



Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.9 Q50

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{e^{m \sin^{-1} x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \text{ --- (i)}$$

$$\text{Let } m \sin^{-1} x = t \text{ then,} \\ d(m \sin^{-1} x) = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow m \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{dt}{m}$$

Putting  $m \sin^{-1} x = t$  and  $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{dt}{m}$  in equation (i),  
we get

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int e^t \frac{dt}{m} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} e^t + C \\ &= \frac{1}{m} e^{m \sin^{-1} x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{m} e^{m \sin^{-1} x} + C$$

Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.9 Q51

$$\text{Let } \sqrt{x} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int \frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int \cos t dt \\ &= 2 \sin t + C \\ &= 2 \sin \sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.9 Q52

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{\sin(\tan^{-1} x)}{1+x^2} dx \text{ ----- (i)}$$

$$\text{Let } \tan^{-1} x = t \quad \text{then,} \\ d(\tan^{-1} x) = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = dt$$

Putting  $\tan^{-1} x = t$  and  $\frac{dx}{1+x^2} = dt$  in equation (i),  
we get

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sin t \, dt \\ &= -\cos t + c \\ &= -\cos(\tan^{-1} x) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = -\cos(\tan^{-1} x) + c$$

Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.9 Q53

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{\sin(\log x)}{x} dx \text{ ----- (i)}$$

$$\text{Let } \log x = t \quad \text{then,} \\ d(\log x) = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dt$$

Putting  $\log x = t$  and  $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$  in equation (i),  
we get

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sin t \, dt \\ &= -\cos t + c \\ &= -\cos(\log x) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = -\cos(\log x) + c$$

Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.9 Q54

Let  $\tan^{-1}x = t$

Differentiating the above function with respect to,  $w$ , we have,

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{e^{m \tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2} = \int e^{mt} \times dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{e^{m \tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2} = \frac{e^{mt}}{m}$$

Resubstituting the value of  $t$  in the above solution, we have,

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{e^{m \tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2} = \frac{e^{m \tan^{-1}x}}{m} + C$$

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