\cdot e^x dx$$
$$= x^2 e^x - 2\int x\cdot e^x dx$$

Again integrating by parts, we obtain

$$= x^2 e^x - 2\left[x\cdot\int e^x dx - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}x\right)\cdot\int e^x dx\right\} dx\right]$$
$$= x^2 e^x - 2\left[xe^x - \int e^x dx\right]$$
$$= x^2 e^x - 2\left[xe^x - e^x\right]$$
$$= x^2 e^x - 2xe^x + 2e^x + \mathrm{C}$$
$$= e^x\left(x^2 - 2x + 2\right) + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 4

Let $I = \int x \log x dx$

Taking log x as first function and x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \log x \int x \ dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \log x \right) \int x \ dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \log x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \log x}{2} - \int \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \log x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

Solution 5

Taking log $2x$ as first function and x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \log 2x \int x \ dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} 2 \log 2x \right) \int x \ dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \log 2x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{2}{2x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \log 2x}{2} - \int \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \log 2x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

Solution 6

Let $I = \int x^2 \log x \ dx$

Taking log x as first function and x^2 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \log x \int x^2 \ dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \log x \right) \int x^2 dx \right\} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{x^3 \log x}{3} - \int \frac{x^2}{3} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3 \log x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

Solution 7

Taking $\sin^{-1} x$ as first function and x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \sin^{-1} x \int x\, dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x \right) \int x\, dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \sin^{-1} x \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}\, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \sin^{-1} x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \sin^{-1} x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \left\{ \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \sin^{-1} x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \left\{ \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \sin^{-1} x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int \sqrt{1-x^2}\, dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\, dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \sin^{-1} x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x - \sin^{-1} x \right\} + C$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \sin^{-1} x}{2} + \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(2x^2 - 1 \right) \sin^{-1} x + \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

Solution 8

Let $I = \int x \tan^{-1} x \; dx$

Taking $\tan^{-1} x$ as first function and x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \tan^{-1} x \int x\,dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x \right) \int x\,dx \right\} dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \tan^{-1} x \right) + \mathrm{C}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 9

Let $I = \int x \cos^{-1} x dx$

Taking $\cos^{-1} x$ as first function and x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \cos^{-1} x \int x\,dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} x \right) \int x\,dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \cos^{-1} x \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \cos^{-1} x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2 \cos^{-1} x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} I_1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} x \qquad \ldots(1)$$

where, $I_1 = \int \sqrt{1-x^2}\,dx$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{1-x^2}\int x\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}.x\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \left\{\int \sqrt{1-x^2}\,dx + \int \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \left\{I_1 + \cos^{-1}x\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I_1 = x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \cos^{-1}x$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x$$

Substituting in (1), we obtain

$$I = x^2\frac{\cos^{-1}x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x$$

$$= \frac{\left(2x^2-1\right)}{4}\cos^{-1}x - \frac{x}{4}\sqrt{1-x^2} + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 10

Let $I = \int \left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2 \cdot 1\, dx$

Taking $\left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2$ as first function and 1 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2 \int 1\, dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}\left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2 \cdot \int 1 \cdot dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2 \cdot x - \int \frac{2 \sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot x\, dx$$

$$= x\left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2 + \int \sin^{-1} x \cdot \left(\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx$$

$$= x\left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2 + \left[\sin^{-1} x \int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\, dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x \right) \int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \right\} dx \right]$$

$$= x\left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2 + \left[\sin^{-1} x \cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\, dx \right]$$

$$= x\left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\, \sin^{-1} x - \int 2\, dx$$

$$= x\left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\, \sin^{-1} x - 2x + C$$

Solution 11

Let $I=\int \frac{x\cos^{-1}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$

$$I=\frac{-1}{2}\int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\cdot \cos^{-1}x dx$$

Taking $\cos^{-1}x$ as first function and $\left(\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)$ as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
I&=\frac{-1}{2}\left[\cos^{-1}x\int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\cos^{-1}x\right)\int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx\right\}dx\right]\\
&=\frac{-1}{2}\left[\cos^{-1}x\cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2}-\int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\,dx\right]\\
&=\frac{-1}{2}\left[2\sqrt{1-x^2}\cos^{-1}x+\int 2\,dx\right]\\
&=\frac{-1}{2}\left[2\sqrt{1-x^2}\cos^{-1}x+2x\right]+C\\
&=-\left[\sqrt{1-x^2}\cos^{-1}x+x\right]+C
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 12

Let $I=\int x\sec^2 x dx$

Taking x as first function and $\sec^2 x$ as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
I&=x\int \sec^2 x\,dx-\int\left\{\left\{\frac{d}{dx}x\right\}\int \sec^2 x\,dx\right\}dx\\
&=x\tan x-\int 1\cdot \tan x dx\\
&=x\tan x+\log\left|\cos x\right|+C
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 13

Let $I = \int 1 \cdot \tan^{-1} x dx$

Taking $\tan^{-1} x$ as first function and 1 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \tan^{-1} x \int 1 dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x \right) \int 1 \cdot dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \tan^{-1} x \cdot x - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot x \, dx$$

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

$$= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log \left| 1 + x^2 \right| + C$$

$$= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log \left(1 + x^2 \right) + C$$

Solution 14

$$I = \int x (\log x)^2 \, dx$$

Taking $(\log x)^2$ as first function and x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = (\log x)^2 \int x \, dx - \int \left[\left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} (\log x)^2 \right\} \int x \, dx \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} (\log x)^2 - \left[\int 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} (\log x)^2 - \int x \log x \, dx$$

Again integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} (\log x)^2 - \left[\log x \int x \, dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \log x \right) \int x \, dx \right\} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} (\log x)^2 - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} (\log x)^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} \log x + \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

Solution 15

Let $I = \int (x^2+1)\log x\,dx = \int x^2 \log x\,dx + \int \log x\,dx$

Let $I = I_1 + I_2$ ... (1)

Where, $I_1 = \int x^2 \log x\,dx$ and $I_2 = \int \log x\,dx$

$I_1 = \int x^2 \log x dx$

Taking log x as first function and x^2 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \log x \int x^2 dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \log x \right) \int x^2 dx \right\} dx \\ &= \log x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \log x - \frac{1}{3} \left(\int x^2 dx \right) \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \log x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C_1 \qquad \text{... (2)} \end{aligned}$$

$I_2 = \int \log x\,dx$

Taking log x as first function and 1 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \log x \int 1 \cdot dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \log x \right) \int 1 \cdot dx \right\} \\ &= \log x \cdot x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx \\ &= x \log x - \int 1 dx \\ &= x \log x - x + C_2 \qquad \text{... (3)} \end{aligned}$$

Using equations (2) and (3) in (1), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{x^3}{3} \log x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C_1 + x \log x - x + C_2 \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \log x - \frac{x^3}{9} + x \log x - x + (C_1 + C_2) \\ &= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) \log x - \frac{x^3}{9} - x + C \end{aligned}$$

Solution 16

Let $I = \int e^x (\sin x + \cos x)\,dx$

Let $f(x) = \sin x$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x$

$\Rightarrow I = \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\}\,dx$

It is known that, $\int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\}\,dx = e^x f(x) + \mathrm{C}$

$\therefore I = e^x \sin x + \mathrm{C}$

Solution 17

Let $I = \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}dx = \int e^x \left\{\frac{x}{(1+x)^2}\right\}dx$

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

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

Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}dx = \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\}\,dx$

It is known that, $\int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\}\,dx = e^x f(x) + \mathrm{C}$

$\therefore \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + \mathrm{C}$

Solution 18

$$e^x\left(\frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x}\right)$$

$$=e^x\left(\frac{\sin^2\frac{x}{2}+\cos^2\frac{x}{2}+2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}\right)$$

$$=\frac{e^x\left(\sin\frac{x}{2}+\cos\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^x\cdot\left(\frac{\sin\frac{x}{2}+\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\cos\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^x\left[\tan\frac{x}{2}+1\right]^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^2\left(1+\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^x\left[1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}+2\tan\frac{x}{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^x\left[\sec^2\frac{x}{2}+2\tan\frac{x}{2}\right]$$

$$\frac{e^x(1+\sin x)dx}{(1+\cos x)}=e^x\left[\frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{x}{2}+\tan\frac{x}{2}\right] \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $\tan\frac{x}{2}=f(x)\Rightarrow f'(x)=\frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{x}{2}$

It is known that, $\int e^x\left\{f(x)+f'(x)\right\}dx=e^x f(x)+\mathrm{C}$

From equation (1), we obtain

$$\int\frac{e^x(1+\sin x)}{(1+\cos x)}dx=e^x\tan\frac{x}{2}+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 19

Let $I=\int e^x\left[\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}\right]dx$

Also, let $\frac{1}{x}=f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x)=\frac{-1}{x^2}$

It is known that, $\int e^x\{f(x)+f'(x)\}dx=e^x f(x)+\mathrm{C}$

$\therefore I=\frac{e^x}{x}+\mathrm{C}$

Solution 20

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

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

Let $f(x)=\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x)=\frac{-2}{(x-1)^3}$

It is known that, $\int e^x\{f(x)+f'(x)\}dx=e^x f(x)+\mathrm{C}$

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

Solution 21

Let $I = \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx$ ...(1)

Integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \sin x \int e^{2x} dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \sin x \right) \int e^{2x} dx \right\} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \sin x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int \cos x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \cos x \, dx$$

Again integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \frac{e^{2x} \cdot \sin x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos x \int e^{2x} dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \cos x \right) \int e^{2x} dx \right\} dx \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int (-\sin x) \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{2x} \cdot \sin x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \sin x dx \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} I \qquad \text{[From (1)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} I$$

$$\Rightarrow I + \frac{1}{4} I = \frac{e^{2x} \cdot \sin x}{2} - \frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{4} I = \frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{4}{5} \left[\frac{e^{2x} \sin x}{2} - \frac{e^{2x} \cos x}{4} \right] + \mathrm{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{2x}}{5} [2 \sin x - \cos x] + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 22

Let $x = \tan\theta \;\Rightarrow\; dx = \sec^2\theta\, d\theta$

$$\therefore \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\tan\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\sin 2\theta\right) = 2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)dx = \int 2\theta \cdot \sec^2\theta\, d\theta = 2\int \theta \cdot \sec^2\theta\, d\theta$$

Integrating by parts, we obtain

$$2\left[\theta \cdot \int \sec^2\theta d\theta - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{d\theta}\theta\right)\int \sec^2\theta d\theta\right\} d\theta\right]$$
$$= 2\left[\theta \cdot \tan\theta - \int \tan\theta d\theta\right]$$
$$= 2\left[\theta\tan\theta + \log\left|\cos\theta\right|\right] + C$$
$$= 2\left[x\tan^{-1}x + \log\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right|\right] + C$$
$$= 2x\tan^{-1}x + 2\log\left(1+x^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$$
$$= 2x\tan^{-1}x + 2\left[-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x^2\right)\right] + C$$
$$= 2x\tan^{-1}x - \log\left(1+x^2\right) + C$$

Solution 23

Let $I = \int x^2 e^{x^3} dx$

Also, let $x^3 = t \Rightarrow 3x^2 dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{3}\int e^t dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}\left(e^t\right) + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}e^{x^3} + C$$

Hence, the correct answer is A.

Solution 24

$\int e^x \sec x(1+\tan x)\,dx$

Let $I = \int e^x \sec x(1+\tan x)\,dx = \int e^x(\sec x + \sec x \tan x)\,dx$

Also, let $\sec x = f(x) \Rightarrow \sec x \tan x = f'(x)$

It is known that, $\int e^x\{f(x)+f'(x)\}\,dx = e^x f(x) + \mathrm{C}$

$\therefore I = e^x \sec x + \mathrm{C}$

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.7

Solution 1

Let $I = \int\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = \int\sqrt{(2)^2-(x)^2}\,dx$

It is known that, $\int\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}+\frac{a^2}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a}+\mathrm{C}$

$\therefore I = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{4-x^2}+\frac{4}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{2}+\mathrm{C}$

$= \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{4-x^2}+2\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{2}+\mathrm{C}$

Solution 2

Let $I = \int\sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx = \int\sqrt{(1)^2-(2x)^2}\,dx$

Let $2x = t \Rightarrow 2\,dx = dt$

$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2}\int\sqrt{(1)^2-(t)^2}\,dt$

It is known that, $\int\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}+\frac{a^2}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a}+\mathrm{C}$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{t}{2}\sqrt{1-t^2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}t\right]+\mathrm{C}$

$= \frac{t}{4}\sqrt{1-t^2}+\frac{1}{4}\sin^{-1}t+\mathrm{C}$

$= \frac{2x}{4}\sqrt{1-4x^2}+\frac{1}{4}\sin^{-1}2x+\mathrm{C}$

$= \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1-4x^2}+\frac{1}{4}\sin^{-1}2x+\mathrm{C}$

Solution 3

$$\text{Let } I = \int \sqrt{x^2+4x+6}\, dx$$
$$= \int \sqrt{x^2+4x+4+2}\, dx$$
$$= \int \sqrt{\left(x^2+4x+4\right)+2}\, dx$$
$$= \int \sqrt{(x+2)^2+\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2}\, dx$$

It is known that, $\int \sqrt{x^2+a^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2+a^2}+\frac{a^2}{2}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}\right|+C$

$$\therefore I = \frac{(x+2)}{2}\sqrt{x^2+4x+6}+\frac{2}{2}\log\left|(x+2)+\sqrt{x^2+4x+6}\right|+C$$
$$= \frac{(x+2)}{2}\sqrt{x^2+4x+6}+\log\left|(x+2)+\sqrt{x^2+4x+6}\right|+C$$

Solution 4

$$\text{Let } I = \int \sqrt{x^2+4x+1}\, dx$$
$$= \int \sqrt{\left(x^2+4x+4\right)-3}\, dx$$
$$= \int \sqrt{(x+2)^2-\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2}\, dx$$

It is known that, $\int \sqrt{x^2-a^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2-a^2}-\frac{a^2}{2}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right|+C$

$$\therefore I = \frac{(x+2)}{2}\sqrt{x^2+4x+1}-\frac{3}{2}\log\left|(x+2)+\sqrt{x^2+4x+1}\right|+C$$

Solution 5

$$\text{Let } I = \int \sqrt{1-4x-x^2}\,dx$$
$$= \int \sqrt{1-\left(x^2+4x+4-4\right)}\,dx$$
$$= \int \sqrt{1+4-\left(x+2\right)^2}\,dx$$
$$= \int \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{5}\right)^2-\left(x+2\right)^2}\,dx$$

It is known that, $\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}+\frac{a^2}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a}+\mathrm{C}$

$$\therefore I = \frac{(x+2)}{2}\sqrt{1-4x-x^2}+\frac{5}{2}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 6

$$\text{Let } I = \int \sqrt{x^2+4x-5}\,dx$$
$$= \int \sqrt{\left(x^2+4x+4\right)-9}\,dx$$
$$= \int \sqrt{(x+2)^2-(3)^2}\,dx$$

It is known that, $\int \sqrt{x^2-a^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2-a^2}-\frac{a^2}{2}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right|+\mathrm{C}$

$$\therefore I = \frac{(x+2)}{2}\sqrt{x^2+4x-5}-\frac{9}{2}\log\left|(x+2)+\sqrt{x^2+4x-5}\right|+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 7

$$\text{Let } I = \int\sqrt{1+3x-x^2}\,dx$$
$$= \int\sqrt{1-\left(x^2-3x+\frac{9}{4}-\frac{9}{4}\right)}\,dx$$
$$= \int\sqrt{\left(1+\frac{9}{4}\right)-\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}\,dx$$
$$= \int\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}\right)^2-\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}\,dx$$

It is known that, $\int\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}+\frac{a^2}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a}+C$

$$\therefore I = \frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{2}\sqrt{1+3x-x^2}+\frac{13}{4\times 2}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}}\right)+C$$
$$= \frac{2x-3}{4}\sqrt{1+3x-x^2}+\frac{13}{8}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x-3}{\sqrt{13}}\right)+C$$

Solution 8

$$\text{Let } I = \int\sqrt{x^2+3x}\,dx$$
$$= \int\sqrt{x^2+3x+\frac{9}{4}-\frac{9}{4}}\,dx$$
$$= \int\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)^2-\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}\,dx$$

It is known that, $\int\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2-a^2}-\frac{a^2}{2}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right|+C$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)}{2}\sqrt{x^2+3x}-\frac{\frac{9}{4}}{2}\log\left|\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)+\sqrt{x^2+3x}\right|+C$$
$$= \frac{(2x+3)}{4}\sqrt{x^2+3x}-\frac{9}{8}\log\left|\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)+\sqrt{x^2+3x}\right|+C$$

Solution 9

$$\text{Let } I=\int\sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{9}}dx=\frac{1}{3}\int\sqrt{9+x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\int\sqrt{(3)^2+x^2}\,dx$$

It is known that, $\int\sqrt{x^2+a^2}dx=\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2+a^2}+\frac{a^2}{2}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}\right|+C$

$$\therefore I=\frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2+9}+\frac{9}{2}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+9}\right|\right]+C$$
$$=\frac{x}{6}\sqrt{x^2+9}+\frac{3}{2}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+9}\right|+C$$

Solution 10

It is known that, $\int\sqrt{a^2+x^2}dx=\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2+x^2}+\frac{a^2}{2}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}\right|+C$

$$\therefore\int\sqrt{1+x^2}dx=\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1+x^2}+\frac{1}{2}\log\left|x+\sqrt{1+x^2}\right|+C$$

Hence, the correct answer is A.

Solution 11

$$\text{Let } I=\int\sqrt{x^2-8x+7}\,dx$$
$$=\int\sqrt{(x^2-8x+16)-9}\,dx$$
$$=\int\sqrt{(x-4)^2-(3)^2}\,dx$$

It is known that, $\int\sqrt{x^2-a^2}dx=\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2-a^2}-\frac{a^2}{2}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right|+C$

$$\therefore I=\frac{(x-4)}{2}\sqrt{x^2-8x+7}-\frac{9}{2}\log\left|(x-4)+\sqrt{x^2-8x+7}\right|+C$$

Hence, the correct answer is D.

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.8

Solution 1

It is known that,

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = (b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(a)+f(a+h)+\ldots+f\left(a+(n-1)h\right)\right],\text{ where } h=\frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a=a$, $b=b$, and $f(x)=x$

$$\therefore \int_a^b x\,dx = (b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[a+(a+h)\ldots(a+2h)\ldots a+(n-1)h\right]$$

$$=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\left(\underbrace{a+a+a+\ldots+a}_{n\text{ times}}\right)+\left(h+2h+3h+\ldots+(n-1)h\right)\right]$$

$$=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[na+h\left(1+2+3+\ldots+(n-1)\right)\right]$$

$$=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[na+h\left\{\frac{(n-1)(n)}{2}\right\}\right]$$

$$=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[na+\frac{n(n-1)h}{2}\right]$$

$$=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n}{n}\left[a+\frac{(n-1)h}{2}\right]$$

$$=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[a+\frac{(n-1)h}{2}\right]$$

$$=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[a+\frac{(n-1)(b-a)}{2n}\right]$$

$$=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[a+\frac{\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)(b-a)}{2}\right]$$

$$=(b-a)\left[a+\frac{(b-a)}{2}\right]$$

$$=(b-a)\left[\frac{2a+b-a}{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{(b-a)(b+a)}{2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(b^2-a^2\right)$$

Solution 2

Let $I=\int_0^5 (x+1)\,dx$

It is known that,

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(a)+f(a+h)\ldots f(a+(n-1)h)\right],\text{ where } h=\frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a=0$, $b=5$, and $f(x)=(x+1)$

$$\Rightarrow h=\frac{5-0}{n}=\frac{5}{n}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^5 (x+1)\,dx=(5-0)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(0)+f\left(\frac{5}{n}\right)+\ldots+f\left((n-1)\frac{5}{n}\right)\right]$$

$$=5\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[1+\left(\frac{5}{n}+1\right)+\ldots\left\{1+\left(\frac{5(n-1)}{n}\right)\right\}\right]$$

$$=5\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\left(\underbrace{1+1+1\ldots1}_{n\text{ times}}\right)+\left[\frac{5}{n}+2\cdot\frac{5}{n}+3\cdot\frac{5}{n}+\ldots(n-1)\frac{5}{n}\right]\right]$$

$$=5\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[n+\frac{5}{n}\{1+2+3\ldots(n-1)\}\right]$$

$$=5\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[n+\frac{5}{n}\cdot\frac{(n-1)n}{2}\right]$$

$$=5\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[n+\frac{5(n-1)}{2}\right]$$

$$=5\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[1+\frac{5}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)\right]$$

$$=5\left[1+\frac{5}{2}\right]$$

$$=5\left[\frac{7}{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{35}{2}$$

Solution 3

It is known that,

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(a)+f(a+h)+f(a+2h)\ldots f\{a+(n-1)h\}\right],\text{ where } h=\frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a=2$, $b=3$, and $f(x)=x^2$

$$\Rightarrow h=\frac{3-2}{n}=\frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore \int_2^3 x^2 dx = (3-2)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(2)+f\left(2+\frac{1}{n}\right)+f\left(2+\frac{2}{n}\right)\ldots f\left\{2+(n-1)\frac{1}{n}\right\}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[(2)^2+\left(2+\frac{1}{n}\right)^2+\left(2+\frac{2}{n}\right)^2+\ldots\left(2+\frac{(n-1)}{n}\right)^2\right]$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[2^2+\left\{2^2+\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2+2\cdot 2\cdot\frac{1}{n}\right\}+\ldots+\left\{(2)^2+\frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2}+2\cdot 2\cdot\frac{(n-1)}{n}\right\}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\left(\underbrace{2^2+\ldots+2^2}_{n\text{ times}}\right)+\left\{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2+\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2+\ldots+\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2\right\}+2\cdot 2\cdot\left\{\frac{1}{n}+\frac{2}{n}+\frac{3}{n}+\ldots+\frac{(n-1)}{n}\right\}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[4n+\frac{1}{n^2}\left\{1^2+2^2+3^2\ldots+(n-1)^2\right\}+\frac{4}{n}\left\{1+2+\ldots+(n-1)\right\}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[4n+\frac{1}{n^2}\left\{\frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}\right\}+\frac{4}{n}\left\{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}\right\}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[4n+\frac{n\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2-\frac{1}{n}\right)}{6}+\frac{4n-4}{2}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[4+\frac{1}{6}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2-\frac{1}{n}\right)+2-\frac{2}{n}\right]$$

$$=4+\frac{2}{6}+2$$

$$=\frac{19}{3}$$

Solution 4

$$\text{Let } I = \int_1^4 \left(x^2 - x\right) dx$$
$$= \int_1^4 x^2\, dx - \int_1^4 x\, dx$$
$$\text{Let } I = I_1 - I_2, \text{ where } I_1 = \int_1^4 x^2 dx \text{ and } I_2 = \int_1^4 x\, dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

It is known that,

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = (b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(a)+f(a+h)+f\left(a+(n-1)h\right)\right], \text{ where } h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\text{For } I_1 = \int_1^4 x^2 dx,$$
$$a = 1, b = 4, \text{ and } f(x) = x^2$$
$$\therefore h = \frac{4-1}{n} = \frac{3}{n}$$

$$I_1 = \int_1^4 x^2 dx = (4-1)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(1)+f(1+h)+\ldots+f\left(1+(n-1)h\right)\right]$$
$$= 3\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[1^2+\left(1+\frac{3}{n}\right)^2+\left(1+2\cdot\frac{3}{n}\right)^2+\ldots\left(1+\frac{(n-1)3}{n}\right)^2\right]$$
$$= 3\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[1^2+\left\{1^2+\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^2+2\cdot\frac{3}{n}\right\}+\ldots+\left\{1^2+\left(\frac{(n-1)3}{n}\right)^2+\frac{2\cdot(n-1)\cdot 3}{n}\right\}\right]$$
$$= 3\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\left(\underbrace{1^2+\ldots+1^2}_{n\text{ times}}\right)+\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^2\left\{1^2+2^2+\ldots+(n-1)^2\right\}+2\cdot\frac{3}{n}\left\{1+2+\ldots+(n-1)\right\}\right]$$

$$=3\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[n+\frac{9}{n^2}\left\{\frac{(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6}\right\}+\frac{6}{n}\left\{\frac{(n-1)(n)}{2}\right\}\right]$$

$$=3\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[n+\frac{9n}{6}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2-\frac{1}{n}\right)+\frac{6n-6}{2}\right]$$

$$=3\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[1+\frac{9}{6}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2-\frac{1}{n}\right)+3-\frac{3}{n}\right]$$

$$=3[1+3+3]$$

$$=3[7]$$

$$I_1=21 \qquad \ldots(2)$$

For $I_2=\int_1^4 x\,dx$,

$a=1, b=4,$ and $f(x)=x$

$$\Rightarrow h=\frac{4-1}{n}=\frac{3}{n}$$

$$\therefore I_2=(4-1)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(1)+f(1+h)+\ldots f(a+(n-1)h)\right]$$

$$=3\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[1+(1+h)+\ldots+(1+(n-1)h)\right]$$

$$=3\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[1+\left(1+\frac{3}{n}\right)+\ldots+\left\{1+(n-1)\frac{3}{n}\right\}\right]$$

$$=3\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\left(\underbrace{1+1+\ldots+1}_{n\text{ times}}\right)+\frac{3}{n}\left(1+2+\ldots+(n-1)\right)\right]$$

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

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

$$=3\left[1+\frac{3}{2}\right]$$

$$=3\left[\frac{5}{2}\right]$$

$$I_2=\frac{15}{2} \qquad \ldots(3)$$

From equations (2) and (3), we obtain

$$I=I_1+I_2=21-\frac{15}{2}=\frac{27}{2}$$

Solution 5

Let $I = \int_{-1}^{1} e^x dx \qquad ...(1)$

It is known that,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(a)+f(a+h)...f(a+(n-1)h)\right], \text{ where } h=\frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a=-1$, $b=1$, and $f(x)=e^x$

$\therefore h = \frac{1+1}{n} = \frac{2}{n}$

$$\therefore I = (1+1)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(-1)+f\left(-1+\frac{2}{n}\right)+f\left(-1+2\cdot\frac{2}{n}\right)+...+f\left(-1+\frac{(n-1)2}{n}\right)\right]$$

$$= 2\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[e^{-1}+e^{\left(-1+\frac{2}{n}\right)}+e^{\left(-1+2\cdot\frac{2}{n}\right)}+...e^{\left(-1+(n-1)\frac{2}{n}\right)}\right]$$

$$= 2\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[e^{-1}\left\{1+e^{\frac{2}{n}}+e^{\frac{4}{n}}+e^{\frac{6}{n}}+e^{(n-1)\frac{2}{n}}\right\}\right]$$

$$= 2\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{e^{-1}}{n}\left[\frac{e^{\frac{2n}{n}}-1}{e^{\frac{2}{n}-1}}\right]$$

$$= e^{-1}\times 2\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\frac{e^2-1}{e^{\frac{2}{n}}-1}\right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{-1}\times 2\left(e^2-1\right)}{\lim\limits_{\frac{2}{n}\to 0}\left(\frac{e^{\frac{2}{n}}-1}{\frac{2}{n}}\right)\times 2}$$

$$= e^{-1}\left[\frac{2\left(e^2-1\right)}{2}\right] \qquad \left[\lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{e^h-1}{h}\right)=1\right]$$

$$= \frac{e^2-1}{e}$$

$$= \left(e-\frac{1}{e}\right)$$

Solution 6

It is known that,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(a)+f(a+h)+...+f(a+(n-1)h)\right], \text{ where } h=\frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a=0$, $b=4$, and $f(x)=x+e^{2x}$

$\therefore h = \frac{4-0}{n} = \frac{4}{n}$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^4 \left(x+e^{2x}\right)dx = (4-0)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[f(0)+f(h)+f(2h)+\ldots+f((n-1)h)\right]$$

$$= 4\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\left(0+e^0\right)+\left(h+e^{2h}\right)+\left(2h+e^{2\cdot 2h}\right)+\ldots+\left\{(n-1)h+e^{2(n-1)h}\right\}\right]$$

$$= 4\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[1+\left(h+e^{2h}\right)+\left(2h+e^{4h}\right)+\ldots+\left\{(n-1)h+e^{2(n-1)h}\right\}\right]$$

$$= 4\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\left\{h+2h+3h+\ldots+(n-1)h\right\}+\left(1+e^{2h}+e^{4h}+\ldots+e^{2(n-1)h}\right)\right]$$

$$= 4\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[h\left\{1+2+\ldots(n-1)\right\}+\left(\frac{e^{2hn}-1}{e^{2h}-1}\right)\right]$$

$$= 4\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\frac{\left(h(n-1)n\right)}{2}+\left(\frac{e^{2hn}-1}{e^{2h}-1}\right)\right]$$

$$= 4\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\frac{4}{n}\cdot\frac{(n-1)n}{2}+\left(\frac{e^8-1}{e^{\frac{8}{n}}-1}\right)\right]$$

$$= 4(2)+4\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\left(e^8-1\right)}{\left(\dfrac{e^{\frac{8}{n}}-1}{\frac{8}{n}}\right)8}$$

$$= 8+\frac{4\cdot\left(e^8-1\right)}{8} \qquad \left(\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^x-1}{x}=1\right)$$

$$= 8+\frac{e^8-1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{15+e^8}{2}$$

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Ex. 7.9

Solution 1

Let $I = \int_{-1}^{1}(x+1)dx$

$$\int(x+1)\,dx = \frac{x^2}{2}+x = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}(1)-\mathrm{F}(-1)$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)-\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}+1-\frac{1}{2}+1$$
$$= 2$$

Solution 2

$$\text{Let } I = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x}\, dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x}\, dx = \log|x| = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}(3) - \mathrm{F}(2)$$

$$= \log|3| - \log|2| = \log\frac{3}{2}$$

Solution 3

$$\text{Let } I = \int_1^2 \left(4x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x + 9\right) dx$$

$$\int \left(4x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x + 9\right) dx = 4\left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right) - 5\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right) + 6\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) + 9(x)$$

$$= x^4 - \frac{5x^3}{3} + 3x^2 + 9x = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}(2) - \mathrm{F}(1)$$

$$I = \left\{2^4 - \frac{5\cdot(2)^3}{3} + 3(2)^2 + 9(2)\right\} - \left\{(1)^4 - \frac{5(1)^3}{3} + 3(1)^2 + 9(1)\right\}$$

$$= \left(16 - \frac{40}{3} + 12 + 18\right) - \left(1 - \frac{5}{3} + 3 + 9\right)$$

$$= 16 - \frac{40}{3} + 12 + 18 - 1 + \frac{5}{3} - 3 - 9$$

$$= 33 - \frac{35}{3}$$

$$= \frac{99 - 35}{3}$$

$$= \frac{64}{3}$$

Solution 4

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$\int \sin 2x \, dx = \left(\frac{-\cos 2x}{2}\right) = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \mathrm{F}(0)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left(\cos 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cos 0\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos 0\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}[0-1]$$

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

Solution 5

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$\int \cos 2x \, dx = \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right) = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \mathrm{F}(0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\sin 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \sin 0\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[\sin\pi - \sin 0]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[0-0] = 0$$

Solution 6

Let $I=\int_4^5 e^x\,dx$

$\int e^x\,dx = e^x = \mathrm{F}(x)$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
I &= \mathrm{F}(5)-\mathrm{F}(4)\\
&= e^5-e^4\\
&= e^4(e-1)
\end{aligned}
$$

Solution 7

Let $I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x\,dx$

$\int \tan x\,dx = -\log|\cos x| = \mathrm{F}(x)$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
I &= \mathrm{F}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)-\mathrm{F}(0)\\
&= -\log\left|\cos\frac{\pi}{4}\right|+\log|\cos 0|\\
&= -\log\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right|+\log|1|\\
&= -\log(2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\\
&= \frac{1}{2}\log 2
\end{aligned}
$$

Solution 8

$$\text{Let } I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{cosec} x\, dx$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x\ dx = \log\left|\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x\right| = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \mathrm{F}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$= \log\left|\operatorname{cosec}\frac{\pi}{4} - \cot\frac{\pi}{4}\right| - \log\left|\operatorname{cosec}\frac{\pi}{6} - \cot\frac{\pi}{6}\right|$$

$$= \log\left|\sqrt{2} - 1\right| - \log\left|2 - \sqrt{3}\right|$$

$$= \log\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2 - \sqrt{3}}\right)$$

Solution 9

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \sin^{-1} x = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}(1) - \mathrm{F}(0)$$

$$= \sin^{-1}(1) - \sin^{-1}(0)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Solution 10

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

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

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \text{F}(1) - \text{F}(0)$$
$$= \tan^{-1}(1) - \tan^{-1}(0)$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Solution 11

$$\text{Let } I = \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^2-1}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2}\log\left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right| = \text{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \text{F}(3) - \text{F}(2)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\left|\frac{3-1}{3+1}\right| - \log\left|\frac{2-1}{2+1}\right|\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\left|\frac{2}{4}\right| - \log\left|\frac{1}{3}\right|\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\frac{1}{2} - \log\frac{1}{3}\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\frac{3}{2}\right]$$

Solution 12

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} = \frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \left[\mathrm{F}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \mathrm{F}(0) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\sin \pi}{2} \right) - \left(0 + \frac{\sin 0}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\pi}{2} + 0 - 0 - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Solution 13

$$\text{Let } I = \int_2^3 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(1+x^2\right) = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}(3) - \mathrm{F}(2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\left(1+(3)^2\right) - \log\left(1+(2)^2\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\log(10) - \log(5) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{10}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

Solution 14

Let $I = \int_0^1 \frac{2x+3}{5x^2+1}dx$

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

$$= \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{10x+15}{5x^2+1}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{10x}{5x^2+1}dx + 3\int \frac{1}{5x^2+1}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{10x}{5x^2+1}dx + 3\int \frac{1}{5\left(x^2+\frac{1}{5}\right)}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\log\left(5x^2+1\right) + \frac{3}{5}\cdot\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

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

$$= F(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = F(1) - F(0)$$

$$= \left\{\frac{1}{5}\log(5+1) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{5}\right)\right\} - \left\{\frac{1}{5}\log(1) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\tan^{-1}(0)\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\log 6 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\tan^{-1}\sqrt{5}$$

Solution 15

Let $I = \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx$

Put $x^2 = t \Rightarrow 2x\ dx = dt$

As $x \to 0, t \to 0$ and as $x \to 1, t \to 1,$

$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 e^t dt$

$\frac{1}{2}\int e^t dt = \frac{1}{2}e^t = \mathrm{F}(t)$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}(1) - \mathrm{F}(0)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}e - \frac{1}{2}e^0$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}(e-1)$$

Solution 16

Let $I = \int_1^2 \frac{5x^2}{x^2+4x+3} dx$

Dividing $5x^2$ by x^2+4x+3, we obtain

$$I = \int_1^2 \left\{5 - \frac{20x+15}{x^2+4x+3}\right\} dx$$
$$= \int_1^2 5dx - \int_1^2 \frac{20x+15}{x^2+4x+3} dx$$
$$= [5x]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{20x+15}{x^2+4x+3} dx$$
$$I = 5 - I_1, \text{ where } I = \int_1^2 \frac{20x+15}{x^2+4x+3} dx \qquad ...(1)$$

Consider $I_1 = \int_1^2 \frac{20x+15}{x^2+4x+8} dx$

Let $20x+15 = \mathrm{A}\frac{d}{dx}(x^2+4x+3) + \mathrm{B}$

$= 2\mathrm{A}x + (4\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B})$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant term, we obtain

A = 10 and B = −25

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 10\int_1^2 \frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+3}dx - 25\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+3}$$

Let $x^2+4x+3=t$

$\Rightarrow (2x+4)dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 10\int\frac{dt}{t} - 25\int\frac{dx}{(x+2)^2-1^2}$$

$$= 10\log t - 25\left[\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{x+2-1}{x+2+1}\right)\right]$$

$$= \left[10\log\left(x^2+4x+3\right)\right]_1^2 - 25\left[\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{x+1}{x+3}\right)\right]_1^2$$

$$= [10\log 15 - 10\log 8] - 25\left[\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2}\log\frac{2}{4}\right]$$

$$= \left[10\log(5\times 3) - 10\log(4\times 2)\right] - \frac{25}{2}[\log 3 - \log 5 - \log 2 + \log 4]$$

$$= [10\log 5 + 10\log 3 - 10\log 4 - 10\log 2] - \frac{25}{2}[\log 3 - \log 5 - \log 2 + \log 4]$$

$$= \left[10+\frac{25}{2}\right]\log 5 + \left[-10-\frac{25}{2}\right]\log 4 + \left[10-\frac{25}{2}\right]\log 3 + \left[-10+\frac{25}{2}\right]\log 2$$

$$= \frac{45}{2}\log 5 - \frac{45}{2}\log 4 - \frac{5}{2}\log 3 + \frac{5}{2}\log 2$$

$$= \frac{45}{2}\log\frac{5}{4} - \frac{5}{2}\log\frac{3}{2}$$

Substituting the value of I_1 in (1), we obtain

$$I = 5 - \left[\frac{45}{2}\log\frac{5}{4} - \frac{5}{2}\log\frac{3}{2}\right]$$

$$= 5 - \frac{5}{2}\left[9\log\frac{5}{4} - \log\frac{3}{2}\right]$$

Solution 17

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(2\sec^2 x + x^3 + 2\right) dx$$

$$\int \left(2\sec^2 x + x^3 + 2\right) dx = 2\tan x + \frac{x^4}{4} + 2x = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \mathrm{F}(0)$$

$$= \left\{\left(2\tan\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^4 + 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) - \left(2\tan 0 + 0 + 0\right)\right\}$$

$$= 2\tan\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi^4}{4^5} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi^4}{1024}$$

Solution 18

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{\pi} \left(\sin^2\frac{x}{2} - \cos^2\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= -\int_0^{\pi} \left(\cos^2\frac{x}{2} - \sin^2\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= -\int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}(\pi) - \mathrm{F}(0)$$

$$= \sin\pi - \sin 0$$

$$= 0$$

Solution 19

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^2 \frac{6x+3}{x^2+4}dx$$

$$\int \frac{6x+3}{x^2+4}dx = 3\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+4}dx$$

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

$$= 3\log\left(x^2+4\right) + \frac{3}{2}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2} = \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I = \mathrm{F}(2) - \mathrm{F}(0)$$

$$= \left\{3\log\left(2^2+4\right) + \frac{3}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)\right\} - \left\{3\log(0+4) + \frac{3}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0}{2}\right)\right\}$$

$$= 3\log 8 + \frac{3}{2}\tan^{-1}1 - 3\log 4 - \frac{3}{2}\tan^{-1}0$$

$$= 3\log 8 + \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 3\log 4 - 0$$

$$= 3\log\left(\frac{8}{4}\right) + \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$= 3\log 2 + \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

Solution 20

$$\text{Let } I=\int_0^1\left(xe^x+\sin\frac{\pi x}{4}\right)dx$$

$$\int\left(xe^x+\sin\frac{\pi x}{4}\right)dx = x\int e^x dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}x\right)\int e^x dx\right\}dx+\left\{\frac{-\cos\frac{\pi x}{4}}{\frac{\pi}{4}}\right\}$$

$$= xe^x-\int e^x dx-\frac{4}{\pi}\cos\frac{\pi x}{4}$$

$$= xe^x-e^x-\frac{4}{\pi}\cos\frac{\pi x}{4}$$

$$= \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$I=\mathrm{F}(1)-\mathrm{F}(0)$$

$$=\left(1.e^1-e^1-\frac{4}{\pi}\cos\frac{\pi}{4}\right)-\left(0.e^0-e^0-\frac{4}{\pi}\cos 0\right)$$

$$=e-e-\frac{4}{\pi}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+1+\frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$=1+\frac{4}{\pi}-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$$

Solution 21

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

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}}\frac{dx}{1+x^2}=\mathrm{F}\left(\sqrt{3}\right)-\mathrm{F}(1)$$

$$=\tan^{-1}\sqrt{3}-\tan^{-1}1$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{3}-\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{12}$$

Hence, the correct answer is D.

Solution 22

$$\int \frac{dx}{4+9x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{(2)^2+(3x)^2}$$

Put $3x = t \Rightarrow 3dx = dt$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\frac{t}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)$$

$$= \mathrm{F}(x)$$

By second fundamental theorem of calculus, we obtain

$$\int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dx}{4+9x^2} = \mathrm{F}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - \mathrm{F}(0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2}\cdot\frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{6}\tan^{-1}0$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}\tan^{-1}1 - 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}\times\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24}$$

Hence, the correct answer is C.

Chapter 7 - Integrals Exercise Misc. Ex.

Solution 1

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

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{x(1-x)(1+x)}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{B}{(1-x)}+\frac{C}{1+x} \qquad \text{...(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1=A\left(1-x^2\right)+Bx(1+x)+Cx(1-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1=A-Ax^2+Bx+Bx^2+Cx-Cx^2$$

Equating the coefficients of x^2, x, and constant term, we obtain

$-A + B - C = 0$

$B + C = 0$

$A = 1$

On solving these equations, we obtain

$$A=1, B=\frac{1}{2}, \text{ and } C=-\frac{1}{2}$$

From equation (1), we obtain

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

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

$$=\log|x|-\frac{1}{2}\log|(1-x)|-\frac{1}{2}\log|(1+x)|$$

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

$$=\log\left|\frac{x}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right|+\text{C}$$

$$=\log\left|\left(\frac{x^2}{1-x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right|+\text{C}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\log\left|\frac{x^2}{1-x^2}\right|+\text{C}$$

Solution 2

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}+\sqrt{x+b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}+\sqrt{x+b}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x+b}}{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x+b}}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x+b}}{(x+a)-(x+b)}$$
$$= \frac{\left(\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x+b}\right)}{a-b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x+b}}dx = \frac{1}{a-b}\int\left(\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x+b}\right)dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{(a-b)}\left[\frac{(x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{(x+b)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right]$$
$$= \frac{2}{3(a-b)}\left[(x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x+b)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right] + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 3

$$\frac{1}{x\sqrt{ax-x^2}}$$

Let $x = \frac{a}{t} \Rightarrow \; dx = -\frac{a}{t^2}\,dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{ax-x^2}}dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{a}{t}\sqrt{a\cdot\frac{a}{t}-\left(\frac{a}{t}\right)^2}}\left(-\frac{a}{t^2}\,dt\right)$$

$$= -\int \frac{1}{at}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{t^2}}}\,dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2}{t}-\frac{t^2}{t^2}}}\,dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t-1}}dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}\left[2\sqrt{t-1}\right]+\mathrm{C}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a}\left[2\sqrt{\frac{a}{x}-1}\right]+\mathrm{C}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{a}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{x}}\right)+\mathrm{C}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{a}\left(\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{x}}\right)+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 4

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

Multiplying and dividing by x^{-3}, we obtain

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

$$=\frac{\left(x^4+1\right)^{\frac{-3}{4}}}{x^5\cdot\left(x^4\right)^{\frac{-3}{4}}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{x^5}\left(\frac{x^4+1}{x^4}\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{x^5}\left(1+\frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

Let $\frac{1}{x^4}=t \Rightarrow -\frac{4}{x^5}dx=dt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^5}dx=-\frac{dt}{4}$

$$\therefore \int\frac{1}{x^2\left(x^4+1\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}}dx=\int\frac{1}{x^5}\left(1+\frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}}dx$$

$$=-\frac{1}{4}\int\left(1+t\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}}dt$$

$$=-\frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{\left(1+t\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\frac{1}{4}}\right]+C$$

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

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

Solution 5

$$\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{\frac{1}{3}}}=\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(1+x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)}$$

Let $x=t^6 \Rightarrow dx=6t^5dt$

$$\therefore \int\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{\frac{1}{3}}}dx=\int\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(1+x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)}dx$$

$$=\int\frac{6t^5}{t^2(1+t)}dt$$

$$=6\int\frac{t^3}{(1+t)}dt$$

On dividing, we obtain

$$\int\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{\frac{1}{3}}}dx=6\int\left\{\left(t^2-t+1\right)-\frac{1}{1+t}\right\}dt$$

$$=6\left[\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right)-\left(\frac{t^2}{2}\right)+t-\log|1+t|\right]$$

$$=2x^{\frac{1}{2}}-3x^{\frac{1}{3}}+6x^{\frac{1}{6}}-6\log\left(1+x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)+C$$

$$=2\sqrt{x}-3x^{\frac{1}{3}}+6x^{\frac{1}{6}}-6\log\left(1+x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)+C$$

Solution 6

$$\text{Let } \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2+9)} = \frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+9)} \qquad ...(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = A(x^2+9) + (Bx+C)(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = Ax^2 + 9A + Bx^2 + Bx + Cx + C$$

Equating the coefficients of x^2, x, and constant term, we obtain

$A + B = 0$

$B + C = 5$

$9A + C = 0$

On solving these equations, we obtain

$$A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ and } C = \frac{9}{2}$$

From equation (1), we obtain

$$\frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2+9)} = \frac{-1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{\frac{x}{2}+\frac{9}{2}}{(x^2+9)}$$

$$\int \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2+9)} dx = \int \left\{ \frac{-1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{(x+9)}{2(x^2+9)} \right\} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\log|x+1| + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x}{x^2+9} dx + \frac{9}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2+9} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\log|x+1| + \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{2x}{x^2+9} dx + \frac{9}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2+9} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\log|x+1| + \frac{1}{4}\log|x^2+9| + \frac{9}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{3}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\log|x+1| + \frac{1}{4}\log(x^2+9) + \frac{3}{2}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{3} + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 7

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

Let $x - a = t \Rightarrow dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\int\frac{\sin x}{\sin(x-a)}dx &= \int\frac{\sin(t+a)}{\sin t}dt\\ &= \int\frac{\sin t\cos a+\cos t\sin a}{\sin t}dt\\ &= \int(\cos a+\cot t\sin a)dt\\ &= t\cos a+\sin a\log|\sin t|+C_1\\ &= (x-a)\cos a+\sin a\log|\sin(x-a)|+C_1\\ &= x\cos a+\sin a\log|\sin(x-a)|-a\cos a+C_1\\ &= \sin a\log|\sin(x-a)|+x\cos a+C\end{aligned}$$

Solution 8

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{e^{5\log x}-e^{4\log x}}{e^{3\log x}-e^{2\log x}} &= \frac{e^{4\log x}\left(e^{\log x}-1\right)}{e^{2\log x}\left(e^{\log x}-1\right)}\\ &= e^{2\log x}\\ &= e^{\log x^2}\\ &= x^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int\frac{e^{5\log x}-e^{4\log x}}{e^{3\log x}-e^{2\log x}}dx = \int x^2dx = \frac{x^3}{3}+C$$

Solution 9

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{4-\sin^2 x}}$$

Let $\sin x = t \Rightarrow \cos x\, dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \int\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{4-\sin^2 x}}dx &= \int\frac{dt}{\sqrt{(2)^2-(t)^2}}\\ &= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)+C\\ &= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin x}{2}\right)+C\end{aligned}$$

Solution 10

$$\frac{\sin^8 x-\cos^8 x}{1-2\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}=\frac{\left(\sin^4 x+\cos^4 x\right)\left(\sin^4 x-\cos^4 x\right)}{\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}$$

$$=\frac{\left(\sin^4 x+\cos^4 x\right)\left(\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x\right)\left(\sin^2 x-\cos^2 x\right)}{\left(\sin^2 x-\sin^2 x\cos^2 x\right)+\left(\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x\cos^2 x\right)}$$

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

$$=\frac{-\left(\sin^4 x+\cos^4 x\right)\left(\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x\right)}{\left(\sin^4 x+\cos^4 x\right)}$$

$$=-\cos 2x$$

$$\therefore \int\frac{\sin^8 x-\cos^8 x}{1-2\sin^2 x\cos^2 x}dx=\int-\cos 2x\,dx=-\frac{\sin 2x}{2}+C$$

Solution 11

$$\frac{1}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)}$$

Multiplying and dividing by $\sin(a-b)$, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[\frac{\sin(a-b)}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[\frac{\sin\left[(x+a)-(x+b)\right]}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[\frac{\sin(x+a)\cdot\cos(x+b)-\cos(x+a)\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[\frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos(x+a)}-\frac{\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+b)}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[\tan(x+a)-\tan(x+b)\right]$$

$$\int\frac{1}{\cos(x+a)\cos(x+b)}dx=\frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\int\left[\tan(x+a)-\tan(x+b)\right]dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\left[-\log\left|\cos(x+a)\right|+\log\left|\cos(x+b)\right|\right]+C$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sin(a-b)}\log\left|\frac{\cos(x+b)}{\cos(x+a)}\right|+C$$

Solution 12

$$\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^8}}$$

Let $x^4 = t \Rightarrow 4x^3\,dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \int\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^8}}\,dx &= \frac{1}{4}\int\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\\ &= \frac{1}{4}\sin^{-1}t + \mathrm{C}\\ &= \frac{1}{4}\sin^{-1}\left(x^4\right) + \mathrm{C}\end{aligned}$$

Solution 13

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

Let $e^x = t \Rightarrow e^x\,dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \int\frac{e^x}{\left(1+e^x\right)\left(2+e^x\right)}\,dx &= \int\frac{dt}{(t+1)(t+2)}\\ &= \int\left[\frac{1}{(t+1)} - \frac{1}{(t+2)}\right]dt\\ &= \log|t+1| - \log|t+2| + \mathrm{C}\\ &= \log\left|\frac{t+1}{t+2}\right| + \mathrm{C}\\ &= \log\left|\frac{1+e^x}{2+e^x}\right| + \mathrm{C}\end{aligned}$$

Solution 14

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = (Ax+B)(x^2+4) + (Cx+D)(x^2+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = Ax^3 + 4Ax + Bx^2 + 4B + Cx^3 + Cx + Dx^2 + D$$

Equating the coefficients of x^3, x^2, x, and constant term, we obtain

$A + C = 0$

$B + D = 0$

$4A + C = 0$

$4B + D = 1$

On solving these equations, we obtain

$$A = 0,\ B = \frac{1}{3},\ C = 0, \text{and } D = -\frac{1}{3}$$

From equation (1), we obtain

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3}\tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{6}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{2} + C$$

Solution 15

$\cos^3 x e^{\log \sin x} = \cos^3 x \times \sin x$

Let $\cos x = t \Rightarrow -\sin x\, dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos^3 x\, e^{\log \sin x} dx = \int \cos^3 x \sin x dx$$

$$= -\int t^3\ dt$$

$$= -\frac{t^4}{4} + C$$

$$= -\frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + C$$

Solution 16

$$e^{3\log x}\left(x^4+1\right)^{-1}=e^{\log x^3}\left(x^4+1\right)^{-1}=\frac{x^3}{\left(x^4+1\right)}$$

Let $x^4+1=t \Rightarrow 4x^3\,dx=dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{3\log x}\left(x^4+1\right)^{-1}dx=\int\frac{x^3}{\left(x^4+1\right)}dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\int\frac{dt}{t}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\log|t|+\mathrm{C}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\log\left|x^4+1\right|+\mathrm{C}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\log\left(x^4+1\right)+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 17

$$f'(ax+b)\left[f(ax+b)\right]^n$$

Let $f(ax+b)=t \Rightarrow af'(ax+b)dx=dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int f'(ax+b)\left[f(ax+b)\right]^n dx=\frac{1}{a}\int t^n dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{a}\left[\frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{a(n+1)}\left(f(ax+b)\right)^{n+1}+\mathrm{C}$$

Solution 18

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \sin(x+\alpha)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x(\sin x\cos\alpha + \cos x \sin\alpha)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^4 x\cos\alpha + \sin^3 x\cos x\sin\alpha}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x\sqrt{\cos\alpha + \cot x\sin\alpha}}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{\sqrt{\cos\alpha + \cot x\sin\alpha}}$$

Let $\cos\alpha + \cot x\sin\alpha = t \Rightarrow -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x\sin\alpha\, dx = dt$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{\sin^3 x\sin(x+\alpha)}dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{\sqrt{\cos\alpha + \cot x\sin\alpha}}dx$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sin\alpha}\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sin\alpha}\left[2\sqrt{t}\right] + \mathrm{C}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sin\alpha}\left[2\sqrt{\cos\alpha + \cot x\sin\alpha}\right] + \mathrm{C}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{\sin\alpha}\sqrt{\cos\alpha + \frac{\cos x\sin\alpha}{\sin x}} + \mathrm{C}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{\sin\alpha}\sqrt{\frac{\sin x\cos\alpha + \cos x\sin\alpha}{\sin x}} + \mathrm{C}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sin\alpha}\sqrt{\frac{\sin(x+\alpha)}{\sin x}} + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 19

Let $I = \int \frac{\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x} - \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x}}{\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x} + \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x}} dx$

It is known that, $\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x} + \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x}\right) - \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}\int 1\cdot dx - \frac{4}{\pi}\int \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x}\, dx$$

$$= x - \frac{4}{\pi}\int \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x}\, dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $I_1 = \int \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x}\, dx$

Also, let $\sqrt{x} = t \;\Rightarrow\; dx = 2t\, dt$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 2\int \cos^{-1} t \cdot t\, dt$$

$$= 2\left[\cos^{-1} t \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} - \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\cdot\frac{t^2}{2} dt\right]$$

$$= t^2 \cos^{-1} t + \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$= t^2 \cos^{-1} t - \int \frac{1-t^2-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$= t^2 \cos^{-1} t - \int \sqrt{1-t^2}\,dt + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\,dt$$

$$= t^2 \cos^{-1} t - \frac{t}{2}\sqrt{1-t^2} - \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1} t + \sin^{-1} t$$

$$= t^2 \cos^{-1} t - \frac{t}{2}\sqrt{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1} t$$

From equation (1), we obtain

$$I = x - \frac{4}{\pi}\left[t^2 \cos t - \frac{t}{2}\sqrt{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1} t\right]$$

$$= x - \frac{4}{\pi}\left[x \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}\sqrt{1-x} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}\right]$$

$$= x - \frac{4}{\pi}\left[x\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{x-x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}\right]$$

$$= x - 2x + \frac{4x}{\pi}\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{\pi}\sqrt{x-x^2} - \frac{2}{\pi}\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}$$

$$= -x + \frac{2}{\pi}\left[(2x-1)\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}\right] + \frac{2}{\pi}\sqrt{x-x^2} + \mathrm{C}$$

$$= \frac{2(2x-1)}{\pi}\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{\pi}\sqrt{x-x^2} - x + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 20

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}}dx$$

Let $x = \cos^2\theta \Rightarrow \ dx = -2\sin\theta\cos\theta\, d\theta$

$$I = \int\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta}}\left(-2\sin\theta\cos\theta\right)d\theta$$

$$= -\int\sqrt{\frac{2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}}}\sin 2\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= -\int\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\cdot 2\sin\theta\cos\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= -2\int\frac{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos\frac{\theta}{2}}\left(2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\cos\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= -4\int\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= -4\int\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}\cdot\left(2\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}-1\right)d\theta$$

$$= -4\int\left(2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}-\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}\right)d\theta$$

$$= -8\int\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}\cdot\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}d\theta + 4\int\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}d\theta$$

$$= -2\int \sin^2\theta\, d\theta + 4\int \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= -2\int\left(\frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2}\right)d\theta + 4\int\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}d\theta$$

$$= -2\left[\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4}\right] + 4\left[\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin\theta}{2}\right] + C$$

$$= -\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} + 2\theta - 2\sin\theta + C$$

$$= \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} - 2\sin\theta + C$$

$$= \theta + \frac{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}{2} - 2\sin\theta + C$$

$$= \theta + \sqrt{1-\cos^2\theta}\cdot\cos\theta - 2\sqrt{1-\cos^2\theta} + C$$

$$= \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1-x}\cdot\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{1-x} + C$$

$$= -2\sqrt{1-x} + \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x(1-x)} + C$$

$$= -2\sqrt{1-x} + \cos^{-1}\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} + C$$

Solution 21

$$I = \int\left(\frac{2+\sin 2x}{1+\cos 2x}\right)e^x$$

$$= \int\left(\frac{2+2\sin x\cos x}{2\cos^2 x}\right)e^x$$

$$= \int\left(\frac{1+\sin x\cos x}{\cos^2 x}\right)e^x$$

$$= \int\left(\sec^2 x + \tan x\right)e^x$$

Let $f(x) = \tan x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sec^2 x$

$$\therefore I = \int\left(f(x) + f'(x)\right]e^x dx$$

$$= e^x f(x) + C$$

$$= e^x \tan x + C$$

Solution 22

$$\text{Let } \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+1)^2(x+2)} = \frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)} \qquad \text{...(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+x+1 = A(x+1)(x+2) + B(x+2) + C(x^2+2x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+x+1 = A(x^2+3x+2) + B(x+2) + C(x^2+2x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+x+1 = (A+C)x^2 + (3A+B+2C)x + (2A+2B+C)$$

Equating the coefficients of x^2, x, and constant term, we obtain

$A + C = 1$

$3A + B + 2C = 1$

$2A + 2B + C = 1$

On solving these equations, we obtain

$A = -2$, $B = 1$, and $C = 3$

From equation (1), we obtain

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

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

$$= -2\log|x+1| + 3\log|x+2| - \frac{1}{(x+1)} + \mathrm{C}$$

Solution 23

$$I = \tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}dx$$

Let $x = \cos\theta \implies dx = -\sin\theta d\theta$

$$I = \int \tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta}}\left(-\sin\theta d\theta\right)$$

$$= -\int \tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}}}\sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= -\int \tan^{-1}\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\cdot\sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\int \theta\cdot\sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left[\theta\cdot\left(-\cos\theta\right) - \int 1\cdot\left(-\cos\theta\right)d\theta\right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left[-\theta\cos\theta + \sin\theta\right]$$

$$= +\frac{1}{2}\theta\cos\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x\cdot x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2}\cos^{-1}x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(x\cos^{-1}x - \sqrt{1-x^2}\right) + C$$

Solution 24

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}\left[\log\left(x^2+1\right)-2\log x\right]}{x^4}=\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^4}\left[\log\left(x^2+1\right)-\log x^2\right]$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^4}\left[\log\left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}\right)\right]$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^4}\log\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{x^3}\sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}}\log\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{x^3}\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}\log\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

Let $1+\frac{1}{x^2}=t \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{x^3}dx=dt$

$$\therefore I=\int\frac{1}{x^3}\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}\log\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)dx$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\int\sqrt{t}\log t\,dt$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\int t^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot\log t\,dt$$

Integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I=-\frac{1}{2}\left[\log t\cdot\int t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt-\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dt}\log t\right)\int t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt\right\}dt\right]$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\left[\log t\cdot\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}-\int\frac{1}{t}\cdot\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}dt\right]$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}}\log t-\frac{2}{3}\int t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt\right]$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}}\log t-\frac{4}{9}t^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]$$

$$=-\frac{1}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}}\log t+\frac{2}{9}t^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$=-\frac{1}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}}\left[\log t-\frac{2}{3}\right]$$

$$=-\frac{1}{3}\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\left[\log\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)-\frac{2}{3}\right]+\text{C}$$

Solution 25

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^x \left(\frac{1-\sin x}{1-\cos x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^x \left(\frac{1-2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^x \left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2\frac{x}{2}}{2} - \cot\frac{x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = -\cot\frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = -\left(-\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{cosec}^2\frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{cosec}^2\frac{x}{2}$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^x \left(f(x) + f'(x) \right] dx$$

$$= \left[e^x \cdot f(x) dx \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$$

$$= -\left[e^x \cdot \cot\frac{x}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$$

$$= -\left[e^{\pi} \times \cot\frac{\pi}{2} - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \times \cot\frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$= -\left[e^{\pi} \times 0 - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \times 1 \right]$$

$$= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Solution 26

Let $I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\frac{\sin x\cos x}{\cos^4 x+\sin^4 x}dx$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\frac{\frac{(\sin x\cos x)}{\cos^4 x}}{\frac{(\cos^4 x+\sin^4 x)}{\cos^4 x}}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\frac{\tan x\sec^2 x}{1+\tan^4 x}dx$$

Let $\tan^2 x=t \Rightarrow 2\tan x\sec^2 x\,dx=dt$

When x = 0, t = 0 and when $x=\frac{\pi}{4}, t=1$

$$\therefore I=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1\frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\tan^{-1}t\right]_0^1$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\tan^{-1}1-\tan^{-1}0\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{8}$$

Solution 27

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + 4\sin^2 x} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + 4\left(1 - \cos^2 x\right)} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + 4 - 4\cos^2 x} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 - 3\cos^2 x - 4}{4 - 3\cos^2 x} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 - 3\cos^2 x}{4 - 3\cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4}{4 - 3\cos^2 x} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4\sec^2 x}{4\sec^2 x - 3} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{3} \left[x\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4\sec^2 x}{4\left(1 + \tan^2 x\right) - 3} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sec^2 x}{1 + 4\tan^2 x} dx \qquad \ldots(1)$

Consider, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sec^2 x}{1 + 4\tan^2 x} dx$

Let $2\tan x = t \Rightarrow 2\sec^2 x\, dx = dt$

When $x = 0, t = 0$ and when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, t = \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sec^2 x}{1 + 4\tan^2 x} dx &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} \\
&= \left[\tan^{-1} t\right]_0^{\infty} \\
&= \left[\tan^{-1}(\infty) - \tan^{-1}(0)\right] \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, from (1), we obtain

$I = -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right] = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

Solution 28

$$\text{Let } I=\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}\frac{\sin x+\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin 2x}}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow I=\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}\frac{(\sin x+\cos x)}{\sqrt{-(-\sin 2x)}}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow I=\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}\frac{\sin x+\cos x}{\sqrt{-(-1+1-2\sin x\cos x)}}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow I=\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}\frac{(\sin x+\cos x)}{\sqrt{1-(\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x-2\sin x\cos x)}}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow I=\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}\frac{(\sin x+\cos x)dx}{\sqrt{1-(\sin x-\cos x)^2}}$$
$$\text{Let } (\sin x-\cos x)=t \;\Rightarrow\; (\sin x+\cos x)dx=dt$$

When $x=\frac{\pi}{6}, t=\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ and when $x=\frac{\pi}{3}, t=\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)$

$$I=\int_{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}}\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$
$$\Rightarrow I=\int_{-\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}}\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

As $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(-t)^2}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$, therefore, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ is an even function.

It is known that if $f(x)$ is an even function, then $\int_{-a}^{a}f(x)dx=2\int_{0}^{a}f(x)dx$

$$\Rightarrow I=2\int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}}\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$
$$=\left[2\sin^{-1}t\right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}}$$
$$=2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)$$

Solution 29

Let $I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x}}$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x}\right)} \times \frac{\left(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}\right)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}{1+x-x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x}\, dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{x}\, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{2}{3}(x)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\left[(2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1\right] + \frac{2}{3}[1]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

Solution 30

Let $I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\frac{\sin x+\cos x}{9+16\sin 2x}dx$

Also, let $\sin x-\cos x=t \;\Rightarrow\; (\cos x+\sin x)dx=dt$

When $x=0,\ t=-1$ and when $x=\frac{\pi}{4},\ t=0$

$\Rightarrow (\sin x-\cos x)^2=t^2$

$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x+\cos^2 x-2\sin x\cos x=t^2$

$\Rightarrow 1-\sin 2x=t^2$

$\Rightarrow \sin 2x=1-t^2$

$$\therefore I=\int_{-1}^{0}\frac{dt}{9+16(1-t^2)}$$

$$=\int_{-1}^{0}\frac{dt}{9+16-16t^2}$$

$$=\int_{-1}^{0}\frac{dt}{25-16t^2}=\int_{-1}^{0}\frac{dt}{(5)^2-(4t)^2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{1}{2(5)}\log\left|\frac{5+4t}{5-4t}\right|\right]_{-1}^{0}$$

$$=\frac{1}{40}\left[\log(1)-\log\left|\frac{1}{9}\right|\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{40}\log 9$$

Solution 31

Let $I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin 2x\tan^{-1}\left(\sin x\right)dx=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}2\sin x\cos x\tan^{-1}\left(\sin x\right)dx$

Also, let $\sin x=t \Rightarrow \quad \cos x\,dx=dt$

When $x=0, t=0$ and when $x=\frac{\pi}{2}, t=1$

$$\Rightarrow I=2\int_0^1 t\tan^{-1}\left(t\right)dt \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Consider $\int t\cdot\tan^{-1}t\,dt=\tan^{-1}t\cdot\int t\,dt-\int\left\{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\tan^{-1}t\right)\int t\,dt\right\}dt$

$$=\tan^{-1}t\cdot\frac{t^2}{2}-\int\frac{1}{1+t^2}\cdot\frac{t^2}{2}dt$$

$$=\frac{t^2\tan^{-1}t}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{t^2+1-1}{1+t^2}dt$$

$$=\frac{t^2\tan^{-1}t}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\int 1\,dt+\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{1}{1+t^2}dt$$

$$=\frac{t^2\tan^{-1}t}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\cdot t+\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}t$$

$$\Rightarrow\int_0^1 t\cdot\tan^{-1}t\,dt=\left[\frac{t^2\cdot\tan^{-1}t}{2}-\frac{t}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}t\right]_0^1$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\pi}{4}-1+\frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right]=\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$$

From equation (1), we obtain

$$I=2\left[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right]=\frac{\pi}{2}-1$$

Solution 32

$$Let\ I=\int_0^{\pi}\frac{x\tan x}{\sec x+\tan x}dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$I=\int_0^{\pi}\left\{\frac{\left(\pi-x\right)\tan\left(\pi-x\right)}{\sec\left(\pi-x\right)+\tan\left(\pi-x\right)}\right\}dx \qquad \left(\int_0^a f\left(x\right)dx=\int_0^a f\left(a-x\right)dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\pi}\left\{\frac{-\left(\pi-x\right)\tan x}{-\left(\sec x+\tan x\right)}\right\}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\int_0^{\pi}\frac{\left(\pi-x\right)\tan x}{\sec x+\tan x}dx \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$2I = \int_0^\pi \frac{\pi \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x + 1 - 1}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi \int_0^\pi 1.dx - \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi [x]_0^\pi - \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi^2 - \pi \int_0^\pi \left(\sec^2 x - \tan x \sec x\right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi^2 - \pi [\tan x - \sec x]_0^\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi^2 - \pi [\tan \pi - \sec \pi - \tan 0 + \sec 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi^2 - \pi [0 - (-1) - 0 + 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi^2 - 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \pi(\pi - 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2}(\pi - 2)$$

Solution 33

Let $I = \int_1^4 \left[|x-1| + |x-2| + |x-3|\right] dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_1^4 |x-1| dx + \int_1^4 |x-2| dx + \int_1^4 |x-3| dx$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \qquad \ldots(1)$$

where, $I_1 = \int_1^4 |x-1| dx$, $I_2 = \int_1^4 |x-2| dx$, and $I_3 = \int_1^4 |x-3| dx$

$$I_1 = \int_1^4 |x-1| dx$$

$(x-1) \geq 0$ for $1 \leq x \leq 4$

$$\therefore I_1 = \int_1^4 (x-1) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x\right]_1^4$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \left[8 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} + 1\right] = \frac{9}{2} \qquad \ldots(2)$$

$$I_2 = \int_1^4 |x-2|\,dx$$

$x-2 \ge 0$ for $2 \le x \le 4$ and $x-2 \le 0$ for $1 \le x \le 2$

$$\therefore I_2 = \int_1^2 (2-x)\,dx + \int_2^4 (x-2)\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \left[2x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_1^2 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x\right]_2^4$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \left[4-2-2+\frac{1}{2}\right] + \left[8-8-2+4\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2} \qquad ...(3)$$

$$I_3 = \int_1^4 |x-3|\,dx$$

$x-3 \ge 0$ for $3 \le x \le 4$ and $x-3 \le 0$ for $1 \le x \le 3$

$$\therefore I_3 = \int_1^3 (3-x)\,dx + \int_3^4 (x-3)\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_3 = \left[3x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_1^3 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 3x\right]_3^4$$

$$\Rightarrow I_3 = \left[9-\frac{9}{2}-3+\frac{1}{2}\right] + \left[8-12-\frac{9}{2}+9\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I_3 = \left[6-4\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2}\right] = \frac{5}{2} \qquad ...(4)$$

From equations (1), (2), (3), and (4), we obtain

$$I = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{19}{2}$$

Solution 34

$$\text{Let } I = \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x^2(x+1)}$$

$$\text{Also, let } \frac{1}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = Ax(x+1) + B(x+1) + C(x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = Ax^2 + Ax + Bx + B + Cx^2$$

Equating the coefficients of x^2, x, and constant term, we obtain

$A + C = 0$

$A + B = 0$

$B = 1$

On solving these equations, we obtain

$A = -1$, $C = 1$, and $B = 1$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_1^3 \left\{ -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)} \right\} dx$$

$$= \left[-\log x - \frac{1}{x} + \log(x+1) \right]_1^3$$

$$= \left[\log\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^3$$

$$= \log\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{3} - \log\left(\frac{2}{1}\right) + 1$$

$$= \log 4 - \log 3 - \log 2 + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \log 2 - \log 3 + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{2}{3}$$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Solution 35

Let $I = \int_0^1 xe^x \, dx$

Integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = x\int_0^1 e^x dx - \int_0^1 \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx}(x) \right) \int e^x dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \left[xe^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx$$

$$= \left[xe^x \right]_0^1 - \left[e^x \right]_0^1$$

$$= e - e + 1$$

$$= 1$$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Solution 36

$$\text{Let } I=\int_{-1}^{1} x^{17}\cos^4 x dx$$

$$\text{Also, let } f(x)=x^{17}\cos^4 x$$

$$\Rightarrow f(-x)=(-x)^{17}\cos^4(-x)=-x^{17}\cos^4 x=-f(x)$$

Therefore, $f(x)$ is an odd function.

It is known that if $f(x)$ is an odd function, then $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx=0$

$$\therefore I=\int_{-1}^{1} x^{17}\cos^4 x\,dx=0$$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Solution 37

$$\text{Let } I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^3 x\,dx$$

$$I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^2 x\cdot\sin x\,dx$$

$$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-\cos^2 x)\sin x\,dx$$

$$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin x\,dx-\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^2 x\cdot\sin x\,dx$$

$$=[-\cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}+\left[\frac{\cos^3 x}{3}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$=1+\frac{1}{3}[-1]=1-\frac{1}{3}=\frac{2}{3}$$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Solution 38

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\tan^3 x\,dx$$

$$I = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x \tan x\,dx = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\sec^2 x - 1\right)\tan x\,dx$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 x \tan x\,dx - 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x\,dx$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{\tan^2 x}{2}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + 2\left[\log\cos x\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 1 + 2\left[\log\cos\frac{\pi}{4} - \log\cos 0\right]$$

$$= 1 + 2\left[\log\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \log 1\right]$$

$$= 1 - \log 2 - \log 1 = 1 - \log 2$$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Solution 39

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^1 \sin^{-1} x\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \sin^{-1} x \cdot 1 \cdot dx$$

Integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \left[\sin^{-1} x \cdot x\right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot x\,dx$$

$$= \left[x\sin^{-1} x\right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \frac{(-2x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx$$

Let $1 - x^2 = t \Rightarrow -2x\,dx = dt$

When $x = 0,\ t = 1$ and when $x = 1,\ t = 0$

$$I = \left[x\sin^{-1} x\right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2}\int_1^0 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$= \left[x\sin^{-1} x\right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2}\left[2\sqrt{t}\right]_1^0$$

$$= \sin^{-1}(1) + \left[-\sqrt{1}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Solution 40

$$\text{Let } I=\int_0^1 e^{2-3x}dx$$

It is known that,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx=(b-a)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\Big[f(a)+f(a+h)+...+f\big(a+(n-1)h\big)\Big]$$

$$\text{Where, } h=\frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\text{Here, } a=0, b=1, \text{ and } f(x)=e^{2-3x}$$

$$\Rightarrow h=\frac{1-0}{n}=\frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 e^{2-3x}dx=(1-0)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\Big[f(0)+f(0+h)+...+f\big(0+(n-1)h\big)\Big]$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\Big[e^2+e^{2-3h}+...e^{2-3(n-1)h}\Big]$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\Big[e^2\left\{1+e^{-3h}+e^{-6h}+e^{-9h}+...e^{-3(n-1)h}\right\}\Big]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[e^2\left\{\frac{1-\left(e^{-3h}\right)^n}{1-\left(e^{-3h}\right)}\right\}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n}\left[e^2 \left\{ \frac{1-e^{-\frac{3}{n}\times n}}{1-e^{-\frac{3}{n}}} \right\} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n}\left[\frac{e^2\left(1-e^{-3}\right)}{1-e^{-\frac{3}{n}}} \right]$$

$$= e^2\left(e^{-3}-1\right)\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n}\left[\frac{1}{e^{-\frac{3}{n}}-1} \right]$$

$$= e^2\left(e^{-3}-1\right)\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left[\frac{-\frac{3}{n}}{e^{-\frac{3}{n}}-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-e^2\left(e^{-3}-1\right)}{3}\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[\frac{-\frac{3}{n}}{e^{-\frac{3}{n}}-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-e^2\left(e^{-3}-1\right)}{3}(1) \qquad \left[\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{e^x-1}\right]$$

$$= \frac{-e^{-1}+e^2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left(e^2-\frac{1}{e}\right)$$

Solution 41

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

Also, let $e^x = t \Rightarrow e^x\,dx = dt$

$\therefore I = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$

$= \tan^{-1} t + \mathrm{C}$

$= \tan^{-1}\left(e^x\right) + \mathrm{C}$

Hence, the correct answer is A.

Solution 42

$$\text{Let } I = \frac{\cos 2x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Let } \cos x + \sin x = t \Rightarrow (\cos x - \sin x)dx = dt$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= \log|t| + C$$

$$= \log|\cos x + \sin x| + C$$

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Solution 43

$$\text{Let } I = \int_a^b x f(x) dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$I = \int_a^b (a+b-x) f(a+b-x) dx \qquad \left(\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_a^b (a+b-x) f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = (a+b)\int_a^b f(x) dx \quad -I \qquad [\text{Using}(1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow I + I = (a+b)\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = (a+b)\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Hence, the correct answer is D.

Solution 44

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x-1}{1+x-x^2}\right)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x-(1-x)}{1+x(1-x)}\right)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \left[\tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1}(1-x)\right]dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \left[\tan^{-1}(1-x) - \tan^{-1}(1-1+x)\right]dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \left[\tan^{-1}(1-x) - \tan^{-1}(x)\right]dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \left[\tan^{-1}(1-x) - \tan^{-1}(x)\right]dx \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we obtain

$$2I = \int_0^1 \left(\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1}(1-x) - \tan^{-1}(1-x) - \tan^{-1} x\right)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 0$$

Hence, the correct answer is B.