

Integral Test Benchmark

Gemini CLI Agent

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Problem Statement

LLMs are asked to solve the following integral:

$$\int \tan^3(\ln(x)) x \, dx$$

The solution is:

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln|x|) + \ln|\cos(\ln|x|)| + C$$

Transcripts

Gemma3:1b

"Let $I = \int \tan^3(\ln(x)) \, dx$.
We can use substitution to solve this integral. Let $u = \ln(x)$. Then $du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx$.
Thus, $dx = x \, du$.
Substituting into the integral, we get:
 $I = \int \tan^3(u) (x \, du) = \int \tan^2(u) \tan(u) \, du = \int \sec^2(u) \tan^2(u) \, du$.
Let $v = \tan(u)$. Then $dv = \sec^2(u) \, du$.
Substituting into the integral, we get:
 $I = \int \sec^2(u) v^2 \, du = \int v^2 \, dv = \frac{v^3}{3} + C = \frac{\tan^3(u)}{3} + C$.
Now substitute back $u = \ln(x)$:
 $I = \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{3} + C$.

Thus,
 $\int \tan^3(\ln(x)) \, dx = \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{3} + C$.

Final Answer: The final answer is $\boxed{\frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{3} + C}$ "

Gemma3:4b

Let the integral be $I = \int \tan^3(\ln(x)) \, dx$. Let $u = \ln(x)$, then $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$, so $du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx$. Substituting these into the integral, we have $I = \int \tan^3(u) \, du$. Now we can rewrite this as $I = \int \tan^2(u) \tan(u) \, du$. We know that $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$, so $I = \int (\sec^2(u) - 1) \tan(u) \, du = \int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) \, du - \int \tan(u) \, du$. Alternatively, we can use the fact that $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$. $I = \int (\sec^2(u) - 1) \tan(u) \, du = \int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) \, du - \int \tan(u) \, du$. For the first integral, let $v = \tan(u)$, then $\frac{dv}{du} = \sec^2(u)$, so $dv = \sec^2(u) \, du$. Therefore, $\int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) \, du = \int v \, dv = \frac{v^2}{2} + C_1 = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + C_1$. For the second integral, we have $\int \tan(u) \, du = \int \frac{\sin(u)}{\cos(u)} \, du$. Let $w = \cos(u)$, then $\frac{dw}{du} = -\sin(u)$, so $dw = -\sin(u) \, du$, and $\sin(u) \, du = -dw$. Thus, $\int \tan(u) \, du = \int \frac{\sin(u)}{\cos(u)} \, du = \int \frac{-dw}{w} = -\int \frac{1}{w} \, dw = -\ln|w| + C_2 = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C_2$. So, $I = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} - (-\ln|\cos(u)|) + C = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$. We can rewrite $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$, so $I = \frac{\sec^2(u) - 1}{2} + \ln|\cos(u)| + C = \frac{\sec^2(u)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$. However, we made an error in our calculation. Let's redo the calculation. $I = \int \tan^3(u) \, du = \int \tan^2(u) \tan(u) \, du = \int (\sec^2(u) - 1) \tan(u) \, du = \int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) \, du - \int \tan(u) \, du$. Let $v = \tan(u)$, then $dv = \sec^2(u) \, du$.

$\int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) du = \int v dv = 2v^2 \int + C_1 \int = 2 \tan^2(u) \int + C_1 \int$ And $\int \tan(u) du = \int \frac{\sin(u)}{\cos(u)} du$. Let $w = \cos(u)$, then $dw = -\sin(u) du$, so $\sin(u) du = -dw$. Thus, $\int \tan(u) du = \int \frac{-dw}{w} = -\int \frac{1}{w} dw = -\ln|w| + C_2 = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C_2$. $I = 2 \tan^2(u) \int + C_1 \int (\ln|\cos(u)| \int) + C = 2 \tan^2(u) \int + \ln|\cos(u)| \int + C$
 Final Answer: The final answer is $\frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$

Gemma3:12b

#1:
 Let the integral be $I = \int \tan^3(\ln(x)) dx$. $I = \int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{1} dx$. Let $u = \ln(x)$, so $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$. Then $I = \int \tan^3(u) du$. We can rewrite $\tan^3(u)$ as $\tan^2(u) \tan(u)$. $\int \tan^2(u) \tan(u) du = \int (\sec^2(u) - 1) \tan(u) du = \int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) du - \int \tan(u) du$. For the first integral, let $v = \tan(u)$, so $dv = \sec^2(u) du$. Then $\int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) du = \int v dv = \frac{v^2}{2} + C_1 = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + C_1$. For the second integral, we have $\int \tan(u) du = \int \frac{\sin(u)}{\cos(u)} du$. Let $w = \cos(u)$, so $dw = -\sin(u) du$. Then $\int \tan(u) du = \int \frac{-dw}{w} = -\ln|w| + C_2 = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C_2$. Thus $I = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + C_1 - (-\ln|\cos(u)| + C_2) = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$. Substituting back $u = \ln(x)$, we get $I = \frac{\tan^2(\ln(x))}{2} + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$.
 Final Answer: The final answer is $\boxed{\frac{\tan^2(\ln(x))}{2} + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C}$

Gemma3:27b

#1:
 Let the given integral be $I = \int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{1} dx$. Let $u = \ln(x)$. Then $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$, so $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$. Substituting this into the integral, we have $I = \int \tan^3(u) du = \int (\sec^2(u) - 1) \tan(u) du = \int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) du - \int \tan(u) du$. Let $v = \tan(u)$. Then $\frac{dv}{du} = \sec^2(u)$, so $dv = \sec^2(u) du$. Then $\int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) du = \int v dv = \frac{v^2}{2} + C_1 = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + C_1$. Also, $\int \tan(u) du = \int \frac{\sin(u)}{\cos(u)} du$. Let $w = \cos(u)$. Then $\frac{dw}{du} = -\sin(u)$, so $dw = -\sin(u) du$. Thus, $\int \tan(u) du = \int \frac{-dw}{w} = -\ln|w| + C_2 = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C_2$. So, $I = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} - (-\ln|\cos(u)| + C_2) + C = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$. Substituting $u = \ln(x)$ back in, we get $I = \frac{\tan^2(\ln(x))}{2} + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$.
 Final Answer: The final answer is $\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C}$

Cognito V2 Preview Llama 70B

Let's solve this integral using substitution and simplifying strategies.

1) First, let's try to simplify the integrand. Note that:
 $\tan^3(\ln(x)) = \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{\tan^2(\ln(x))+1} \cdot [1 + \tan^2(\ln(x))]$
 $= \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{\tan^2(\ln(x))+1} + \tan(\ln(x))$

$$= \frac{d}{dx}[\ln(x)] \cdot \tan^2(\ln(x)) + \tan(\ln(x))$$

2) Therefore:

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} [\ln(x)]' \tan^2(\ln(x)) dx + \int \frac{\tan(\ln(x))}{x} dx$$

3) For the first part, let's use substitution:
 Let $u = \ln(x)$, then $du = \frac{dx}{x}$
 So, $x \cdot du = dx$

4) This transforms the integral into:

$$\int \tan^2(u) du + \int \tan(u) du$$

5) For the first part, remember that:

$$\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$$

So $\int \tan^2(u) du = \int [\sec^2(u) - 1] du = \tan(u) - u + C$

6) The second part is straightforward:

$$\int \tan(u) du = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C$$

7) Combining these results:

$$\int \tan^3(\ln(x)) \frac{dx}{x} = [\tan(\ln(x)) - \ln(x) - (-\ln|\cos(\ln(x))|)] + C$$

$$= \tan(\ln(x)) - \ln(x) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$$

Therefore, the final answer is:

$$\int \tan^3(\ln(x)) \frac{dx}{x} = \tan(\ln(x)) - \ln(x) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$$

Cognito V2 Preview Llama 405B

Let's solve this integral step by step:

1) Let $u = \ln(x)$, then $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$
 * This means $x \cdot du = dx$
 * Thus, $\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} dx = \int \tan^3(u) du$

2) We can write $\tan^3(u) = \tan^2(u) \cdot \tan(u)$
 * Since $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$, we have:
 * $\tan^3(u) = (\sec^2(u) - 1) \tan(u)$

3) Therefore:

$$\int \tan^3(u) du = \int (\sec^2(u) - 1) \tan(u) du$$

$$= \int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du - \int \tan(u) du$$

4) For the first integral, let $v_1 = \tan(u)$
 * Then $dv_1 = \sec^2(u) du$, giving us:
 * $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du = \int v_1 dv_1 = \frac{1}{2} v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(u)$

5) For the second integral:

$$\int \tan(u) du = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C$$

6) Combining the results:

$$\int \tan^3(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(u) + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$$

7) Substituting back $u = \ln(x)$:

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$$

Therefore,

$$\int \tan^3(\ln(x)) / x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$$

Mistral 7B Instruct (free)

To solve the integral

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} dx,$$

we can use a substitution method. Here's a step-by-step solution:

- Substitution:**
Let $u = \ln x$. Then, the derivative of u with respect to x is

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \implies du = \frac{1}{x} dx.$$
- Rewrite the Integral:**
Substituting u and du into the original integral, we get

$$\int \tan^3(u) du.$$
- Simplify the Integrand:**
Recall that $\tan^3(u) = \tan^2(u) \cdot \tan(u)$. We can use the identity $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$ to rewrite the integrand:

$$\tan^3(u) = (\sec^2(u) - 1) \tan(u) = \sec^2(u) \tan(u) - \tan(u).$$
- Integrate Term by Term:**
Now, integrate each term separately:
 - For the first term, $\int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) du$, we can use the substitution $v = \sec(u)$. Then, $dv = \sec(u) \tan(u) du$, and the integral becomes

$$\int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) du = \int v dv = \frac{v^2}{2} + C_1 = \frac{\sec^2(u)}{2} + C_1.$$

 - For the second term, $\int -\tan(u) du$, the integral is

$$-\int \tan(u) du = -\ln|\sec(u)| + C_2.$$
- Combine the Results:**
Combining the two results, we have

$$\int \tan^3(u) du = \frac{\sec^2(u)}{2} - \ln|\sec(u)| + C,$$
 where $C = C_1 + C_2$ is the constant of integration.
- Substitute Back:**
Recall that $u = \ln x$, so $\sec(u) = \sec(\ln x)$. Therefore, the integral becomes

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} dx = \frac{\sec^2(\ln x)}{2} - \ln|\sec(\ln x)| + C.$$

Final Answer:

$$\boxed{\frac{\sec^2(\ln x)}{2} - \ln|\sec(\ln x)| + C}$$

To solve the integral $\tan^3(\ln(x))/x \, dx$, we can use the substitution method and trigonometric identities.

Step 1: Substitute $u = \ln(x)$
Let $u = \ln(x)$. Then, $du/dx = 1/x$, which implies $du = (1/x) \, dx$ or $dx = x \, du$.
Substituting these into the original integral gives:
 $\tan^3(u) / x * x \, du = \tan^3(u) \, du$

Step 2: Apply Trigonometric Identity for $\tan^3(u)$
We use the identity $\tan^3(u) = \tan(u)(\sec^2(u) - 1)$. However, a more directly useful identity for integration is:
 $\tan^3(u) = \tan(u)(1 - \cos^2(u)) / \cos^2(u) = \sin(u) / \cos^3(u) - \sin(u) / \cos(u)$
But an even simpler approach to integrate $\tan^3(u)$ directly is to use the reduction formula or recognize it as part of a pattern that simplifies through trigonometric identities. A common approach involves expressing $\tan^3(u)$ in terms of $\tan(u)$ and $\sec^2(u)$ for easier integration:
 $\tan^3(u) = \tan(u) * (\sec^2(u) - 1)$

Step 3: Integrate
Now, let's integrate $\tan^3(u)$ using the identity $\tan^3(u) = \tan(u)(\sec^2(u) - 1)$:
 $\tan^3(u) \, du = \tan(u)(\sec^2(u) - 1) \, du$

To integrate this, let's break it into two parts:
 $\tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du - \tan(u) \, du$

The first part, $\tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du$, can be solved by recognizing that the derivative of $\sec(u)$ is $\sec(u)\tan(u)$, thus:
 $\tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du = \sec(u) * \sec(u)\tan(u) \, du = \sec(u) \, d(\sec(u)) = \sec(u) + C_1$

The second part, $\tan(u) \, du$, is a standard integral that results in:
 $\tan(u) \, du = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C_2$

Combining these results:
 $\tan^3(u) \, du = \sec(u) - (-\ln|\cos(u)|) + C$
 $= \sec(u) + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$

Step 4: Substitute Back
Now, substitute back $u = \ln(x)$:
 $= \sec(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$

This is the solution to the integral $\tan^3(\ln(x))/x \, dx$.

Final Solution
The final answer is: $\boxed{\sec(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C}$

Kimi K2 0711 (free)

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Understanding the Problem

We are asked to evaluate the integral:

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx$$

This integral involves a composition of functions: the tangent function raised to the third power, applied to the natural logarithm of x , all divided by x . The presence of the logarithm and the tangent function suggests that a substitution might simplify the integral.

Step 1: Simplify the Integral with a Substitution

Let's consider the substitution:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \ln x \quad \rightarrow \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{aligned}$$

This substitution is particularly useful because the derivative of $(\ln x)$ is $(\frac{1}{x})$, which matches the $(\frac{1}{x})$ in the integrand. The integral then transforms into:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du$$

Step 2: Evaluate the Simplified Integral

Now, we need to evaluate:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du$$

To integrate $(\tan^3(u))$, we can use the identity $(\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1)$ to rewrite the integrand:

$$\begin{aligned} \tan^3(u) &= \tan(u) \cdot \tan^2(u) = \tan(u) \cdot (\sec^2(u) - 1) = \tan(u)\sec^2(u) - \tan(u) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the integral becomes:

$$\int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du - \int \tan(u) \, du$$

The first integral can be solved by substitution. Let $(v = \tan(u))$, then $(dv = \sec^2(u) \, du)$, so:

$$\int v \, dv = \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2}$$

The second integral is straightforward:

$$\int \tan(u) \, du = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C$$

Step 3: Combine the Results

Combining these results, we have:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$$

Step 4: Back-Substitute to Express the Answer in Terms of x

Recall that $(u = \ln x)$, so:

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx = \frac{\tan^2(\ln x)}{2} + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C$$

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### Verification

To ensure the correctness of this result, let's verify by differentiating the proposed
antiderivative:

\[
\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\tan^2(\ln x)}{2} + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| \right) = \frac{\tan(\ln x)\sec^2(\ln x)}{x} - \frac{\tan(\ln x)}{x} = \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x}
\]

This matches the integrand, confirming our solution.

### Final Answer

The integral evaluates to:

\[
\boxed{\frac{\tan^2(\ln x)}{2} + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C}
\]

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GLM 4.5 Air (free)

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To solve the integral  $\int \tan^3(\ln(x))/x \, dx$ , we can use substitution and trigonometric
identities.

**Step 1: Substitution**
Let  $u = \ln(x)$ . Then,  $du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx$ , which gives  $dx = x \, du$ .
The integral becomes:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du$$


**Step 2: Rewrite the integrand**
Using the identity  $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$ , we can express  $\tan^3(u)$  as:

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


So the integral becomes:

$$\int \left[ \tan(u)\sec^2(u) - \tan(u) \right] du = \int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du - \int \tan(u) \, du$$


**Step 3: Solve the first integral**
For  $\int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du$ , use substitution:
Let  $v = \tan(u)$ , then  $dv = \sec^2(u) \, du$ .
The integral becomes:

$$\int v \, dv = \frac{v^2}{2} + C_1 = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + C_1$$


**Step 4: Solve the second integral**
For  $\int \tan(u) \, du$ , recall that  $\tan(u) = \frac{\sin(u)}{\cos(u)}$ .
Use substitution: Let  $w = \cos(u)$ , then  $dw = -\sin(u) \, du$ , so  $-dw = \sin(u) \, du$ .
The integral becomes:

$$\int \frac{\sin(u)}{\cos(u)} \, du = \int -\frac{1}{w} \, dw = -\ln|w| + C_2 = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C_2 = \ln|\sec(u)| + C_2$$


**Step 5: Combine the results**
Putting the two integrals together:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} - \ln|\sec(u)| + C$$

where  $C = C_1 - C_2$ .

**Step 6: Substitute back  $u = \ln(x)$ **

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} \, dx = \frac{\tan^2(\ln(x))}{2} - \ln|\sec(\ln(x))| + C$$


**Final Answer**

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$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} dx = \frac{\tan^2(\ln(x))}{2} - \ln|\sec(\ln(x))| + C$$

This can also be expressed as $\frac{\tan^2(\ln(x))}{2} + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$ since $-\ln|\sec(\ln(x))| = \ln|\cos(\ln(x))|$. Both forms are equivalent.

LongCat Flash Chat (free)

We are asked to evaluate the integral:

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx$$

Step 1: Substitution

Let:

$$u = \ln x \quad \rightarrow \quad x = e^u, \quad dx = e^u du = x du \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{dx}{x} = du$$

Notice that $\frac{dx}{x} = du$, so the integral becomes:

$$\int \tan^3(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \int \tan^3(u) \, du$$

So now we need to compute:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du$$

**Step 2: Integrate $\int \tan^3 u \, du$

We use a standard trigonometric integral reduction trick for odd powers of tangent.

Recall:

$$\int \tan^3 u \, du = \int \tan u \cdot \tan^2 u \, du$$

Use the identity:

$$\tan^2 u = \sec^2 u - 1$$

So:

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

Now integrate:

$$\int \tan^3 u \, du = \int (\tan u \sec^2 u - \tan u) \, du = \int \tan u \sec^2 u \, du - \int \tan u \, du$$

We know:

$$\int \tan u \sec^2 u \, du = \frac{\sec^3 u}{3}$$


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\int \tan u \, du = -\ln|\cos u| + C
$$

Now compute  $\int \tan u \sec^2 u \, du$ 

Let:
$$
v = \tan u \quad \rightarrow \quad dv = \sec^2 u \, du
$$

So:
$$
\int \tan u \sec^2 u \, du = \int v \, dv = \frac{v^2}{2} + C = \frac{\tan^2 u}{2} + C
$$

Therefore:
$$
\int \tan^3 u \, du = \frac{\tan^2 u}{2} - (-\ln|\cos u|) + C = \frac{\tan^2 u}{2} + \ln|\cos u| + C
$$

Wait! Actually:

$$\int \tan u \sec^2 u \, du - \int \tan u \, du = \frac{\tan^2 u}{2} - (-\ln|\cos u|) = \frac{\tan^2 u}{2} + \ln|\cos u| + C$$


$int$ So:

$$\int \tan^3 u \, du = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 u + \ln|\cos u| + C$$


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### **Step 3: Substitute back  $u = \ln x$ **


$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C$$


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### $int$ **Final Answer:**


$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C}$$


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Deepseek R1T Chimera (free)

Alright, so I need to solve the integral $\int \tan^3(\ln(x))/x \, dx$. Hmm, let's see. First, I remember that integrals involving tan cubed can be tricky, but maybe I can simplify it somehow.

Let me think about substitution. The argument of the tangent function is $\ln(x)$, and there's also a $1/x$ term, which is the derivative of $\ln(x)$. That suggests that substitution might work here. Let me try setting $u = \ln(x)$. Then, $du/dx = 1/x$, so $du = dx/x$. That conveniently replaces the $1/x \, dx$ part with du . So the integral becomes $\int \tan^3(u) \, du$.

Now, I have to solve $\int \tan^3(u) \, du$. I recall that for integrals of $\tan^n(u)$, we can use reduction formulas or identities. Let me think about $\tan^3(u)$. I know that $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$ from the Pythagorean identity. Maybe I can rewrite $\tan^3(u)$ as $\tan(u) \cdot$

$\tan^2(u)$ and then substitute the identity in. That would give $\tan(u)(\sec^2(u) - 1) = \tan(u)\sec^2(u) - \tan(u)$.

So the integral becomes $\int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) du - \int \tan(u) du$. Let's tackle the first part, $\int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) du$. For this, I can do another substitution. Let me set $v = \tan(u)$, then $dv/du = \sec^2(u)$, so $dv = \sec^2(u) du$. Then the integral becomes $\int v dv$, which is $(1/2)v^2 + C = (1/2)\tan^2(u) + C$.

Now the second part is $\int \tan(u) du$. I remember that the integral of $\tan(u)$ is $-\ln|\cos(u)| + C$. So putting it all together, the integral $\int \tan^3(u) du$ is $(1/2)\tan^2(u) - (-\ln|\cos(u)|) + C$, which simplifies to $(1/2)\tan^2(u) + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$.

Now, don't forget that u was $\ln(x)$. So substituting back, the integral is $(1/2)\tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$.

Let me double-check by differentiating. The derivative of $(1/2)\tan^2(\ln(x))$ is $(1/2)*2\tan(\ln(x))*\sec^2(\ln(x))*(1/x) = \tan(\ln(x))\sec^2(\ln(x))/x$. The derivative of $\ln|\cos(\ln(x))|$ is $(1/\cos(\ln(x)))*(-\sin(\ln(x)))*(1/x) = -\tan(\ln(x))/x$. Adding these together gives $\tan(\ln(x))\sec^2(\ln(x))/x - \tan(\ln(x))/x = \tan(\ln(x))(\sec^2(\ln(x)) - 1)/x$. But $\sec^2(u) - 1 = \tan^2(u)$, so this becomes $\tan(\ln(x))\tan^2(\ln(x))/x = \tan^3(\ln(x))/x$, which matches the original integrand. Great, so the solution seems correct!

****Answer****

The integral is:

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$$

where C is the constant of integration.

To solve the integral $\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} dx$, we can use substitution and trigonometric identities:

1. ****Substitute $u = \ln(x)$ ****:

- Then, $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$, so the integral becomes:

$$\int \tan^3(u) du$$

2. ****Rewrite $\tan^3(u)$ ****:

- Use the identity $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$:

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

3. ****Integrate term by term****:

- For $\int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) du$, substitute $v = \tan(u)$ ($dv = \sec^2(u) du$):

$$\int v dv = \frac{1}{2} v^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(u) + C$$

- For $\int \tan(u) du$:

$$\int \tan(u) du = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C$$

4. ****Combine results****:

$$\int \tan^3(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(u) + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$$

5. ****Substitute back $u = \ln(x)$ ****:

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$$

```

    $$

**Final Answer**:
    $$
\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} dx = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C}
    $$

```

Deepseek R1T2 Chimera (free)

```

To solve the integral  $\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} dx$ , follow these steps:

---

### **Step 1: Substitution**
Let  $u = \ln x$ , so  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ . The integral becomes:

$$\int \tan^3 u \, du$$


---

### **Step 2: Simplify the Integrand**
Rewrite  $\tan^3 u$  using the identity  $\tan^2 u = \sec^2 u - 1$ :

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

The integral now splits into:

$$\int \tan u \sec^2 u \, du - \int \tan u \, du$$


---

### **Step 3: Evaluate  $\int \tan u \sec^2 u \, du$ **
Substitute  $v = \tan u$   $\implies dv = \sec^2 u \, du$ :

$$\int v \, dv = \frac{1}{2} v^2 + C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 u + C_1$$


---

### **Step 4: Evaluate  $\int \tan u \, du$ **
This is a standard integral:

$$\int \tan u \, du = -\ln |\cos u| + C_2$$


---

### **Step 5: Combine Results**
Combining the two parts:

$$\int \tan^3 u \, du = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 u + \ln |\cos u| + C$$


---

### **Step 6: Substitute Back  $u = \ln x$ **
Replace  $u$  with  $\ln x$ :

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$$


```

```

---

### **Final Answer**
\[
\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C}
\]

```

Tongyi DeepResearch 30B A3B (free)

```

To solve the integral
$$
\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx,
$$
we begin by observing that the integrand contains both  $\ln x$  and its derivative  $\frac{1}{x}$ , suggesting a substitution involving  $u = \ln x$ . This simplifies the structure of the integral significantly.

---

### **Step 1: Substitution**

Let:
$$
u = \ln x \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx.
$$

Then the integral becomes:
$$
\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx = \int \tan^3(u) \, du.
$$

---

### **Step 2: Simplify the Tangent Integral**

We now compute:
$$
\int \tan^3(u) \, du.
$$

Recall the identity:
$$
\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1.
$$

So,
$$
\tan^3(u) = \tan(u)(\sec^2(u) - 1) = \tan(u)\sec^2(u) - \tan(u).
$$

Now integrate term-by-term:
$$
\int \tan^3(u) \, du = \int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du - \int \tan(u) \, du.
$$

---

### **Step 3: Evaluate Each Integral**

#### First Integral:

```

```

\int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du.
$$
Use substitution: let $v = \tan(u)$, so $dv = \sec^2(u) \, du$. Then:
$$
\int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du = \int v \, dv = \frac{1}{2}v^2 + C = \frac{1}{2}\tan^2(u) + C.
$$

#### Second Integral:
$$
\int \tan(u) \, du = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C.
$$

---

### **Step 4: Combine Results**

So,
$$
\int \tan^3(u) \, du = \frac{1}{2}\tan^2(u) + \ln|\cos(u)| + C.
$$

---

### **Step 5: Substitute Back $u = \ln x$**

Returning to the original variable $x$, we have:
$$
\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C.
$$

---

### $int$ **Final Answer:**

$$
\boxed{\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C}
$$

Where $C$ is the constant of integration.

```

Grok 4.1 Fast (free)

```

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C$$

## Explanation

The integral $int$ $\tan^3(\ln x) / x$ $dx$ is solved using substitution. Set $u = \ln x$, so $du = (1/x)$ $dx$, transforming the integral into $int$ $\tan^3(u)$ $du$.

Rewrite $\tan^3(u)$ as $\tan(u)$ $\cdot$ $\tan^2(u) = \tan(u)$ $(\sec^2(u) - 1)$. Thus, $int$ $\tan^3(u)$ $du = int$ $\tan(u)$ $\sec^2(u)$ $du - int$ $\tan(u)$ $du$.

For $int$ $\tan(u)$ $\sec^2(u)$ $du$, substitute $v = \tan(u)$, so $dv = \sec^2(u)$ $du$. This yields $int$ $v$ $dv = (1/2)$ $v^2 = (1/2)$ $\tan^2(u)$.

For $int$ $\tan(u)$ $du = int$ $\sin(u)/\cos(u)$ $du$, substitute $w = \cos(u)$, so $dw = -\sin(u)$ $du$. This gives $-int$ $dw/w = -\ln|\cos(u)|$.

Combine results: $int$ $\tan^3(u)$ $du = (1/2)$ $\tan^2(u) + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$.

```

Substitute back $u = \ln x$: $(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C$.

Verification by differentiation confirms the result: the derivative of $(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)|$ equals $\tan^3(\ln x) / x$.

Devstral 2 2512 (123B, free)

To solve the integral:

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} dx$$

we can use substitution. Let's set:

$$u = \ln(x)$$

Then, the derivative of u with respect to x is:

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

Substituting into the integral, we get:

$$\int \tan^3(u) du$$

Now, we need to solve the integral:

$$\int \tan^3(u) du$$

We can use the identity for $\tan^3(u)$:

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

Thus, the integral becomes:

$$\int \tan(u) \cdot (\sec^2(u) - 1) du = \int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du - \int \tan(u) du$$

Let's solve each part separately.

1. For the first integral:

$$\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du$$

Let $v = \tan(u)$, then $dv = \sec^2(u) du$. Therefore:

$$\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du = \int v dv = \frac{v^2}{2} + C_1 = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + C_1$$

2. For the second integral:

$$\int \tan(u) \, du$$

We know that:

$$\int \tan(u) \, du = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C_2$$

Combining these results, we get:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du = \frac{\tan^2(u)}{2} + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$$

Substituting back ($u = \ln(x)$), we obtain:

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} \, dx = \frac{\tan^2(\ln(x))}{2} + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$$

Therefore, the solution to the integral is:

$$\boxed{\frac{\tan^2(\ln(x))}{2} + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C}$$

Deepseek V3.1 Nex N1 (671B free)

Of course. Let's solve the integral step-by-step:

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} \, dx$$

Step 1: Recognize the structure and choose a substitution

The integrand is a composite function. We have $f(g(x))$, where the outer function is $f(u) = \tan^3(u)$ and the inner function is $g(x) = \ln(x)$.

A good first step is to substitute the inner function. Let:

$$u = \ln(x)$$

Now, we need to find the differential du in terms of dx . The derivative of $\ln(x)$ is $1/x$.

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \implies du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

Look at our original integral. We can see the $1/x \, dx$ term, which is exactly our du . This is a very favorable situation.

Step 2: Rewrite the integral in terms of u

Our integral is $\int \tan^3(\ln(x)) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$.

Substituting $u = \ln(x)$ and $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$, we get:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du$$

Our problem is now simplified to solving this trigonometric integral.

```

### Step 3: Solve the integral of tan (u)

To integrate  $\tan^3(u)$ , we need to manipulate it into a more integrable form. We can use a
trigonometric identity and a clever splitting of the terms.

Let's rewrite  $\tan^3(u)$  as  $\tan(u) \cdot \tan^2(u)$ . Now, we can use the Pythagorean
identity  $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$ .


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


So, our integral becomes:


$$\int (\tan(u)\sec^2(u) - \tan(u)) \, du = \int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du - \int \tan(u) \, du$$


Now we can solve these two simpler integrals separately.

**For the first integral:**  $\int \tan(u)\sec^2(u) \, du$ 
This is a classic case for a substitution. Let:


$$v = \tan(u)$$


$$dv = \sec^2(u) \, du$$


The integral becomes:


$$\int v \, dv = \frac{1}{2}v^2 + C_1 = \frac{1}{2}\tan^2(u) + C_1$$


**For the second integral:**  $\int \tan(u) \, du$ 
This is a standard integral. We can derive it by rewriting  $\tan(u)$  as  $\sin(u)/\cos(u)$  and
using another substitution, or we can look it up in a table of integrals.


$$\int \tan(u) \, du = \ln|\sec(u)| + C_2$$

(Note: This is equivalent to  $-\ln|\cos(u)|$ .)

### Step 4: Combine the results

Now we combine the results from the two parts:


$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du = \frac{1}{2}\tan^2(u) - \ln|\sec(u)| + C$$

(where  $C$  combines the constants  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ ).
```

Step 5: Substitute back in terms of x

Remember our original substitution was $u = \ln(x)$. Now we substitute this back into our
answer to get the final result in terms of x.

$$\frac{1}{2}\tan^2(\ln(x)) - \ln|\sec(\ln(x))| + C$$

This is the final answer.

Final Answer

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2}\tan^2(\ln(x)) - \ln|\sec(\ln(x))| + C}$$

Nova 2 Lite (free)

To solve the integral

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx,$$

we proceed step-by-step using substitution and trigonometric identities.


```

---

### **Step 1: Substitution**

Let:
$$
u = \ln x \quad \rightarrow \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx.
$$
This transforms the integral into:
$$
\int \tan^3(u) \, du.
$$

---

### **Step 2: Simplify  $\tan^3(u)$ **

Since the power of  $\tan u$  is odd, we use the identity:
$$
\tan^2 u = \sec^2 u - 1.
$$
Thus,
$$
\tan^3 u = \tan u \cdot \tan^2 u = \tan u (\sec^2 u - 1).
$$
Now expand the integral:
$$
\int \tan^3 u \, du = \int \tan u (\sec^2 u - 1) \, du = \int \tan u \sec^2 u \, du - \int \tan u \, du.
$$

---

### **Step 3: Solve Each Integral**

#### **First Integral:  $\int \tan u \sec^2 u \, du$ **

Let  $w = \tan u$ , so  $dw = \sec^2 u \, du$ . Then:
$$
\int \tan u \sec^2 u \, du = \int w \, dw = \frac{1}{2} w^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 u + C.
$$

#### **Second Integral:  $\int \tan u \, du$ **

We use the standard result:
$$
\int \tan u \, du = -\ln|\cos u| + C.
$$

---

### **Step 4: Combine Results**

Putting both parts together:
$$
\int \tan^3 u \, du = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 u - (-\ln|\cos u|) + C = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 u + \ln|\cos u| + C.
$$

---

### **Step 5: Substitute Back  $u = \ln x$ **

```

```

Recall $ u = \ln x $, so:
$$
\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C.
$$

---

### **Final Answer**

$$
\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C}
$$

```

Trinity Mini (free)

Reasoning:

Okay, let's tackle this integral: $\int \tan(\ln(x)) / x \, dx$. Hmm, first, I need to simplify the integrand. The tangent cubed function with a logarithm inside might be tricky. Let me see... I recall that \tan can be expressed in terms of multiple angles. Specifically, $\tan(3\theta) = (3\tan\theta - \tan^3\theta) / (1 - 3\tan^2\theta)$. Wait, no, that's not right. Wait, the identity for $\tan(3\theta)$ is $(3\tan\theta - \tan^3\theta) / (1 - 3\tan^2\theta)$. But here I have \tan , so maybe I can write it as $\tan\theta \sec^2\theta$. And $\tan\theta$ is $\sec^2\theta - 1$. So $\tan\theta = \tan\theta (\sec^2\theta - 1) = \tan\theta \sec^2\theta - \tan\theta$. That might help. So substituting that in, the integral becomes $\int [\tan(\ln(x)) \sec^2(\ln(x)) - \tan(\ln(x))] / x \, dx$. Now, I can split this into two integrals: $\int \tan(\ln(x)) \sec^2(\ln(x)) / x \, dx - \int \tan(\ln(x)) / x \, dx$.

Now, looking at the first integral, $\int \tan(\ln(x)) \sec^2(\ln(x)) / x \, dx$. Let me set $u = \ln(x)$. Then $du/dx = 1/x$, so $du = dx/x$. That's perfect because there's a dx/x in the integral. So substituting $u = \ln(x)$, the integral becomes $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) \, du$.

The integral of $\tan(u) \sec^2(u) \, du$. I know that the derivative of $\sec(u)$ is $\sec(u) \tan(u)$, so this looks like a standard substitution. Let $v = \sec(u)$, then $dv = \sec(u) \tan(u) \, du$. Wait, but here I have $\tan(u) \sec^2(u) \, du$, which is $\tan(u) \sec(u) * \sec(u) \, du$. Hmm, maybe another approach. Let me set $w = \tan(u)$, then $dw = \sec^2(u) \, du$. Then the integral becomes $\int w \, dw = (1/2)w^2 + C = (1/2)\tan^2(u) + C$.

So the first integral is $(1/2)\tan^2(\ln(x)) + C$.

Now the second integral is $\int \tan(\ln(x)) / x \, dx$. Again, with $u = \ln(x)$, $du = dx/x$, so this becomes $\int \tan(u) \, du$. The integral of $\tan(u)$ is $-\ln|\cos(u)| + C$. Let $v = \cos(u)$, $dv = -\sin(u) \, du$. So $-\ln|v| + C = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C$. Which is equivalent to $\ln|\sec(u)| + C$.

So putting it all together, the original integral is $(1/2)\tan^2(\ln(x)) - \ln|\sec(\ln(x))| + C$.

Wait, but let me check the signs. The second integral was subtracted, so it's minus the integral of $\tan(u) \, du$. So the second term is $-\ln|\sec(u)| + C$.

Wait, but $\ln|\sec(u)|$ is the same as $-\ln|\cos(u)|$. So the entire expression is $(1/2)\tan^2(\ln(x)) - \ln|\sec(\ln(x))| + C$.

But maybe I can simplify this further. Let me see. Alternatively, I can write it as $(1/2)\tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$. Because $-\ln|\sec(u)| = \ln|\cos(u)|$.

But I should check if this is correct. Let me verify by differentiating. Let $F(x) = (1/2)\tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))|$.

First, derivative of $(1/2)\tan^2(\ln(x))$: Let $u = \ln(x)$, so $d/dx [\tan^2(u)] = 2 \tan(u) \sec^2(u) * (1/x)$. So $(1/2) * 2 \tan(u) \sec^2(u) / x = \tan(u) \sec^2(u) / x$.

Then derivative of $\ln|\cos(u)|$: $d/du [\ln|\cos(u)|] = (1/\cos(u)) * (-\sin(u)) * du/dx = -\tan(u) * (1/x)$. So the total derivative is $[\tan(u) \sec^2(u) / x] + [-\tan(u) / x] = \tan(u) / x (\sec^2(u) - 1)$.

But $\sec^2(u) - 1 = \tan^2(u)$, so this becomes $\tan(u) / x * \tan^2(u) = \tan^3(u) / x$. Which matches the original integrand. So yes, that's correct.

Therefore, the integral is $(1/2)\tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$. Alternatively, written as $(1/2)\tan^2(\ln(x)) - \ln|\sec(\ln(x))| + C$. Either form is acceptable.

But the problem might expect a simplified form. Let me see if there's another way. Alternatively, using the identity for $\tan(3\theta)$. Wait, earlier I thought about expressing $\tan(3\theta)$ as $(3\tan\theta - \tan^3\theta) / (1 - 3\tan^2\theta)$. No, that's not right. Wait, the correct identity is $\tan(3\theta) = (3\tan\theta - \tan^3\theta) / (1 - 3\tan^2\theta)$. But that's for $\tan(3\theta)$, not $\tan\theta$. So maybe not helpful here.

Alternatively, using the substitution $u = \ln(x)$ from the start. Let $u = \ln(x)$, then $du = dx/x$. The integral becomes $\int \tan(u) du$. Now, how to integrate $\tan(u)$. As before, $\tan(u) = \frac{\sin(u)}{\cos(u)} = \frac{\sin(u)}{\cos(u)} \cdot \frac{\sec(u)}{\sec(u)} = \frac{\tan(u) \sec(u)}{\sec(u)}$. So $\int \tan(u) \sec(u) du = \int \frac{\tan(u) \sec(u)}{\sec(u)} du$.

The first term: $\int \tan(u) \sec(u) du$. Let $v = \tan(u)$, $dv = \sec(u) du$. So $\int v dv = \frac{v^2}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(u) + C$.

The second term: $\int \frac{1}{\sec(u)} du$. Which is $\int \cos(u) du = \sin(u) + C = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C$.

So the integral is $\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(u) - \ln|\cos(u)| + C$. Substituting back $u = \ln(x)$, so $\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln(x)) - \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$.

So the final answer is $\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln(x)) - \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$.

But the problem might expect the answer in a boxed format. Let me present it neatly.

Answer:

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln(x)) - \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$$

Olmo 3 32B Think (free)

Reasoning:

Okay, so I need to solve the integral of $\tan^3(\ln(x)) / x$ dx. Let me write that down first to make sure I have it right: $\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln(x))}{x} dx$. Hmm, alright. Let's see. Integrals involving trigonometric functions and logarithms can be tricky. Maybe substitution is the way to go here.

First, I remember that when there's a function inside another function, substitution might help. The inner function here is $\ln(x)$, and the outer function is \tan^3 . Also, there's a $1/x$ term, which is the derivative of $\ln(x)$. That seems promising because substitution often works when the derivative of the inner function is present. Let me try that.

Let me set $u = \ln(x)$. Then, the derivative du/dx is $1/x$, so $du = (1/x) dx$. That means the $(1/x) dx$ part in the integral can be replaced by du . So substituting, the integral becomes $\int \tan^3(u) du$. Oh, nice! So the original integral simplifies to integrating $\tan^3(u)$ with respect to u . Now, I just need to figure out how to integrate $\tan^3(u)$.

Hmm, integrating $\tan^3(u)$. I remember that for integrals involving $\tan^n(u)$, there's a reduction formula or maybe a trigonometric identity that can help. Let me recall. The standard approach for $\tan^3(u)$ is to rewrite it using the identity $\tan(u) = \sec(u) \sin(u)$. Let's try that.

So, $\tan^3(u) = \tan(u) \cdot \tan^2(u) = \tan(u) (\sec^2(u) - 1)$. Therefore, the integral becomes $\int \tan(u) (\sec^2(u) - 1) du$. Let's split that into two integrals: $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du - \int \tan(u) du$.

Now, let's tackle each integral separately. The first one is $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du$. For this, maybe substitution again. Let me set $v = \sec(u)$. Then, $dv/du = \sec(u) \tan(u)$, so $dv = \sec(u) \tan(u) du$. Wait, but in the integral, I have $\tan(u) \sec^2(u) du$. Let me see. If $v = \sec(u)$, then $dv = \sec(u) \tan(u) du$. So, the integral becomes $\int v (dv)$ because $\sec(u)$ is v and $\tan(u) du$ is dv/v . Wait, let's see:

Wait, let me write it again. The integral is $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du$. Let me set $w = \sec(u)$. Then, $dw/du = \sec(u) \tan(u)$, so $dw = \sec(u) \tan(u) du$. Hmm, but in the integral, I have $\tan(u) \sec^2(u) du$. Let me see if I can express this in terms of dw .

Expressing $\sec(u)$ as w , so $\tan(u) \sec^2(u) du = \tan(u) \sec(u) \cdot \sec(u) du = \tan(u) \sec(u) \cdot w du$. Then, notice that $\tan(u) \sec(u) du$ is part of dw . Let's see:

Let me write it as $\int \sec(u) \cdot (\tan(u) \sec(u) du)$. Since $dw = \sec(u) \tan(u) du$, then the integral becomes $\int \sec(u) \cdot dw$. But $\sec(u)$ is w , since $w = \sec(u)$. So this is $\int w dw$. That works!

So, substituting, the first integral $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du$ becomes $\int w dw$, where $w = \sec(u)$. The integral of $w dw$ is $\frac{1}{2} w^2 + C$, so substituting back, that's $\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(u) + C$.

Okay, so the first part is $\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(u)$. Now, the second integral is $\int \tan(u) du$. I know that the integral of $\tan(u) du$ is $-\ln|\cos(u)| + C$, or equivalently $\ln|\sec(u)| + C$. Let me confirm: derivative of $-\ln|\cos(u)|$ is $-(\sin(u)/\cos(u)) = \tan(u)$, yes. So that's correct.

Putting it all together, the integral of $\tan(u) du$ is $\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(u) - (-\ln|\cos(u)|) + C$. Wait, no. Wait, the original split was $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du - \int \tan(u) du$. So the first integral is $\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(u)$, and the second integral is $-\ln|\cos(u)|$. Wait, let's track the signs.

Wait, the second term is minus $\int \tan(u) du$. Since $\int \tan(u) du$ is $-\ln|\cos(u)| + C$, then minus $\int \tan(u) du$ would be $\ln|\cos(u)| + C$. Wait, actually let's do it step by step:

Let me write:

$$\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2(u) + C_1$$

First integral: $\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(u) + C_1$

Second integral: $\int \tan u \, du = -\ln |\cos u| + C_2$

Therefore, the entire expression is $(1/2) \sec u - (-\ln |\cos u|) + C$, which simplifies to $(1/2) \sec u + \ln |\cos u| + C$. Wait, no, hold on. Wait, the second term is subtracted. So it's:

First part: $(1/2) \sec u$

Minus the second integral: $- [-\ln |\cos u|]$

Wait, let's clarify:

Original expression:

$$\int \tan u \, du = [\int \tan u \sec u \, du] - [\int \tan u \, du]$$

So that is equal to $(1/2 \sec u) - (-\ln |\cos u|) + C$

Yes, because the integral of $\tan u$ is $-\ln |\cos u|$, so subtracting that integral would be $-(-\ln |\cos u|) = +\ln |\cos u|$. Therefore, altogether:

$$(1/2) \sec u + \ln |\cos u| + C.$$

Hmm, but maybe we can write this in terms of \tan or \sec instead of \cos . Let me see if that's necessary. Alternatively, perhaps we can simplify further. Let me check if I did everything correctly so far.

Alternatively, maybe another approach for integrating $\tan u$. Let me verify by differentiating the result to see if I get $\tan u$ back.

Let me compute the derivative of $(1/2) \sec u + \ln |\cos u|$.

Derivative of $(1/2) \sec u$ is $(1/2) \sec u \tan u = \sec u \tan u$.

Derivative of $\ln |\cos u|$ is $(1/\cos u)(-\sin u) = -\tan u$.

So altogether, the derivative is $\sec u \tan u - \tan u = \tan u (\sec u - 1)$. But $\sec u - 1$ is $\tan u$, so this becomes $\tan u * \tan u = \tan^2 u$. Perfect! That's exactly the integrand. So my integration is correct.

Therefore, the integral of $\tan u \, du$ is $(1/2) \sec u + \ln |\cos u| + C$.

So going back to the original substitution. Remember that $u = \ln x$. Therefore, we need to substitute back in terms of x .

So replacing u with $\ln x$:

$$(1/2) \sec(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C.$$

But we can perhaps simplify this expression. Let me see. Let's recall that $\sec^2 u = 1 + \tan^2 u$, but not sure if that helps here. Alternatively, maybe express in terms of exponentials since $\ln x$ is inside the trigonometric functions.

Alternatively, perhaps we can write $\sec(\ln x)$ in terms of x . Let me think. Let's note that $\sec(u) = 1 / \cos(u)$, so $\sec(\ln x) = 1 / \cos(\ln x)$. Similarly, $\cos(\ln x)$ is just \cos of $\ln x$, so maybe that's as simplified as it gets. But let me check if there's a better way.

Alternatively, maybe express everything in terms of exponentials. Hmm, perhaps not necessary. Let me see if the answer can be written in a more compact form. Let me also check if the absolute value can be dropped, but since $\cos(\ln x)$ can be positive or negative depending on the value of x , we need to keep the absolute value for the logarithm. However, depending on the domain of x , maybe we can specify, but since the original integral is in terms of x , and $\ln x$ is defined for $x > 0$, so x is positive. But $\cos(\ln x)$ can still be positive or negative. So keeping the absolute value is safer.

Alternatively, sometimes people write $\ln |\cos u|$ as $-\ln |\sec u|$, but I don't know if that's better. Let me see:

$$\ln |\cos u| = \ln |1 / \sec u| = -\ln |\sec u|.$$

So, the expression can also be written as $(1/2) \sec u - \ln |\sec u| + C$. Maybe that's another way. Let me see if that's preferable. Let me check the derivative again:

If I write $(1/2) \sec u - \ln |\sec u|$, then derivative is $\sec u \tan u - ((\sec u \tan u) / \sec u) = \sec u \tan u - \tan u$, which is the same as before. So both forms are equivalent. Depending on which form is considered simpler. Maybe the first form is okay. Let me see.

Alternatively, perhaps the problem expects the answer in terms of x without trigonometric functions. Probably not, since the integrand has $\tan^3(\ln x)$, so the answer will naturally involve trigonometric functions of $\ln x$. So I think the answer is acceptable as is.

Therefore, putting it all together, the integral $\int \tan(\ln x) / x \, dx$ is equal to $(1/2) \sec(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$, where C is the constant of integration.

Wait, but let me check the substitution steps again to make sure I didn't make a mistake.

Starting from the beginning:

Original integral: $\int [\tan(\ln x) / x] \, dx$.

Let $u = \ln x$. Then $du = (1/x) \, dx$. Therefore, the integral becomes $\int \tan u \, du$. Then, as above, that integrates to $(1/2) \sec u + \ln |\cos u| + C$. Then substituting back $u = \ln x$ gives the expression above. So that seems correct.

Alternatively, maybe the problem expects a different form. Let me see if there's another approach. Let me try integrating by parts instead, just to check.

Wait, integrating $\tan^3 u$. Let me try integration by parts for practice. Let me set:
Let s let $v = \tan u$, $dv/dx = 2 \tan u \sec u \, du$ Wait, no, in terms of u . Wait, if I set for integration by parts:
Let me set:
Let s let $v = \tan u$, and $dw = \tan u \, du$.
Wait, actually, maybe not. Let me think. Integration by parts formula is $\int v \, dw = v w - \int w \, dv$.
Alternatively, perhaps set:
Let me try $\int \tan u \, du$. Let me write it as $\int \tan u * \tan u \, du$. Let me set:
Let s set:
Let s let $v = \tan u$, and $dw = \tan u \, du$. Hmm, but then I need to find w , which is $\int \tan u \, du$. Which is $\int (\sec u - 1) \, du = \tan u - u + C$. Hmm, so then:
Integration by parts would give $v w - \int w \, dv = \tan u (\tan u - u) - \int (\tan u - u) * \sec u \, du$. Wait, that seems more complicated. Let me compute this:
 $v = \tan u$ $\int dv = \sec u \, du$
 $dw = \tan u \, du$ $\int w = \int \tan u \, du = \tan u - u$
Therefore, $\int \tan u \, du = v w - \int w \, dv = \tan u (\tan u - u) - \int (\tan u - u) \sec u \, du$
Expanding that: $\tan u - u \tan u - \int \tan u \sec u \, du + \int u \sec u \, du$
Hmm, now the integral $\int \tan u \sec u \, du$ we already know is $(1/2) \sec u$. But now there is an $\int u \sec u \, du$ term, which is more complicated. This seems to be leading to a more complex integral. So perhaps this approach isn't better. Therefore, the original method of using the identity $\tan u = \sec u - 1$ is better. So I think my first method is correct.
Therefore, I think the answer is correct as $(1/2) \sec(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$.
Alternatively, let me see if the answer can be expressed in terms of $\ln x$ or exponentials. Let me note that $\cos(\ln x)$ can be written using Euler's formula, but that might complicate things. Alternatively, perhaps leave it in terms of $\cos(\ln x)$. Since the problem didn't specify the form, I think that's acceptable.
Wait, but let me check if there's a simplification for $\sec(\ln x)$. Since $\sec u = 1 + \tan u$, so $\sec(\ln x) = 1 + \tan(\ln x)$. But substituting that back in would give $(1/2)(1 + \tan(\ln x)) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$. Not sure if that's better. Maybe not. So probably the original form is fine.
Alternatively, perhaps combining terms \int Let me see. Let me write the answer again:
 $(1/2) \sec(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$.
Alternatively, using the identity $\ln |\cos(\ln x)| = -\ln |\sec(\ln x)|$, so the expression can be written as $(1/2) \sec(\ln x) - \ln |\sec(\ln x)| + C$. Maybe this is a more compact form \int
Let me see:
Yes, because $(1/2) \sec u - \ln |\sec u| + C$. Since $\sec u$ is already there, maybe that's a neater form. Let me check the derivative again for this version:
 $d/du [(1/2) \sec u - \ln |\sec u|] = (1/2)(2 \sec u \tan u) - ((\sec u \tan u)/\sec u) = \sec u \tan u - \tan u = \tan u (\sec u - 1) = \tan^3 u$, which is correct. So either form is okay.
Depending on preference.
Perhaps the second form is slightly simpler because it has fewer terms \int Let me see:
 $(1/2) \sec u - \ln |\sec u| + C$ versus $(1/2) \sec u + \ln |\cos u| + C$. Both are correct. Maybe the first one is better because it uses \sec instead of \cos \int Not sure, but either is acceptable. Since the problem didn't specify, either form should be okay. Maybe I'll present both and see which one is more standard. Wait, actually, in calculus textbooks, sometimes they prefer expressions without absolute values if possible, but since the argument inside the log could be negative, we have to keep the absolute value.
Alternatively, since $\ln |\cos u|$ is equivalent to $-\ln |\sec u|$, perhaps writing it as $(1/2) \sec u - \ln |\sec u| + C$ is better because it has fewer terms. Let me go with that version for the final answer.
Therefore, substituting back $u = \ln x$, the integral is:
 $(1/2) \sec(\ln x) - \ln |\sec(\ln x)| + C$.
Alternatively, combining the constants, but since it's an indefinite integral, the constant is arbitrary. So either form is acceptable. Let me check with an example. Suppose $x = e^{\pi/4}$, then $\ln x = \pi/4$, so $\cos(\pi/4)$ is $\sqrt{2}/2$, so $\ln |\cos(\pi/4)|$ is $\ln(\sqrt{2}/2)$ which is negative, and $\sec(\pi/4)$ is $\sqrt{2}$, so $\ln |\sec(\pi/4)|$ is $\ln(\sqrt{2})$. So both expressions would differ by a sign, but since they are combined with a minus, they should be equivalent. Let me compute both forms at this point:
First form: $(1/2) \sec(\pi/4) + \ln |\cos(\pi/4)| = (1/2)(\sqrt{2}) + \ln(\sqrt{2}/2) = 1 + (\ln \sqrt{2} - \ln 2) = 1 + ((1/2) \ln 2 - \ln 2) = 1 - (1/2) \ln 2$.
Second form: $(1/2) \sec(\pi/4) - \ln |\sec(\pi/4)| = 1 - \ln(\sqrt{2}) = 1 - (1/2) \ln 2$. Same result. So both forms are equivalent. So either is fine.

Therefore, I can present either. Maybe the first form is more straightforward from the integration steps. Let me stick with the first one I derived: $(1/2) \sec(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$. But to confirm, let me see some references or standard integrals. Wait, actually, in standard integral tables, the integral of $\tan^3 u \, du$ is indeed $(1/2) \sec u + \ln |\cos u| + C$. So that's the standard result. So that's probably the preferred form.

Therefore, the final answer in terms of x is:
 $(1/2) \sec(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$.

But let me check if there's any simplification possible with the logarithm term. For example, $\ln |\cos(\ln x)|$ can be written as $\ln |\cos(\ln x)|$, but I don't think that simplifies further. Alternatively, using hyperbolic functions Probably not necessary.

Alternatively, if we exponentiate or something, but since it's an indefinite integral, that's not required. So I think this is as simplified as it gets.

Wait a second, let me also consider if the original integral might have a different approach. For example, maybe expanding \tan^3 in terms of sine and cosine

$$\tan^3 u = (\sin^3 u) / (\cos^3 u).$$

Then the integral becomes $\int \sin^3 u / \cos^3 u \, du$. Maybe that could be another way to approach it. Let's try that.

Express $\tan u$ as $\sin u / \cos u$. Then, $\sin u / \cos u = (\sin u / \cos u) * (\sin u / \cos u) = \tan u * \tan u$. Which is the same as before. Alternatively, write $\sin u$ as $\sin u (1 - \cos u)$. Let's try that:

$$\int \sin^3 u / \cos^3 u \, du = \int [\sin u (1 - \cos u) / \cos^3 u] \, du = \int [\sin u / \cos^3 u - \sin u / \cos u] \, du.$$

That splits into two integrals: $\int \sin u / \cos^3 u \, du - \int \sin u / \cos u \, du$.

The second integral is straightforward: $\int \sin u / \cos u \, du = -\ln |\cos u| + C$.

The first integral: $\int \sin u / \cos^3 u \, du$. Let me set $w = \cos u$, then $dw = -\sin u \, du$. So the integral becomes $\int (-dw) / w^3 = \int -w^{-3} \, dw = - [w^{-2} / (-2)] + C = (1)/(2 w^2) + C = 1/(2 \cos u) + C$.

Therefore, combining both integrals:
 First integral: $1/(2 \cos u)$
 Second integral: $-(-\ln |\cos u|)$

Wait, let's track:
 The original split was:
 $\int \sin^3 u / \cos^3 u \, du = \int [\sin u / \cos^3 u - \sin u / \cos u] \, du = [\int \sin u / \cos^3 u \, du] - [\int \sin u / \cos u \, du]$

So that is $[1/(2 \cos u)] - [-\ln |\cos u|] + C = 1/(2 \cos u) + \ln |\cos u| + C$.

But $1/\cos u$ is $\sec u$, so this gives $(1/2) \sec u + \ln |\cos u| + C$, which matches the previous result! So that's another way to get the same answer. So that confirms that the integration is correct.

Therefore, regardless of the method, the integral of $\tan u \, du$ is indeed $(1/2) \sec u + \ln |\cos u| + C$. So substituting back $u = \ln x$, we have the answer.

Therefore, the solution to the original integral is:
 $(1/2) \sec(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$.

Alternatively, as mentioned before, this can also be written as $(1/2) \sec(\ln x) - \ln |\sec(\ln x)| + C$, but I think the first form is more direct from the integration steps.

Now, just to be thorough, let me check with a specific value. Let's pick a value of x where $\ln x$ is a nice angle. Let me choose $x = e^0 = 1$. Then $\ln x = 0$. Let's compute the integral from, say, $x = 1$ to $x = e^{1/4}$, and see if the antiderivative gives the correct result numerically.

First, compute the definite integral from 1 to $e^{1/4}$ of $\tan(\ln x)/x \, dx$. Let me compute this numerically and compare with the antiderivative evaluated at the bounds.

First, the antiderivative $F(x) = (1/2) \sec(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)|$.
 Compute $F(e^{1/4}) - F(1)$:
 First, at $x = e^{1/4}$:
 $\ln x = 1/4$. So:
 $\sec(1/4) = 1 / \cos(1/4) \approx 1.0307$. Therefore, $\sec(1/4) \approx 1.0307$. So $(1/2)(1.0307) \approx 0.5154$.
 $\ln |\cos(1/4)| = \ln(0.9689) \approx -0.0312$.
 Thus, $F(e^{1/4}) \approx 0.5154 - 0.0312 = 0.4842$.
 At $x = 1$:
 $\ln 1 = 0$. $\sec(0) = 1$, so $\sec(0) = 1$. $(1/2)(1) = 0.5$.
 $\ln |\cos(0)| = \ln(1) = 0$.
 Thus, $F(1) = 0.5 + 0 = 0.5$.
 Therefore, the definite integral from 1 to $e^{1/4}$ is $[0.4842] - [0.5] = -0.0158$.
 Numerically, $\int_1^{e^{1/4}} \tan(\ln x)/x \, dx \approx 0.5 - 0.5158 = -0.0158$.

Now, let's compute the integral numerically. The integral of $\tan(\ln x)/x \, dx$ from 1 to $e^{1/4}$. Let me make substitution $u = \ln x$, so when $x=1$, $u=0$; $x=e^{1/4}$, $u=1/4$. Then the integral becomes $\int_0^{1/4} \tan u \, du$. Let's compute that numerically.

Compute $\int_0^{1/4} \tan u \, du$. Let's approximate this integral numerically. Let me use substitution or approximate methods.

Alternatively, we can use the antiderivative we found: $(1/2) \sec u + \ln |\cos u|$ evaluated from 0 to $1/4$.

At $1/4$:

$$(1/2)(2) + \ln(1/2) = 1 + (-1/2 \ln 2) \approx 1 - 0.3466 \approx 0.6534$$

At 0:

$$(1/2)(1) + \ln(1) = 0.5 + 0 = 0.5$$

Thus, the definite integral is $0.6534 - 0.5 = 0.1534$, which matches the previous result. So that checks out. Therefore, the antiderivative is correct.

Therefore, I can be confident that the solution is correct.

So, the final answer is $(1/2) \sec(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$. Since the problem says to put the answer in a box, probably without the constant, but since it's an indefinite integral, the constant is necessary. Wait, the problem says "Solve the following integral", so likely expects the indefinite integral with $+ C$. Let me check the problem statement again.

The original problem is: "Solve the following integral: $\int \tan^3(\ln(x))/x \, dx$ ". So yes, it's indefinite, so the answer should include the constant. However, sometimes in some contexts, people omit the constant, but in standard calculus, we include it. The instructions here don't specify, but since they mentioned formatting with LaTeX and to put the final answer in a box, I should include the constant.

Alternatively, maybe the question expects a simplified form without the absolute value. Let me think. The argument inside the log is $\cos(\ln x)$. Since $\ln x$ can be any real number (as $x > 0$), $\cos(\ln x)$ can be positive or negative. Therefore, the absolute value is necessary to keep the logarithm defined. So I should include it.

Therefore, the final answer is:

$$(1/2) \sec(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$$

Expressed in LaTeX, that would be:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$$

So putting that in a box:

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C}$$

Alternatively, if the system expects the constant to be omitted, but I think including it is safer. Let me check if maybe the integral can be expressed without the absolute value by considering the domain. Since x is positive, $\ln x$ can be any real number. The cosine of a real number can be positive or negative, so the absolute value is necessary for the logarithm to be real. Therefore, I must keep the absolute value.

Alternatively, sometimes people write $\ln(\cos(\ln x))$ assuming the domain where $\cos(\ln x)$ is positive, but unless specified, we should include the absolute value. Therefore, the answer with absolute value is correct.

Alternatively, maybe the question expects a different form. Let me see if there's another identity. For example, using the identity $\ln |\cos u| = -\ln |\sec u|$, so we can write:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(\ln x) - \ln |\sec(\ln x)| + C$$

But this is equivalent. Depending on the preference. Let me see which one is more standard. In some textbooks, they might prefer writing in terms of secant, but I think both are acceptable. Since the problem involved tangent, which relates to sine and cosine, maybe the first form is more direct. However, either is correct.

Alternatively, let me see what Wolfram Alpha says. Let me quickly check (mentally, since I can't actually access it, but from memory). The integral of $\tan^3(u) \, du$ is indeed $(1/2) \sec^2(u) + \ln |\cos u| + C$. So that's the standard result. Therefore, I should stick with that.

Therefore, the boxed answer is as above. Let me write it again properly formatted with LaTeX:

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C}$$

I can remove the space between \ln and $|$ if needed, but LaTeX allows it either way. Probably better without the space: $\ln |\cos(\ln x)|$. Alternatively, some might write $\ln |\cos(\ln x)|$ but that's more spaces. But as long as it's correct, it's fine.

Alternatively, if the system is strict about spacing, but I think $\ln |\cos(\ln x)|$ is acceptable.

Yes, so I think that's the final answer.

Answer:

To solve the integral $\int \tan(\ln(x))/x \, dx$, we use substitution and trigonometric identities.

```

1. **Substitution**: Let  $u = \ln(x)$ . Then,  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ , so the integral becomes:
\[\int \tan^3(u) \, du\]

2. **Trigonometric Identity**: Rewrite  $\tan^3(u)$  using  $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$ :
\[\tan^3(u) = \tan(u) (\sec^2(u) - 1)\]
The integral splits into two parts:
\[\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) \, du - \int \tan(u) \, du\]

3. **Integrate Each Part**:
- For  $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) \, du$ , use substitution  $w = \sec(u)$ ,  $dw = \sec(u) \tan(u) \, du$ :
\[\int w \, dw = \frac{1}{2} w^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2(u) + C\]
- For  $\int \tan(u) \, du$ , the result is:
\[-\ln|\cos(u)| + C\]

4. **Combine Results**:
\[\int \tan^3(u) \, du = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2(u) + \ln|\cos(u)| + C\]

5. **Substitute Back  $u = \ln(x)$ **:
\[\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(\ln(x)) + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C\]

### Final Answer
\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C}

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KAT-Coder-Pro V1 (free)

I'll solve the integral $\int \tan(\ln(x))/x \, dx$ step by step.

****Step 1: Use substitution****

Let $u = \ln(x)$, then $du = (1/x)dx$

The integral becomes:

$\int \tan(u) \, du$

****Step 2: Separate the tangent power****

$\int \tan(u) \, du = \int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) \, du$

****Step 3: Use the trigonometric identity****

$\tan(u) = \sec(u) - 1$

$\int \tan(u) \, du = \int (\sec(u) - 1) \sec^2(u) \, du$

****Step 4: Split the integral****

$\int (\sec(u) - 1) \sec^2(u) \, du = \int \sec^3(u) \, du - \int \sec^2(u) \, du$

****Step 5: Evaluate each integral****

For the first integral, use substitution:

Let $w = \tan(u)$, then $dw = \sec(u) du$

$$\int \sec(u) \tan(u) du = \int w dw = w^2/2 + C = \tan^2(u)/2 + C$$

For the second integral:

$$\int \tan(u) du = \int \sin(u)/\cos(u) du = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C$$

****Step 6: Combine the results****

$$\int \tan(u) du = \tan^2(u)/2 - (-\ln|\cos(u)|) + C \\ = \tan^2(u)/2 + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$$

****Step 7: Substitute back $u = \ln(x)$ ****

$$\int \tan(\ln(x))/x dx = \tan^2(\ln(x))/2 + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$$

****Final Answer:****

$$\int \tan(\ln(x))/x dx = \frac{\tan^2(\ln(x))}{2} + \ln|\cos(\ln(x))| + C$$

Nemotron Nano 12B 2 VL (free)

Reasoning:

Okay, so I need to solve the integral of \tan^3 of natural log x over x dx . Hmm, that is, $\int \tan^3(\ln x) / x dx$. Let me start by recalling some integration techniques that might be useful here. The integrand has a composition of functions, \tan cubed of a logarithm, and then divided by x . Maybe substitution could work here. Let me think.

First, the inner function here is $\ln(x)$, and we have \tan^3 applied to that. So maybe if I let u be $\ln(x)$, then du would be $1/x dx$. Wait, that's perfect because we have a $1/x dx$ term in the integral. So substitution seems feasible here. Let me try that.

Let $u = \ln(x)$. Then, $du = (1/x) dx$. That means that $x dx$ term is replaced by du , and the integral becomes $\int \tan^3(u) du$. So the integral simplifies to $\int \tan^3(u) du$. Now, I need to compute $\int \tan^3(u) du$. Alright, so how do I integrate \tan cubed of u ?

I remember that for powers of tangent, especially odd powers like \tan^3 , a common technique is to split off a \tan squared term and then use the identity $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$. Let me try that here.

So, $\int \tan^3(u) du = \int \tan(u) * \tan^2(u) du$. Then replace $\tan^2(u)$ with $\sec^2(u) - 1$. That gives:

$$\int \tan(u) [\sec^2(u) - 1] du. \text{ Let me distribute the } \tan(u):$$

$$= \int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du - \int \tan(u) du.$$

Now, these two integrals can be handled separately. Let's tackle the first one: $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du$. For this integral, maybe another substitution would work. Let's set $v = \tan(u)$. Then, $dv/du = \sec^2(u)$, so $dv = \sec^2(u) du$. Wait, but our integral has $\tan(u) \sec^2(u) du$. If $v = \tan(u)$, then $dv = \sec^2(u) du$, so we can rewrite the integral as $\int v dv$. That would be straightforward. Let me check:

$$\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du = \int v dv = (1/2)v^2 + C = (1/2) \tan^2(u) + C. \text{ Okay, that seems manageable.}$$

Now, the second integral is $\int \tan(u) du$. I remember that the integral of $\tan(u) du$ is $-\ln|\cos(u)| + C$, which can also be written as $\ln|\sec(u)| + C$. Let me confirm that derivative: $d/du [-\ln|\cos(u)|] = -[-\sin(u)/\cos(u)] = \tan(u)$. Yes, that's correct. So, $\int \tan(u)$

$$) du = -\ln |\cos(u)| + C.$$

Putting these two results together:

$$\int \tan^3(u) du = (1/2) \tan^2(u) - (-\ln |\cos(u)|) + C = (1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)| + C.$$

Wait, hold on. Let me check the signs again. The first integral was $(1/2) \tan^2(u)$, and the second integral was subtracting $\int \tan(u) du$, which is $- [-\ln |\cos(u)|] + C$. Wait, no. Let me re-examine:

Original split:

$$\int \tan^3(u) du = \int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) du - \int \tan(u) du.$$

So first integral gives $(1/2) \tan^2(u)$, second integral is $-\int \tan(u) du$. Since $\int \tan(u) du$ is $-\ln |\cos(u)| + C$, then subtracting that would be $- [-\ln |\cos(u)|] + C$, so that's $+\ln |\cos(u)| + C$. So overall:

$$(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)| + C. \text{ Okay, that looks right.}$$

Alternatively, since $\tan^2(u)$ is $\sec^2(u) - 1$, but maybe expressing in terms of secant could lead to another form. Let me see. But maybe we can leave it as is for now.

But hold on, in calculus, sometimes integrating odd powers of tangent, you can also express in terms of cosine or sine. Let me verify if this answer is correct by differentiating. Let's take the derivative of $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)|$. The derivative of $(1/2) \tan^2(u)$ is $\tan(u) * \sec^2(u)$ by the chain rule. Then, derivative of $\ln |\cos(u)|$ is $-\sin(u)/\cos(u) = -\tan(u)$. So altogether, $\tan(u) \sec^2(u) - \tan(u)$. Factor $\tan(u)$ out: $\tan(u)[\sec^2(u) - 1] = \tan(u) \tan^2(u) = \tan^3(u)$. Perfect! So that checks out. So the integral of $\tan^3(u) du$ is indeed $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)| + C$.

Alternatively, we might express the answer in terms of secant, but since the problem didn't specify a particular form, maybe the one with tan squared and natural log is acceptable. However, sometimes textbooks prefer to have answers without secant squared or in terms of combined terms. But since we have the substitution done back to u , which is $\ln(x)$, let me remember to substitute back.

So substituting back $u = \ln(x)$, we have:

$$(1/2) \tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln |\cos(\ln(x))| + C.$$

But let me check if we can simplify this expression further or present it differently. The problem might expect a different form. Let me think.

Alternatively, since $\tan^2(\ln(x))$ can be written as $\sec^2(\ln(x)) - 1$, so maybe:

$$(1/2)(\sec^2(\ln(x)) - 1) + \ln |\cos(\ln(x))| + C.$$

Expanding that, we get $(1/2) \sec^2(\ln(x)) - 1/2 + \ln |\cos(\ln(x))| + C$. Combining constants: $-1/2 + C = C'$, so it can be written as $(1/2) \sec^2(\ln(x)) + \ln |\cos(\ln(x))| + C'$.

But depending on the textbook or preference, either form might be acceptable. However, the problem didn't specify a particular form, so both are correct. Let me check if my original answer is equivalent to this.

$$\text{Original answer: } (1/2) \tan^2(\ln(x)) + \ln |\cos(\ln(x))| + C.$$

$$\text{Expressed as } (1/2)(\sec^2(\ln(x)) - 1) + \ln |\cos(\ln(x))| + C.$$

$$\text{Which is } (1/2) \sec^2(\ln(x)) - 1/2 + \ln |\cos(\ln(x))| + C.$$

But since the constant $-1/2$ can be absorbed into C , the two expressions are equivalent. Therefore, both answers are correct. However, maybe the problem expects the answer in terms of \tan squared, as the process naturally leads to that. Alternatively, sometimes expressing everything in terms of secant functions is considered more elegant. Hmm.

But let's see. If I check Wolfram Alpha or standard integral tables, sometimes the integral of $\tan^3 x$ is given as $(1/2) \tan^2 x - (1/2) \ln |\cos x| + C$. Wait, wait, but in my case, we have $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)| + C$. Hmm. Let me check differentiation again:

Suppose I compute derivative of $(1/2) \tan^2(u) - \ln |\sec(u)| + C$. Then derivative of $(1/2) \tan^2(u)$ is $\tan(u) \sec^2(u)$, derivative of $-\ln |\sec(u)|$ is $-(\sec(u) \tan(u))/\sec(u) = -\tan(u)$. Therefore total derivative is $\tan(u) \sec^2(u) - \tan(u) = \tan(u)(\sec^2(u) - 1) = \tan(u) \tan^2(u) = \tan^3(u)$. Perfect, so that's another valid form.

But in my case, we had $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)|$. Let's see, $\ln |\cos(u)|$ is $-\ln |\sec(u)|$. Therefore, $(1/2) \tan^2(u) - \ln |\sec(u)| + C$. Which is the same as $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)| + C$. So both are equivalent.

Therefore, the answer can be written either way. So depending on the preference. But perhaps the answer is presented in terms of \tan squared and natural log of cosine.

But let me check standard integrals. Integral of $\tan^3 x \, dx$. Let me recall that.

Yes, according to standard integrals, $\int \tan^3 x \, dx = (1/2) \tan^2 x - (1/2) \ln |\sec x| + C$. Which is equivalent to $(1/2) \tan^2 x + (1/2) \ln |\cos x| + C$. Wait, but in our case we have $+ \ln |\cos x|$. Hmm, discrepancy here. Wait, no.

Wait, if $\int \tan^3 x \, dx = (1/2) \tan^2 x - (1/2) \ln |\sec x| + C$. Then, since $-(1/2) \ln |\sec x| = + (1/2) \ln |\cos x|$, because $\ln |\sec x| = -\ln |\cos x|$. Therefore, $\int \tan^3 x \, dx = (1/2) \tan^2 x + (1/2) \ln |\cos x| + C$.

Comparing with my result: $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)| + C$. So they differ by the coefficient in front of the \ln term. Hmm. That suggests I might have an error. Wait, wait. Wait, in my calculation, integrating $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) \, du$ substitution gave $1/2 \tan^2(u)$. Then $\int \tan(u) \, du$ gave $-\ln |\cos(u)|$. Then subtracting that integral, so minus $(-\ln |\cos(u)|) = + \ln |\cos(u)|$. So that gives us $+ \ln |\cos(u)|$. But according to standard integral, it should be $+ (1/2) \ln |\cos(u)|$. So discrepancy here.

Wait, so perhaps my mistake is here. Let me re-examine:

Original split:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du = \int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) \, du - \int \tan(u) \, du.$$

Compute first integral: let $v = \tan(u)$, $dv = \sec^2(u) \, du$. Wait, wait: If $v = \tan(u)$, then $dv = \sec^2(u) \, du$. Therefore, the integral becomes $\int \tan(u) \sec^2(u) \, du = \int v \, dv = (1/2)v^2 + C = (1/2) \tan^2(u) + C$. That is correct.

Then, $\int \tan(u) \, du = \int \sin(u)/\cos(u) \, du = -\ln |\cos(u)| + C$. Therefore, the second integral is $-\int \tan(u) \, du = -(-\ln |\cos(u)|) + C = \ln |\cos(u)| + C$.

Therefore, combining the two, the integral is $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)| + C$.

But the standard integral says $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + (1/2) \ln |\cos(u)| + C$. Hmm. Wait, so why the difference?

Wait, no, perhaps the standard integral is written differently. Let me check again.

Wait, $\int \tan^3 x \, dx$. Let's do the same steps:

$$\int \tan^3 x \, dx = \int \tan x \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx = \int \tan x \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \tan x \, dx.$$

First integral: let $u = \tan x$, $du = \sec^2 x \, dx$. Then $\int u \, du = (1/2)u^2 + C$.

Second integral: $\int \tan x \, dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$.

Therefore, total integral is $(1/2) \tan^2 x - (-\ln |\cos x|) + C = (1/2) \tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C$. Wait, so that's exactly what I have. Then why in some sources is there a coefficient of $1/2$ before the log term? Maybe a mistake in my memory?

Wait, let me check:

Wait, if I use substitution for the integral $\int \tan x \, dx$: Let $w = \cos x$, $dw = -\sin x \, dx$. So $\int \tan x \, dx = \int \sin x / \cos x \, dx = -\int dw/w = -\ln |w| + C = -\ln |\cos x| + C$. Therefore, correct.

Thus, our integral is $(1/2) \tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C$. Hmm, but according to some references, $\int \tan^3 x \, dx$ is $(1/2) \tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C$. Wait, but actually, according to integral-calculator.com, when I plug in integral of $\tan^3 x \, dx$, they give $(\tan^2 x)/2 - (\ln |\cos x|)/2 + C$. Wait, conflicting with my result.

Wait, now I'm confused. Wait, let's check:

Integral of $\tan^3 x \, dx$:

Express $\tan^3 x$ as $\tan x \cdot \tan^2 x = \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1)$. So integral becomes $\int \tan x \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \tan x \, dx$.

First integral: let $u = \tan x$, $du = \sec^2 x \, dx$. Then $\int u \, du = (1/2)u^2 + C$.

Second integral: $\int \tan x \, dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$.

So total integral: $(1/2) \tan^2 x - (-\ln |\cos x|) + C = (1/2) \tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C$.

But according to integral-calculator.com, the integral of $\tan^3 x$ is $(1/2)\tan^2 x - (\ln |\sec x|)/2 + C$. But since $\ln |\sec x|$ is $-\ln |\cos x|$, so that would be $(1/2)\tan^2 x + (\ln |\cos x|)/2 + C$. Wait, so discrepancy here.

Wait, maybe I need to check again.

Wait, let me compute the integral using another method. Let's use substitution.

Let me compute $\int \tan^3 x \, dx$.

Let me set $t = \sec x$, then $dt/dx = \sec x \tan x$, which might complicate things. Alternatively, let me do what I did before.

Wait, but let me check with differentiation. Suppose $F(x) = (1/2) \tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x|$. Then $F'(x) = \tan x \sec^2 x + (-\sin x / \cos x) = \tan x \sec^2 x - \tan x = \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1) = \tan x \tan^2 x = \tan^3 x$. Correct. So that derivative is correct. However, the standard formula often cited is $(1/2) \tan^2 x - (1/2) \ln |\sec x| + C$. Let's see:

Expressed in terms of $\ln |\cos x|$:

$(1/2) \tan^2 x - (1/2) \ln |\sec x| = (1/2) \tan^2 x + (1/2) \ln |\cos x|$. So different from our previous result. So there's a factor of $1/2$ discrepancy in the log term.

Wait, so this suggests that either my calculation is wrong, or the standard formula has a different form. Let me differentiate both expressions to see which is correct.

Let me differentiate $(1/2) \tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x|$:

Derivative: $1/2 \cdot 2 \tan x \sec^2 x + (-\sin x) / \cos x = \tan x \sec^2 x - \tan x$. Which is $\tan^3 x$, as above.

Alternatively, differentiating $(1/2) \tan^2 x - (1/2) \ln |\sec x|$:

Derivative: $1/2 * 2 \tan x \sec^2 x - (1/2)(\sec x \tan x / \sec x) = \tan x \sec^2 x - (1/2) \tan x$. Hmm, which is $\tan x (\sec^2 x - 1/2)$. That would be $\tan x (\tan^2 x + 1/2)$, which is not equal to $\tan^3 x$. Wait, so maybe the integral-calculator.com is wrong? Wait, no.

Wait, hold on. Let me check integral-calculator.com again. Wait, maybe I misread. Let me check now.

Wait, according to integral-calculator.com, integral of $\tan^3 x$ is indeed $(1/2)\tan^2 x - (1/2) \ln |\sec x| + C$, which is equivalent to $(1/2)\tan^2 x + (1/2)\ln |\cos x| + C$. But according to our previous result, we have $(1/2)\tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C$. Therefore, our answer has twice the coefficient on $\ln |\cos x|$. Which suggests there is an error in our calculation.

Wait, so where is the mistake here?

Wait, wait. Let's go back step by step.

Given $\int \tan^3 x \, dx = \int \tan x \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx = \int \tan x \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \tan x \, dx$.

First integral: Let $u = \tan x$, so $du = \sec^2 x \, dx$. So $\int \tan x \sec^2 x \, dx = \int u \, du = (1/2)u^2 + C = (1/2)\tan^2 x + C$.

Second integral: $\int \tan x \, dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$. Therefore, the integral becomes $(1/2)\tan^2 x - (-\ln |\cos x|) + C = (1/2)\tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C$.

But according to integral-calculator.com, it's $(1/2)\tan^2 x - (1/2)\ln |\sec x| + C$. Since $\ln |\sec x| = -\ln |\cos x|$, this becomes $(1/2)\tan^2 x + (1/2)\ln |\cos x| + C$. Therefore, why the difference?

Wait, so which is correct? If $f(x) = (1/2)\tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C$, then $f'(x) = \tan x \sec^2 x - \tan x = \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1) = \tan x \tan^2 x = \tan^3 x$. Correct.

If $f(x) = (1/2)\tan^2 x - (1/2)\ln |\sec x| + C$, then $f'(x) = \tan x \sec^2 x - (1/2)(\sec x \tan x / \sec x) = \tan x \sec^2 x - (1/2)\tan x = \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1/2)$. Which is not equal to $\tan^3 x$. Wait, but $\sec^2 x - 1 = \tan^2 x$. So $\sec^2 x - 1/2 = \tan^2 x + 1/2$. So that derivative would be $\tan x (\tan^2 x + 1/2)$, which is not $\tan^3 x$. Therefore, why does integral-calculator.com say it's $(1/2)\tan^2 x - (1/2)\ln |\sec x|$?

Wait, perhaps integral-calculator.com is wrong? Hmm.

Alternatively, maybe different forms leading to equivalent answers. Let me check.

Let me compute both antiderivatives and see if they differ by a constant.

First antiderivative: $A = (1/2)\tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C$.

Second antiderivative: $B = (1/2)\tan^2 x - (1/2)\ln |\sec x| + C$.

Compute $A - B$:

$$[(1/2)\tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x|] - [(1/2)\tan^2 x - (1/2)\ln |\sec x|] = \ln |\cos x| + (1/2)\ln |\sec x| = \ln |\cos x| + (1/2)(\ln 1 - \ln |\cos x|) = \ln |\cos x| - (1/2)\ln |\cos x| = (1/2)\ln |\cos x|.$$

Which is not a constant. Therefore, A and B differ by a non-constant term. Therefore, one of them must be incorrect.

But according to differentiation, our integral A differentiates to $\tan^3 x$, which is correct. The integral calculator's version differentiates to $\tan x (\tan^2 x + 1/2)$, which is not $\tan^3 x$, so that must be incorrect. Therefore, integral-calculator.com's answer seems to be wrong here.

Wait, but how is that possible? Maybe I entered the integral wrong. Let me check that again.

Wait, no. Let me check my keyboard. Wait, no, the integral of $\tan^3 x$ should be $(1/2)\tan^2 x - (1/2)\ln|\sec x| + C$, according to some references. Wait, but our substitution method says otherwise.

Wait, another way to check: Let's compute $\int \tan^3 x \, dx$.

Express $\tan^3 x$ as $\tan x \cdot \tan^2 x = \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1)$. Then:

$$\int \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx = \int \tan x \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \tan x \, dx.$$

First integral: Let $u = \tan x$, $du = \sec^2 x \, dx$, so becomes $\int u \, du = u^2/2 + C$.

Second integral: $\int \tan x \, dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$.

Therefore, $\int \tan^3 x \, dx = (1/2)\tan^2 x - (-\ln |\cos x|) + C = (1/2)\tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C$.

Therefore, that seems correct. Then why integral-calculator.com gives a different answer?

Wait, let me check their website. Maybe I mistyped the integral.

Wait, integral-calculator.com shows integral of $\tan^3(x) \, dx$ as:

$$(1/2) \tan^2(x) + 1/2 \log(\cos x) + C.$$

Wait, so that's different from our initial thought. Wait, if they also give $(1/2)\tan^2 x + (1/2)\ln|\cos x| + C$, then they have a coefficient of 1/2, whereas we have coefficient 1. Wait, but in our calculation we have $\ln |\cos x|$, not $1/2 \ln |\cos x|$.

Wait, confusion arises here.

Wait, let me rederive:

We have $\int \tan^3 x \, dx = \int \tan x \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx = \int \tan x \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \tan x \, dx$.

First integral: substitution $u = \tan x$, $du = \sec^2 x \, dx$. Therefore, $\int u \, du = u^2/2 + C$.

Second integral: $\int \tan x \, dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$.

Therefore, combining them:

$$(1/2)\tan^2 x - (-\ln |\cos x|) + C = (1/2)\tan^2 x + \ln |\cos x| + C.$$

But according to integral-calculator.com, $\int \tan^3 x \, dx = 1/2 \tan^2 x + C$. Wait, no. Wait, let me go to their website.

Wait, after checking integral-calculator.com for $\tan^3 x \, dx$:

Result:

$$\int \tan^3(x) \, dx = 1/2 \tan^2(x) - 1/2 \ln |\sec x| + C.$$

Which is equivalent to $(1/2) \tan^2 x + 1/2 \ln |\cos x| + C$.

Therefore, discrepancy in the coefficient of $\ln |\cos x|$. Hmm.

So which is correct?

Let me do a concrete example. Let's pick $x = 0$. Compute both integrals numerically.

Compute $F(x) = \int_0^x \tan^3(t) dt$. Then $F(0) = 0$. Let's also compute the difference between the two antiderivatives.

At $x = \pi/4$:

Our answer: $(1/2) \tan^2(\pi/4) + \ln |\cos(\pi/4)| = (1/2)(1) + \ln(\sqrt{2}/2) = 1/2 + \ln(1/\sqrt{2}) = 1/2 - (1/2) \ln 2$.

Integral-calculator.com's answer: $(1/2) \tan^2(\pi/4) - (1/2) \ln |\sec(\pi/4)| = (1/2)(1) - (1/2) \ln(\sqrt{2}) = 1/2 - (1/2)(1/2 \ln 2) = 1/2 - (1/4) \ln 2$.

Therefore, the difference between the two is $[1/2 - (1/2) \ln 2] - [1/2 - (1/4) \ln 2] = - (1/2) \ln 2 + (1/4) \ln 2 = - (1/4) \ln 2$. Which is not zero, so they are different functions. Therefore, one of them must be wrong.

But according to differentiation, our antiderivative gives $\tan^3 x$, which is correct. Integral-calculator.com's answer differentiates to $\tan x(\operatorname{sech} 2x - 1/2)$, which is $\tan x(\tan^2 x + 1/2)$. Which is not $\tan^3 x$. Therefore, their answer must be wrong. Therefore, our calculation is correct.

Wait, unless there was a miscalculation on my part. Wait, but the integral calculator result differentiates to $\tan x(\sec^2 x - 1/2)$, which is $\tan x(\tan^2 x + 1/2)$. Which is $\tan^3 x + (1/2) \tan x$. Which is not equal to $\tan^3 x$. Therefore, their answer is wrong.

Therefore, conclusion: my calculation is correct. The integral is $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos u| + C$. Therefore, substituting back $u = \ln x$, we have:

$$(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C.$$

But let's also note that $\ln |\cos(\ln x)|$ can be written as $-\ln |\sec(\ln x)|$. Therefore, if we prefer writing in terms of secant:

$$(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) - (1/2) \ln |\sec(\ln x)| + C.$$

But both are correct. However, in the integral-calculator.com result, they have $(1/2) \tan^2 x - (1/2) \ln |\sec x| + C$, which would be equivalent to $(1/2)(\tan^2 x - \ln \sec x) + C$. Which is a different expression.

But regardless of how it's written, as long as the derivative is $\tan^3 x$, it's okay. But the integral should have a term proportional to $\ln |\cos x|$, not the integral-calculator.com's answer which incorrectly has a minus half.

But since my derivation checks out, let's proceed with our answer.

Therefore, the integral $\int \tan^3(\ln x)/x dx$ is equal to $(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$.

But let me write that more neatly. Since we can also have absolute value signs, but since $\ln x$ is real only when x is positive, and $\cos(\ln x)$ would be valid when $\ln x$ is real, which is $x > 0$.

Therefore, we can write it without the absolute value if we consider $x > 0$. So, $(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln(\cos(\ln x)) + C$.

Alternatively, if we want to express the constants in a different way, but as the problem doesn't specify, either form should be acceptable.

Alternatively, we can also note that $(1/2) \tan^2 u = (1/2)(\sec^2 u - 1)$, so we could write:

$$(1/2) \sec^2 u - 1/2 + \ln |\cos u| + C.$$

But again, since constants can be combined, this is equivalent to $(1/2)\sec^2(\ln x) + \ln(\cos(\ln x)) + C'$, where C' includes the $-1/2$.

But unless the problem specifies a particular form, both answers are correct.

Therefore, the final answer should be:

$$(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C.$$

But let me check once more for errors. Suppose I did substitution correctly

Original substitution: $u = \ln x$, $du = 1/x dx$. Therefore, $\int \tan^3(\ln x)/x dx = \int \tan^3 u du$. Then integrating $\tan^3 u$ as we did, resulting in $(1/2) \tan^2 u + \ln |\cos u| + C$. Substitute back $u = \ln x$, so:

$$(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C. \text{ Yep, that's right.}$$

Alternatively, if converted into logarithmic form as above, but unless required, can leave as it is.

Alternatively, another approach to the integral of $\tan^3 u du$.

Let me see another way. For $\int \tan^3 u du$, you can also express everything in terms of sine and cosine.

$$\tan^3 u = \sin^3 u / \cos^3 u.$$

Multiply numerator and denominator by $\cos u$: $\sin^3 u / \cos^3 u = \sin^3 u / \cos^3 u = \sin u * \sin^2 u / \cos^3 u$.

Answer:

To solve the integral $\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} dx$, we begin by simplifying the expression through a u -substitution.

Step 1: Substitution

Let:

\$\$

$$u = \ln x \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

\$\$

This substitution simplifies the integral significantly. The original integral becomes:

\$\$

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du$$

\$\$

Step 2: Simplify the Integrand

We rewrite the integrand using the identity:

\$\$

$$\tan^2 u = \sec^2 u - 1$$

\$\$

So:

\$\$

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

\$\$

This allows us to split the integral:

\$\$

$$\int \tan^3 u \, du = \int \tan u \cdot \sec^2 u \, du - \int \tan u \, du$$

\$\$


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### Step 3: Evaluate Each Integral

#### First Integral:  $\int \tan u \cdot \sec^2 u \, du$ 

Let:

$$v = \tan u \quad \rightarrow \quad dv = \sec^2 u \, du$$

Then:

$$\int \tan u \cdot \sec^2 u \, du = \int v \, dv = \frac{1}{2} v^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 u + C$$


#### Second Integral:  $\int \tan u \, du$ 

This is a standard integral:

$$\int \tan u \, du = \int \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} \, du = -\ln |\cos u| + C$$


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### Step 4: Combine Results

Putting the two results together:

$$\int \tan^3 u \, du = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 u + \ln |\cos u| + C$$


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### Step 5: Back-Substitute  $u = \ln x$ 

Substitute back  $u = \ln x$ :

$$\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$$


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### Final Answer


$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C}$$


This is the most simplified and accurate form of the antiderivative for the given integrand.

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Reasoning:

Okay, so I need to solve the integral of tan cubed of natural log x divided by x dx. Let me write that down to make sure I have it right: $\int [\tan(\ln x)] / x \, dx$. Hmm, that looks a bit tricky, but maybe substitution can help here.

First, let's think about substitution. The integrand has $\ln x$ in the argument of the tangent function, and there's a $1/x$ term outside. I remember that the derivative of $\ln x$ is $1/x$, which is present here. That seems promising because substitution often works well when you have a function and its derivative present in the integrand.

Let me try letting $u = \ln x$. Then, $du/dx = 1/x$, which means $du = (1/x) dx$. Perfect! That takes care of the $1/x dx$ part. So substituting u in, the integral becomes $\int \tan(u) du$. That simplifies things a lot, right? Now the problem reduces to integrating $\tan^3 u$ with respect to u .

So now I need to compute $\int \tan(u) du$. Hmm, integrating powers of tangent can be a bit tricky. I remember that for $\tan^n u$, there are reduction formulas, but maybe I can use a simpler method here. Since $\tan(u)$ is an odd power, maybe I can split it into $\tan(u) \cdot \tan^2(u)$ and then use an identity.

Wait, $\tan(u)$ is equal to $\sec(u) - 1$, right? That's a standard identity: $\tan(u) = \sec(u) - 1$. So if I rewrite $\tan(u)$ as $\tan(u) \cdot \tan(u)$, then substitute $\tan(u)$ with $\sec(u) - 1$, the integral becomes $\int [\sec(u) - 1] \cdot \tan(u) du$.

Let me check that algebra: $\tan(u) = \tan(u) \cdot \tan(u) = \tan(u) \cdot (\sec(u) - 1)$. Yes, that's correct. So expanding that, we have $\int \sec(u) \tan(u) du - \int \tan(u) du$. Now, these two integrals can be handled separately.

Starting with the first integral: $\int \sec(u) \tan(u) du$. Let me consider substitution here. Let $w = \tan(u)$. Then, $dw/du = \sec(u)$, so $dw = \sec(u) du$. That means the integral $\int \sec(u) \tan(u) du$ becomes $\int w dw$. Which is straightforward. The integral of w with respect to w is $(1/2)w^2 + C$. Substituting back, that's $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + C$.

Okay, so the first integral is $(1/2) \tan^2(u)$. Now the second integral is $\int \tan(u) du$. The integral of $\tan(u)$ is $-\ln |\cos(u)| + C$, or equivalently $\ln |\sec(u)| + C$. Let me recall: $\int \tan(u) du = \int (\sin(u)/\cos(u)) du$. Let $z = \cos(u)$, $dz = -\sin(u) du$, so it becomes $-\int dz/z = -\ln |z| + C = -\ln |\cos(u)| + C$. So that's correct.

Putting it all together, the integral of $\tan(u) du$ is $(1/2) \tan^2(u) - (-\ln |\cos(u)|) + C$, which simplifies to $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)| + C$. Wait, hold on. Wait, the second integral was $-\int \tan(u) du$, which is $-(-\ln |\cos(u)|) + C = +\ln |\cos(u)| + C$. So yes, that's correct.

So the integral of $\tan(u) du$ is $(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)| + C$. Alternatively, since $\ln |\cos(u)|$ can also be written as $-\ln |\sec(u)|$, but either form is acceptable.

But wait, let me verify this result by differentiating it. Let's take $d/du [(1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)|]$.

First, derivative of $(1/2) \tan^2(u)$ is $(1/2) \cdot 2 \tan(u) \sec(u) = \tan(u) \sec(u)$.

Second, derivative of $\ln |\cos(u)|$ is $(1/\cos(u)) \cdot (-\sin(u)) = -\tan(u)$.

So adding them together: $\tan(u) \sec(u) - \tan(u) = \tan(u)(\sec(u) - 1) = \tan(u) \tan(u) = \tan^2(u)$. Which matches the original integrand. Perfect, that checks out.

So the integral $\int \tan(u) du = (1/2) \tan^2(u) + \ln |\cos(u)| + C$. Alternatively, since we can express this in terms of $\sec(u)$, maybe that could be another form, but perhaps we can leave it as is.

Now, going back to the substitution. Remember, $u = \ln x$. So substituting back, we have: $(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$.

Therefore, the original integral $\int [\tan(\ln x)] / x dx$ equals $(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$.

Alternatively, maybe we can express $\ln |\cos(\ln x)|$ in terms of another function. Let me see. Since $\cos(u) = 1 / \sec(u)$, so $\ln |\cos(u)| = -\ln |\sec(u)|$. So, that term could be written as $-\ln |\sec(\ln x)|$. But both forms are correct. Depending on which is preferred, but I think either is acceptable.

Wait, but let me check if there's a way to combine these terms or simplify further. For example, sometimes in integrals, especially with trigonometric functions, you can express the result in terms of the original variable. However, in this case, substituting back $u = \ln x$ gives us the answer in terms of x . So I think the answer is as simplified as possible.

Alternatively, maybe we can check differentiation again in terms of x to confirm. Let's compute the derivative of $(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$ with respect to x .

First term: $d/dx [(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x)] = (1/2) \cdot 2 \tan(\ln x) \cdot \sec(\ln x) \cdot (1/x) = \tan(\ln x) \sec(\ln x) / x$.

Second term: $d/dx [\ln |\cos(\ln x)|] = (1/\cos(\ln x)) \cdot (-\sin(\ln x)) \cdot (1/x) = -\tan(\ln x) / x$.

Adding them together: $[\tan(\ln x) \sec(\ln x) - \tan(\ln x)] / x = \tan(\ln x) [\sec(\ln x) - 1] / x$. But $\sec(\ln x) - 1 = \tan(\ln x)$, so this becomes $\tan(\ln x) \cdot \tan(\ln x) / x = \tan^2(\ln x) / x$, which is exactly the original integrand. Perfect, that's correct.

So the solution is verified. Therefore, the integral $\int [\tan(\ln x)] / x dx$ is equal to $(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + C$.

Alternatively, if we wanted to express it in terms of secant, we could write $\ln |\cos(\ln x)|$ as $-\ln |\sec(\ln x)|$, so the integral would be $(1/2) \tan^2(\ln x) - \ln |\sec(\ln x)| + C$. Both forms are equivalent.

But since the problem didn't specify any particular form, either is acceptable. However, sometimes natural logarithm of cosine might be less common, so perhaps expressing it in terms of secant is preferable. Not sure. Either way is correct.

Alternatively, if there's a different method to solve this integral, but I think the substitution approach we used is straightforward and works. Let me just recap the steps to ensure I didn't skip anything:

1. Let $u = \ln x \Rightarrow du = (1/x) dx$. Substitution reduces the integral to $\int \tan u \, du$.
2. Rewrite $\tan u$ as $\tan u = (\sec u - 1) \tan u$.
3. Split into two integrals: $\int \sec u \tan u \, du - \int \tan u \, du$.
4. Solve each integral via substitution or known integrals.
5. Substitute back $u = \ln x$ to express the result in terms of x .
6. Verify by differentiation.

All steps check out, so I think this is the correct answer.

Final Answer

The integral is equal to $\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C}$.

Answer:

To solve the integral $\int \frac{\tan^3(\ln x)}{x} \, dx$, we can use substitution and trigonometric identities.

1. **Substitution**:
Let $u = \ln x$. Then, $du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx$, which transforms the integral into $\int \tan^3(u) \, du$.
2. **Integrate $\tan^3(u)$** :
Rewrite $\tan^3(u)$ as $\tan^2(u) \cdot \tan(u)$ and use the identity $\tan^2(u) = \sec^2(u) - 1$:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du = \int (\sec^2(u) - 1) \tan(u) \, du$$
This splits into two integrals:

$$\int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) \, du - \int \tan(u) \, du$$
3. **Evaluate each integral**:
- For $\int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) \, du$, use substitution $w = \tan(u)$, $dw = \sec^2(u) \, du$:

$$\int \sec^2(u) \tan(u) \, du = \int w \, dw = \frac{1}{2} w^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(u) + C$$
- For $\int \tan(u) \, du$:

$$\int \tan(u) \, du = -\ln|\cos(u)| + C$$
4. **Combine results**:

$$\int \tan^3(u) \, du = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2(u) + \ln|\cos(u)| + C$$
5. **Substitute back $u = \ln x$** :

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C$$
6. **Verification**:
Differentiating the result confirms it matches the original integrand.

Final Answer

The integral is equal to $\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \tan^2(\ln x) + \ln|\cos(\ln x)| + C}$.