



Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.11 Q1

$$\text{Let } I = \int \tan^3 x \sec^2 x dx \quad \text{---(i)}$$

Let $\tan x = t$. Then

$$d(\tan x) = dt$$

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

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{\sec^2 x}$$

Putting $\tan x = t$ and $dx = \frac{dt}{\sec^2 x}$ in equation (i), we get

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int t^3 \sec^2 x \times \frac{dt}{\sec^2 x} \\ &= \int t^3 dt \\ &= \frac{t^{3+1}}{3+1} + C \\ &= \frac{t^4}{4} + C \\ &= \frac{(\tan x)^4}{4} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \frac{(\tan x)^4}{4} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \tan^4 x + C. \end{aligned}$$

Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.11 Q2

Let $I = \int \tan x \sec^4 x dx$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \tan x \sec^2 x \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x) \sec^2 x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int (\tan x + \tan^3 x) \sec^2 x dx$$

Substituting $\tan x = t$ and $\sec^2 x dx = dt$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int (t + t^3) dt \\ &= \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{4} + C \\ &= \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \times \tan^2 x + \frac{1}{4} \times \tan^4 x + C.$$

Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.11 Q3

Let $I = \int \tan^5 x \sec^4 x dx$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \tan^4 x \sec^2 x \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int \tan^5 x (1 + \tan^2 x) \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int (\tan^5 x + \tan^7 x) \sec^2 x dx \end{aligned}$$

Substituting $\tan x = t$ and $\sec^2 x dx = dt$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int (t^5 + t^7) dt \\ &= \frac{t^6}{6} + \frac{t^8}{8} + c \\ &= \frac{(\tan x)^6}{6} + \frac{(\tan x)^8}{8} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{6} \times \tan^6 x + \frac{1}{8} \times \tan^8 x + c.$$

Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.11 Q4

Let $I = \int \sec^6 x \tan x dx$. Then

$$I = \int \sec^5 x (\sec x \tan x) dx$$

Substituting $\sec x = t$ and $\sec x \tan x = dt$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int t^5 dt \\ &= \frac{t^6}{6} + c \\ &= \frac{(\sec x)^6}{6} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{6} \sec^6 x + c$$

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