

# Chapter five

## Integration

### 5-1- Indefinite integrals :

The set of all anti derivatives of a function is called indefinite integral of the function.

Assume  $u$  and  $v$  denote differentiable functions of  $x$ , and  $a$ ,  $n$ , and  $c$  are constants, then the integration formulas are:-

$$1) \int du = u(x) + c$$

$$2) \int a \cdot u(x) dx = a \int u(x) dx$$

$$3) \int (u(x) \mp v(x)) dx = \int u(x) dx \mp \int v(x) dx$$

$$4) \int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + c \quad \text{when } n \neq -1 \quad \& \quad \int u^{-1} du = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln u + c$$

$$5) \int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + c \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int e^u du = e^u + c$$

EX-1 – Evaluate the following integrals:

$$1) \int 3x^2 dx$$

$$6) \int \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+6x}} dx$$

$$2) \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + x \right) dx$$

$$7) \int \frac{x+2}{x^2} dx$$

$$3) \int x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx$$

$$8) \int \frac{e^x}{1+3e^x} dx$$

$$4) \int (2t+t^{-1})^2 dt$$

$$9) \int 3x^3 \cdot e^{-2x^4} dx$$

$$5) \int \sqrt{(z^2 - z^{-2})^2 + 4} dz$$

$$10) \int 2^{-4x} dx$$

Sol. –

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

$$2) \int (x^{-2} + x) dx = \int x^{-2} dx + \int x dx = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{x^2}{2} + c = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

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

$$4) \int (2t + t^{-1})^2 dt = \int (4t^2 + 4 + t^{-2}) dt = 4 \frac{t^3}{3} + 4t + \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + c = \frac{4}{3}t^3 + 4t - \frac{1}{t} + c$$

$$5) \int \sqrt{(z^2 - z^{-2})^2 + 4} dz = \int \sqrt{z^4 - 2 + z^{-4} + 4} dz = \int \sqrt{z^4 + 2 + z^{-4}} dz$$

$$= \int \sqrt{(z^2 + z^{-2})^2} dz = \int (z^2 + z^{-2}) dz = \frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{z^{-1}}{-1} + c = \frac{1}{3}z^3 - \frac{1}{z} + c$$

$$6) \int \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+6x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+6) \cdot (x^2+6x)^{-1/2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2+6x)^{1/2}}{1/2} + c = \sqrt{x^2+6x} + c$$

$$7) \int \frac{x+2}{x^2} dx = \int \left( \frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right) dx = \int (x^{-1} + 2x^{-2}) dx = \ln x + \frac{2x^{-1}}{-1} + c = \ln x - \frac{2}{x} + c$$

$$8) \int \frac{e^x}{1+3e^x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int 3e^x (1+3e^x)^{-1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+3e^x) + c$$

$$9) \int 3x^3 \cdot e^{-2x^4} dx = -\frac{3}{8} \int -8x^3 \cdot e^{-2x^4} dx = -\frac{3}{8} \cdot e^{-2x^4} + c$$

$$10) \int 2^{-4x} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int 2^{-4x} \cdot (-4dx) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^{-4x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 2} + c$$

## 5-2- Integrals of trigonometric functions :

The integration formulas for the trigonometric functions are:

6) $\int \sin u \cdot du = -\cos u + c$	7) $\int \cos u \cdot du = \sin u + c$
8) $\int \tan u \cdot du = -\ln \cos u  + c$	9) $\int \cot u \cdot du = \ln \sin u  + c$
10) $\int \sec u \cdot du = \ln \sec u + \tan u  + c$	11) $\int \csc u \cdot du = -\ln \csc u + \cot u  + c$
12) $\int \sec^2 u \cdot du = \tan u + c$	13) $\int \csc^2 u \cdot du = -\cot u + c$
14) $\int \sec u \cdot \tan u \cdot du = \sec u + c$	15) $\int \csc u \cdot \cot u \cdot du = -\csc u + c$

**EX-2- Evaluate the following integrals:**

$$1) \int \cos(3\theta - 1) d\theta$$

$$2) \int x \cdot \sin(2x^2) dx$$

$$3) \int \cos^2(2y) \cdot \sin(2y) dy$$

$$4) \int \sec^3 x \cdot \tan x dx$$

$$5) \int \sqrt{2 + \sin 3t} \cdot \cos 3t dt$$

$$6) \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$7) \int (1 - \sin^2 3t) \cdot \cos 3t dt$$

$$8) \int \tan^3(5x) \cdot \sec^2(5x) dx$$

$$9) \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^3 x dx$$

$$10) \int \frac{\cot^2 \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

**Sol.-**

$$1) \frac{1}{3} \int 3 \cos(3\theta - 1) d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \sin(3\theta - 1) + c$$

$$2) \frac{1}{4} \int 4x \cdot \sin(2x^2) dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos(2x^2) + c$$

$$3) -\frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2y)^2 \cdot (-2 \sin 2y dy) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\cos 2y)^3}{3} + c = -\frac{1}{6} (\cos 2y)^3 + c$$

$$4) \int \sec^2 x \cdot (\sec x \cdot \tan x \cdot dx) = \frac{\sec^3 x}{3} + c$$

$$5) \frac{1}{3} \int (2 + \sin 3t)^{1/2} (3 \cos 3t dt) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(2 + \sin 3t)^{3/2}}{3/2} + c = \frac{2}{9} \sqrt{(2 + \sin 3t)^3} + c$$

$$6) \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \int \sec^2 \theta \cdot d\theta = \tan \theta + c$$

$$7) \int (1 - \sin^2 3t) \cdot \cos 3t dt = \frac{1}{3} \int 3 \cos 3t dt - \frac{1}{3} \int (\sin 3t)^2 \cdot 3 \cos 3t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin^3 3t}{3} + c = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sin 3t - \frac{1}{9} \sin^3 3t + c$$

$$8) \frac{1}{5} \int \tan^3 5x \cdot (5 \sec^2 5x dx) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{\tan^4 5x}{4} + c = \frac{1}{20} \tan^4 5x + c$$

$$9) \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^3 x dx = \int \sin^4 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$= \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x dx - \int \sin^6 x \cdot \cos x dx = \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} - \frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10) \int \frac{\cot^2 \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \frac{\csc^2 \sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{\csc^2 \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} - \int x^{-1/2} dx \\
 &= 2(-\cot \sqrt{x}) - \frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} + c = -2 \cot \sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

### 5-3- Integrals of inverse trigonometric functions:

The integration formulas for the inverse trigonometric functions are:

$$16) \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{u}{a} + c = -\cos^{-1} \frac{u}{a} + c \quad ; \quad \forall u^2 < a^2$$

$$17) \int \frac{du}{a^2 + u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{u}{a} + c = -\frac{1}{a} \cot^{-1} \frac{u}{a} + c$$

$$18) \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{u}{a} \right| + c = -\frac{1}{a} \csc^{-1} \left| \frac{u}{a} \right| + c \quad ; \quad \forall u^2 > a^2$$

EX-3 Evaluate the following integrals:

$$1) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^6}} dx$$

$$6) \int \frac{2dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}$$

$$2) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}$$

$$7) \int \frac{dx}{1+3x^2}$$

$$3) \int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$$

$$8) \int \frac{2\cos x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$4) \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{1-\tan^2 x}} dx$$

$$9) \int \frac{e^{\sin^{-1} x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$5) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4x^2-1}}$$

$$10) \int \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx$$

Sol.-

$$1) \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^3)^2}} (3x^2 dx) = \frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1} x^3 + c$$

$$2) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{3} + c$$