



### Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.12 Q10

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x \cos^2 x} dx \quad \text{---(i)}$$

$$\text{Then, } I = \int \sin^{-4} x \cos^{-2} x dx$$

Since  $-4 - 2 = -6$ , which is even integer. So, we divide both numerator and denominator by  $\cos^6 x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^6 x}}{\frac{\sin^4 x \cos^2 x}{\cos^6 x}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^6 x}{\frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^4 x}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^6 x}{\tan^4 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^4 x \times \sec^2 x}{\tan^4 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(\sec^2 x)^2 \times \sec^2 x}{\tan^4 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(1 + \tan^2 x)^2 \times \sec^2 x}{\tan^4 x} dx \\ \Rightarrow I &= \int \frac{(1 + \tan^4 x + 2 \tan^2 x) \times \sec^2 x}{\tan^4 x} dx \quad \text{---(ii)} \end{aligned}$$

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 (ii), we get

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

### Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.12 Q11

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{1}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} dx \quad \text{---(i)}$$

$$\text{Then, } I = \int \sin^{-3} x \cos^{-5} x dx$$

Since  $-3-5 = -8$ , which is even integer. So, we divide both numerator and denominator by  $\cos^8 x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^8 x}}{\frac{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x}{\cos^8 x}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^8 x}{\tan^3 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^8 x}{\tan^3 x} \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int \frac{(\sec^2 x)^3}{\tan^3 x} \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int \frac{(1 + \tan^2 x)^3}{\tan^3 x} \times \sec^2 x dx \\ \Rightarrow I &= \int \frac{(1 + \tan^6 x + 3 \tan^4 x + 3 \tan^2 x) \times \sec^2 x}{\tan^3 x} dx \quad \text{---(ii)} \end{aligned}$$

Let  $t = \tan x$ . Then,

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int \frac{(1 + t^6 + 3t^4 + 3t^2)}{t^3} dt \\ &= \int (t^{-3} + t^3 + 3t + 3t^{-1}) dt \\ &= -\frac{t^{-2}}{2} + \frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 3 \log t + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2t^2} + \frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 3 \log t + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} + \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} + \frac{3}{2} \times \tan^2 x + 3 \log |\tan x| + c \\ \therefore I &= \frac{-1}{2 \tan^2 x} + 3 \log |\tan x| + \frac{3}{2} \tan^2 x + \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + c \end{aligned}$$

#### Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.12 Q12

$$\text{Let } I = \int \frac{1}{\sin^3 x \cos x} dx \quad \text{---(i)}$$

$$\text{Then, } I = \int \sin^{-3} x \cos^{-1} x dx$$

Since  $-3-1 = -4$ , which is even integer. So, we divide both numerator and denominator by  $\cos^4 x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^4 x}}{\frac{\sin^3 x \cos x}{\cos^4 x}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^4 x}{\tan^3 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^4 x}{\tan^3 x} \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int \frac{(\sec^2 x)^3}{\tan^3 x} \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int \frac{(1 + \tan^2 x)}{\tan^3 x} \times \sec^2 x dx \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{1+t^2}{t^3} dt \\ &= \int \left( t^{-3} + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \\ &= -\frac{t^{-2}}{2} + \log |t| + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2t^2} + \log |t| + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2 \tan^2 x} + \log |\tan x| + c \end{aligned}$$

#### Indefinite Integrals Ex 19.12 Q13

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} &= \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^3 x} \\
&= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} \\
&= \tan x \sec^2 x + \frac{1 \cos^2 x}{\frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x}} \\
&= \tan x \sec^2 x + \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} dx = \int \tan x \sec^2 x \, dx + \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} \, dx$$

$$\text{Let } \tan x = t \Rightarrow \sec^2 x \, dx = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} dx &= \int t dt + \int \frac{1}{t} dt \\
&= \frac{t^2}{2} + \log|t| + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \log|\tan x| + C
\end{aligned}$$

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