



Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.13 Q10

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\sin^4 x + 4 \sin^2 x - 2}} dx$$

$$\text{Let } \sin^2 x = t$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2x dx = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4t - 2}} \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + 2t(2) + (2)^2 - (2)^2 - 2}} \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(t+2)^2 - 6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } t+2 = u$$

$$dt = du$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - (\sqrt{6})^2}} \\ &= \log \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 - 6} \right| + c \quad \left[\text{Since } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + c \right] \\ &= \log \left| t+2 + \sqrt{(t+2)^2 - 6} \right| + c \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \log \left| \sin^2 x + 2 + \sqrt{\sin^4 x + 4 \sin^2 x - 2} \right| + c$$

Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.13 Q11

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\cos^4 x - \sin^2 x + 2}} dx =$$

$$\text{let } t = \cos^2 x \rightarrow -dt = 2 \cos x \sin x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{\cos^4 x - \sin^2 x + 2}} dx &= \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{t^2 - (1-t) + 2}} dt \\ &= \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}} dt = \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{t^2 + t + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}}} dt \\ &= \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} dt = -\log \left| \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{t^2 + t + 1} \right| \\ &= -\log \left| \left(\cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\cos^4 x + \cos^2 x + 1} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.13 Q12

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{4 - \sin^2 x}} dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \cos x \, dx = dt$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(2)^2 - t^2}}$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{t}{2} \right) + c \quad \left[\text{Since } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + c \right]$$

$$I = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin x}{2} \right) + c$$

Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.13 Q13

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 4}} dx$$

$$\text{Let } x^{\frac{1}{3}} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}-1} dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 3dt$$

$$I = 3 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - (2)^2}}$$

$$= 3 \log \left| t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4} \right| + c \quad \left[\text{Since } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + c \right]$$

$$I = 3 \log \left| x^{\frac{1}{3}} + \sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 4} \right| + c$$

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