These integrals can be used without explanation

$$I_{92} = \int u \arctan u \, \mathrm{d}u$$

Integrate by parts 
$$\begin{cases} u = \left(\frac{1}{2}u^2\right)' \\ (\arctan u)' = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \end{cases}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}u^2\right)\left(\arctan u\right) - \int \left(\frac{1}{2}u^2\right)\left(\frac{1}{1+u^2}\right)du$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}u^{2}\right) (\arctan u) - \int \left(\frac{1}{2}u^{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1+u^{2}}\right) du$$

$$= \frac{u^{2}}{2} \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u^{2} + 1 - 1}{1 + u^{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{u^{2}}{2} \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \int 1 - \frac{1}{1+u^{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{u^{2}}{2} \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} (u - \arctan u) + C$$

$$= \frac{u^{2} + 1}{2} \arctan u - \frac{u}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{u^2}{2} \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \int 1 - \frac{1}{1 + u^2} \, du$$

$$= \frac{u^2}{2}\arctan u - \frac{1}{2}(u - \arctan u) + C$$

$$=\frac{u^2+1}{2}\arctan u-\frac{u}{2}+C$$

1. 
$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

1. 
$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$
  
2.  $\int u^n \, du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$ ,  $n \neq -1$   
3.  $\int \frac{1}{u} \, du = \ln|u| + C$   
4.  $\int e^u \, du = e^u + C$   
5.  $\int a^u \, du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$   
6.  $\int \sin u \, du = -\cos u + C$ 

$$3. \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C$$

$$4. \quad \int e^u \, \mathrm{d}u = e^u + C$$

$$5. \int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$$

$$6. \int \sin u \, du = -\cos u + C$$

7. 
$$\int \cos u \, du = \sin u + C$$

8. 
$$\int \sec^2 u \, du = \tan u + C$$

8. 
$$\int \sec^2 u \, du = \tan u + C$$
9. 
$$\int \csc^2 u \, du = -\cot u + C$$

$$10. \int \sec u \tan u \, du = \sec u + C$$

11. 
$$\int \csc u \cot u \, du = -\csc u + C$$

103. 
$$\int \sinh u \, du = \cosh u + C$$

104. 
$$\int \cosh u \, du = \sinh u + C$$

 $\int u \arctan u \, du = \frac{u^2 + 1}{2} \arctan u - \frac{u}{2} + C$ 

$$\int \tan u \, \mathrm{d}u = \ln|\cos u| + C$$

$$I_{12} = \int \tan u \, du$$
$$= \int \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} \, du$$

Let 
$$v = \cos u \longrightarrow dv = -\sin u du \longrightarrow -dv = \sin u du$$

$$= -\int \frac{1}{\nu} d\nu$$

$$= -\ln|\nu| + C$$
Reverse the substitution
$$= -\ln|\cos u| + C$$

$$I_{83} = \int u \cos u \, \mathrm{d}u$$

tegrate by parts 
$$\begin{cases} \cos u = (\sin u)' \end{cases}$$

Integrate by parts 
$$\begin{cases} (u)' = 1 \\ \cos u = (\sin u)' \end{cases}$$
$$= (u)(\sin u) - \int (1)(\sin u) du$$
$$= u \sin u - (-\cos u)$$

$$=\cos u + u\sin u$$

$$=\cos u + u\sin u$$

$$I_{82} = \int u \sin u \, du$$

Integrate by parts 
$$\begin{cases} (u)' = 1 \\ \sin u = (-\cos u)' \end{cases}$$

$$= (u)(-\cos u) - \int (1)(-\cos u) du$$
$$= \int \cos u \, du - u \cos u$$

$$= \sin u - u \cos u$$

$$I_{13} = \int \cot u \, du$$
$$= \int \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} \, du$$

Let  $v = \sin u \longrightarrow dv = \cos u \, du$   $= \int_{-\nu}^{1} \frac{1}{\nu} \, dv$   $= \ln|v| + C$ 

 $=\ln|\sin u|+C$ 

 $\int u \sin u \, du = \sin u - u \cos u + C$ 

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

$$I_{14} = \int \sec u \, du$$

$$= \int \sec u \cdot \frac{\sec u + \tan u}{\sec u + \tan u} \, du$$

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

Let  $v = \sec u + \tan u \longrightarrow dv = \sec^2 u + \sec u \tan u du$ 

$$= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\nu}{\nu}$$
$$= \ln|\nu| + C$$

Reverse the substitution

$$= \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

Integrate by parts 
$$\begin{cases} (\csc u)' = -\csc u \cot u \\ \csc^2 u = (-\cot u)' \end{cases}$$
$$= (\csc u)(-\cot u) - \int (-\csc u \cot u)(-\cot u) du$$
$$= -\csc u \cot u - \int \csc u \cot^2 du$$
$$= -\csc u \cot u - \int \csc u (\csc^2 u - 1) du$$
$$= -\csc u \cot u - \int \csc^3 u du + \int \csc u du$$
$$\int \csc^3 u du = -\frac{1}{2} \csc u \cot u + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\csc u - \cot u| + C$$

$$I_{15} = \int \csc u \, du$$

$$= \int \csc u \cdot \frac{\csc u - \cot u}{\csc u - \cot u} \, du$$

$$= \int \frac{\csc^2 u - \csc u \cdot \cot u}{\csc u - \cot u} \, du$$

Let  $v = \csc u - \cot u \longrightarrow dv = \csc^2 u - \csc u \cot u du$ 

$$= \int_{V} \frac{\mathrm{d}\nu}{\nu}$$
$$= \ln|\nu| + C$$

Reverse the substitution

$$= \ln|\csc u - \cot u| + C$$

$$I_{71} = \int \sec^3 u \, du$$
Integrate by parts
$$\begin{cases} (\sec u)' = \sec u \tan u \\ \sec^2 u = (\tan u)' \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$= \sec u \tan u - \int \sec u \, du + \int \sec u \, du$$

$$= \sec u \tan u + \int \sec u \, du$$

$$\int \sec^3 u \, du = \sec u \tan u + \int \sec u \, du$$

$$\int \sec^3 u \, du = \frac{1}{2} \sec u \tan u + \frac{1}{2} \int \sec u \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sec u \tan u + \frac{1}{2} \int \sec u \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sec u \tan u + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

(71) 
$$\int \sec^3 u \, du = \frac{1}{2} \sec u \tan u + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

Let 
$$\sin \theta = \frac{u}{a}$$
,  $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}}{a}$   $\longrightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{u}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}}$  and so  $u = a \sin \theta$   $\longrightarrow du = a \cos \theta d\theta$  and  $\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} = a \cos \theta$ 

$$= \int \frac{a \cos \theta}{a \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int 1 d\theta$$

$$= \theta + C$$

Reverse the substitution of u, where  $\sin \theta = \frac{u}{a} \longrightarrow \theta = \arcsin \frac{u}{a}$ 

 $= \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + C$ 

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} \, \mathrm{d}u = \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$I_{66} = \int \cot^2 u \, \mathrm{d}u$$

Rewrite using trigonometric identity  $\tan^2 u = \csc^2 u - 1$ 

$$= \int \csc^2 u - 1 \, du$$
$$= -\cot u - u + C$$

 $\int \frac{1}{a^2 + u^2} du = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} + C$ 

$$I_{65} = \int \tan^2 u \, \mathrm{d}u$$

Rewrite using trigonometric identity  $\tan^2 u = \sec^2 u - 1$ 

$$= \int \sec^2 u - 1 \, du$$
$$= \tan u - u + C$$

$$I_{17} = \int \frac{1}{a^2 + u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u$$

Let 
$$v = \frac{u}{a}$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $av = u$   $\longrightarrow$   $a \, dv = du$ 

$$= \int \frac{a}{a^2 + (av)^2} \, dv$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{1 + v^2} \, dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctan} v$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{1+v^2} dv$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sigma}$$
 arctan

Reverse the substitution of 
$$u$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int \tan^2 u \, du = \tan u - u + C$$

$$I_{18} = \int \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} du$$
Let  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}}{u}$ ,  $\cos \theta = \frac{a}{u} \longrightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}}{a}$   $u \to \theta$ 
and so  $u = a \sec \theta \longrightarrow du = a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$ 

$$I_{18} = \int \frac{a \sec \theta \tan \theta}{a \sec \theta \cdot a \tan \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{a} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \theta + C$$

Reverse the substitution, where  $u = a \sec \theta$ 

 $\rightarrow \theta = \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{u}{a}$ 

 $= -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{u}{a} + C$ 

$$\int \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} du = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$I_{64} = \int \cos^2 u \, du$$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2} \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int 1 + \cos 2u \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( u + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2u \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2u + C$$

$$\int \cos^2 u \, du = \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2u + C$$

 $\int \frac{1}{a^2 - u^2} du = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{u + a}{u - a} \right| + C$ 

$$I_{63} = \int \sin^2 u \, du$$

$$= \int \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2} \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int 1 - \cos 2u \, du$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} u - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2u + C$$

$$I_{19} = \int \frac{1}{a^2 - u^2} du$$
$$= \int \frac{A}{a + u} + \frac{B}{a - u} du$$

$$I_{19} = \int \frac{1}{a^2 - u^2} \, du$$

$$= \int \frac{A}{a + u} + \frac{B}{a - u} \, du$$
Where  $A(a - u) + B(a + u) = 1 \longrightarrow A + B = \frac{1}{a}$  and  $B - A = 0$ 

$$\longrightarrow B = A \longrightarrow 2A = \frac{1}{a} \longrightarrow A = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2a}}{a + u} + \frac{\frac{-1}{2a}}{a - u} \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \int \frac{1}{a + u} + \frac{1}{a - u} \, du$$
Rearranging so  $u$  preceeds  $a$  for aesthetic reasons
$$= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \int \frac{1}{u + a} - \frac{1}{u - a} \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \left( \ln|u + a| - \ln|u - a| \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \ln\left| \frac{u + a}{u - a} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \ln\left| \frac{u + a}{u - a} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \int \frac{1}{u+a} - \frac{1}{u-a} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left( \ln|u+a| - \ln|u-a| \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \ln\left| \frac{u+a}{u-a} \right| + C$$

 $\int \sin^2 u \, du = \frac{1}{2} u - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2u + C$ 

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2 - a^2} \, du = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{u - a}{u + a} \right| + C$$

 $\int \sqrt{a^2 + u^2} \, du = \frac{u}{2} \sqrt{u^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2} \right| + C \quad (21)$ 

$$I_{20} = \int \frac{1}{u^2 - a^2} du$$

$$= \int \frac{A}{u - a} + \frac{B}{u + a} du$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -A \Rightarrow 2A = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow A + B = 0 \text{ and } A - B = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2a}}{u - a} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2a}}{u + a} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \int \frac{1}{u - a} - \frac{1}{u + a} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left( \ln|u - a| - \ln|u + a| + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{u - a}{u + a} \right| + C$$

$$I_{21} = \int \sqrt{a^2 + u^2} \, du$$

$$V_{a^2 + u^2}$$
Let  $\sin \theta = \frac{u}{\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}}$ ,  $\cos \theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}}$   $\longrightarrow$   $\tan \theta = \frac{u}{a}$   $\theta$ 
and so  $u = a \tan \theta$   $\longrightarrow$   $du = a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$ 

$$= a \sec \theta a \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int \sec^3 \theta d\theta$$
Apply integal identity  $(71)$ :
$$\int \sec^3 u \, du = \frac{1}{2} \sec u \tan u + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

$$= a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sec \theta \tan \theta + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C\right)$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + a^2}}{a} \cdot \frac{u}{a} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + a^2}}{a} + \frac{u}{a} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{u}{2} \sqrt{u^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 + a^2} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{u}{2} \sqrt{u^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 + a^2} \right| - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|a| + C$$

$$= \frac{u}{2} \sqrt{u^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 + a^2} \right| + C$$

$$\int ue^{au} du = \frac{1}{a^2}(au - 1)e^{au} + C$$

$$I_{96} = \int ue^{au} du$$
Integrate by parts
$$\begin{cases} (u)' = 1 \\ e^{au} = \left(\frac{e^{au}}{a}\right)' \\ = (u)\left(\frac{e^{au}}{a}\right) - \int (1)\left(\frac{e^{au}}{a}\right) du \\ = \frac{1}{a}ue^{au} - \frac{1}{a}\int e^{au} du \\ = \frac{1}{a}ue^{au} - \frac{1}{a^2}e^{au} + C$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{a}u - \frac{1}{a^2}\right)e^{au} + C$$
Simplify
$$= \frac{1}{a^2}(au - 1)e^{au} + C$$

$$\int \ln u \, du = u \ln u - u + C$$

$$I_{100} = \int \ln u \, du$$

$$Integrate by parts$$

$$= (u)(\ln u) - \int (u) \left(\frac{1}{u}\right) du$$

$$= u \ln u - \int 1 \, du$$

$$= u \ln u - u + C$$

 $\int \frac{1}{u \ln u} du = \ln |\ln u| + C$ 

$$I_{102} = \int \frac{1}{u \ln u} \, \mathrm{d}u$$

$$I_{102} = \int \frac{1}{u \ln u} du$$
Let  $v = \ln u \longrightarrow dv = \frac{1}{u} du$ 

$$= \int \frac{1}{v} dv$$

$$= \ln v + C$$
Reverse the substitution
$$= \ln |\ln u|$$

$$= \ln |\ln u|$$

12: 
$$\tan u$$
 20:  $\frac{1}{u^2 - a^2}$  82:  $u \sin u$ 

13: 
$$\cot u$$
 21:  $\sqrt{a^2+u^2}$  83:  $u \cos u$  14:  $\sec u$  63:  $\sin^2 u$  92:  $u \arctan$ 

63: 
$$\sin^2 u$$
 92:  $u \arctan u$ 

16: 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}}$$
 65:  $\tan^2 u$  97:  $\iota$ 

15: **csc** *u* 

64:  $\cos^2 u$ 

96: **ue**<sup>au</sup>

17: 
$$\frac{1}{a^2 + u^2}$$
 66:  $\cot^2 u$  100:  $\ln u$ 

18:  $\frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}}$  71:  $\sec^3 u$  102:  $\frac{1}{u \ln u}$ 

19: 
$$\frac{1}{a^2 - u^2}$$
 72:  $\csc^3 u$ 

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