

## Definite Integrals Ex 20.1 Q35

We have,

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{\log x}{x} dx$$

Let 
$$\log x = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = d.t$$

Now,

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow t = 0$$

$$x = e \Rightarrow t = 1$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{e} \frac{\log x}{x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} t dt$$

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

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

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{e} \frac{\log x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

Definite Integrals Ex 20.1 Q36

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

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\log x} .1 dx = \frac{1}{\log x} \int dx - \int (\int dx) . \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{\log x} \right) dx = \frac{x}{\log x} + \int \frac{1}{(\log x)^{2}} .x. \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{\log x} + \int \frac{dx}{(\log x)^{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{e}^{e^{2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\log x} - \frac{1}{\left(\log x\right)^{2}} dx \right\} &= \left[ \frac{x}{\log x} \right]_{e}^{e^{2}} + \int_{e}^{e^{2}} \frac{dx}{\left(\log x\right)^{2}} - \int_{e}^{e^{2}} \frac{dx}{\left(\log x\right)^{2}} \\ &= \left[ \frac{x}{\log x} \right]_{e}^{e^{2}} \\ &= \frac{e^{2}}{2} - e \end{aligned}$$

Definite Integrals Ex 20.1 Q37 We have.

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{x+3}{x(x+2)} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \frac{x}{x(x+2)} dx + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{3}{x(x+2)} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{(x+2)} + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{3}{x(x+2)} dx$$

$$= \left[ \log(x+2) \right]_{1}^{2} + \frac{3}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+2} dx \qquad \text{[using partial fraction]}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [3\log 2 - \log 4 + \log 3]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [3 \log 2 - 2 \log 2 + \log 3] \qquad [v \log 4 = 2 \log 2]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\log 6]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\log 6$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{x+3}{x(x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log 6$$

Definite Integrals Ex 20.1 Q38

Let 
$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{2x+3}{5x^2+1} dx$$
  

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

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{10x+15}{5x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{10x}{5x^2+1} dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{5x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{10x}{5x^2+1} dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{5(x^2+\frac{1}{5})} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \log(5x^2+1) + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}$$

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

$$= F(x)$$

\*\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*