

## Integration

$$1. \quad (i) \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, n \neq -1$$

$$(ii) \int dx = x + c$$

$$(iii) \int k dx = kx + c$$

$$2. \quad (i) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

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

$$(iii) \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{x} + c$$

$$3. \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$4. \quad \int e^{mx} dx = \frac{1}{m} e^{mx} + c$$

$$5. \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$$

$$6. \quad (i) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$(ii) \int \sin mx dx = -\frac{1}{m} \cos mx + c$$

$$7. \quad (i) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$(ii) \int \cos mx dx = \frac{1}{m} \sin mx + c$$

$$8. \quad \int \tan x dx = \ln|\sec x| + c$$

$$9. \quad \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + c$$

$$10. \quad \int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + c$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| + c$$

$$11. \quad \int \operatorname{cosec} x dx = -\ln|\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x| + c$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$$



12.  $\int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x + c$
13.  $\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \, dx = -\cot x + c$
14.  $\int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \sec x + c$
15.  $\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x \, dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + c$
16. (i)  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$   
(ii)  $\int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \tan^{-1} x + c$
17. (i)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$   
(ii)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \sin^{-1} x + c$
18.  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \sec^{-1} x + c$
19.  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + c$
20.  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a + x}{a - x} \right| + c$
21.  $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \, dx = \ln|f(x)| + c$
22.  $\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \, dx = 2\sqrt{f(x)} + c$
23.  $\int uv \, dx = u \int v \, dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(u) \int v \, dx \right\} dx$
24.  $\int 0 \, dx = c$
25.  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$
26.  $\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \, dx = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + c$
27.  $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| + c$
28.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| + c$
29.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + c$
30. The area bounded by the graph of  $y = f(x)$ , the lines  $x = a$ ,  $x = b$  and  $x$ -axis is  $= \int_a^b y \, dx$
31. The area bounded by the graph of  $x = f(y)$ , the lines  $y = c$ ,  $y = d$  and  $y$ -axis is  $= \int_c^d x \, dy$
32. The area bounded by the graphs of  $y_1 = f_1(x)$ ,  $y_2 = f_2(x)$  and the lines  $x = a$ ,  $x = b$  is  $= \int_a^b (y_1 - y_2) \, dx$
33. The area bounded by the graphs of  $x_1 = f_1(y)$ ,  $x_2 = f_2(y)$  and the lines  $y = c$ ,  $y = d$  is  $= \int_c^d (x_1 - x_2) \, dy$