

INDEFINITE INTEGRAL (XII, R. S. AGGARWAL)

EXERCISE 12 (Pg.No.: 597)

Very-Short-Answers Questions

Evaluate:

1. (i) $\int x^7 dx$ (ii) $\int x^{-7} dx$ (iii) $\int x^{-1} dx$ (iv) $\int x^{5/3} dx$
 (v) $\int x^{-5/4} dx$ (vi) $\int 2^x dx$ (vii) $\int \sqrt[3]{x^2} dx$ (viii) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}} dx$
 (ix) $\int \frac{2}{x^2} dx$

Sol. (i) it is easy to see that $I = \frac{x^{7+1}}{7+1} + c \therefore I = \frac{x^8}{8} + c$

(ii) $I = \frac{x^{-7+1}}{-7+1} \Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{-6}}{-6} + c \therefore I = -\frac{x^{-6}}{6} + c = -\frac{1}{6x^6} + c$

(iii) $I = \int x^{-1} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \therefore I = \log|x| + c$

(iv) $I = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{3}+1}}{\frac{5}{3}+1} + c \Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{\frac{8}{3}}}{\frac{8}{3}} + c \therefore I = \frac{3}{8} x^{8/3} + c$

(v) $I = \frac{x^{\frac{-5}{4}+1}}{\frac{-5}{4}+1} + c \Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\frac{-1}{4}} + c \therefore I = \frac{-4}{x^{1/4}} + c$

(vi) $\int 2^x dx = \frac{2^x}{\log 2} + c$

(vii) $I = \int (x^2)^{1/3} dx \Rightarrow I = \int x^{2/3} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}+1}}{\frac{2}{3}+1} + c \Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{5/3}}{5/3} + c \therefore I = \frac{3}{5} x^{5/3} + c$

(viii) $I = \int \frac{1}{(x^3)^{1/4}} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{x^{3/4}} dx \Rightarrow I = \int x^{-3/4} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{-3/4+1}}{-3/4+1} + c$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{1/4}}{1/4} + c \therefore I = 4x^{1/4} + c$

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

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

2. (i) $\int \left(6x^5 - \frac{2}{x^4} - 7x + \frac{3}{x} - 5 + 4e^x + 7^x \right) dx$ (ii) $\int \left(8 - x + 2x^3 - \frac{6}{x^3} + 2x^{-5} + 5x^{-1} \right) dx$
(iii) $\int \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{x} + x^a + a^x + ax \right) dx$

Sol. (i) Let $I = \int \left(6x^5 - \frac{2}{x^4} - 7x + \frac{3}{x} - 5 + 4e^x + 7^x \right) dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int 6x^5 dx - \int \frac{2}{x^4} dx - \int 7x dx + \int \frac{3}{x} dx - \int 5 dx + \int 4e^x dx + \int 7^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 6 \int x^5 dx - 2 \int x^{-4} dx - 7 \int x dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{x} dx - 5 \int dx + 4 \int e^x dx + \int 7^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 6 \cdot \frac{x^6}{6} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} - 7 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 3 \log |x| - 5x + 4e^x + \frac{7^x}{\log 7} + c$$

$$\therefore I = x^6 + \frac{2}{3x^3} - \frac{7}{2}x^2 + 3 \log |x| - 5x + 4e^x + \frac{7^x}{\log 7} + c$$

(ii) Let $I = \int \left(8 - x + 2x^3 - \frac{6}{x^3} + 2x^{-5} + 5x^{-1} \right) dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int 8 dx - \int x dx + \int 2x^3 dx - \int \frac{6}{x^3} dx + \int 2x^{-5} dx + \int \frac{5}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 8 \int dx - \int x dx + 2 \int x^3 dx - 6 \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx + 2 \int x^{-5} dx + 5 \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 8x - \frac{x^2}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - 6 \cdot \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-4}}{-4} + 5 \log |x| + c$$

$$\therefore I = 8x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2x^4} + 5 \log |x| + c$$

(iii) Let $I = \int \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{x} + x^a + a^x + ax \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{x}{a} dx + \int \frac{a}{x} dx + \int x^a dx + \int a^x dx + \int ax dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{a} \int x dx + a \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + \frac{a^x}{\log a} + a \int x dx \quad \therefore I = \frac{x^2}{2a} + a \log |x| + \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + \frac{a^x}{\log a} + a \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

3. (i) $\int (2-5x)(3+2x)(1-x) dx$ (ii) $\int \sqrt{x}(ax^2+bx+c) dx$

(iii) $\int \left(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x^4} + \frac{7}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - 6e^x + 1 \right) dx$

Sol. (i) Let $I = \int (2-5x)(3+2x)(1-x) dx \Rightarrow I = \int (6-17x+x^2+10x^3) dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int 6 dx - \int 17x dx + \int x^2 dx + \int 10x^3 dx \Rightarrow I = 6 \int dx - 17 \int x dx + \int x^2 dx + 10 \int x^3 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 6x - 17 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + 10 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + c \quad \therefore I = 6x - \frac{17}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{5}{2}x^4 + c$$

(ii) Let $I = \int \sqrt{x}(ax^2+bx+c) dx \Rightarrow I = \int (a\sqrt{x}x^2 + b\sqrt{x}x + c\sqrt{x}) dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = a \int x^{1/2}x^2 dx + b \int x^{1/2}x dx + c \int x^{1/2} dx \Rightarrow I = a \int x^{5/2} dx + b \int x^{3/2} dx + c \int x^{1/2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = a \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} + b \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + c \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + c \Rightarrow I = a \frac{x^{7/2}}{7/2} + b \frac{x^{5/2}}{5/2} + c \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + c$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{2a}{7} x^{7/2} + \frac{2b}{5} x^{5/2} + \frac{2c}{3} x^{3/2} + c$$

$$(iii) \text{ Let } I = \int \left(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x^4} + \frac{7}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - 6e^x + 1 \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{x} dx - \int \sqrt[3]{x^4} dx + 7 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx - 6 \int e^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int x^{1/2} dx - \int (x^4)^{1/3} dx + 7 \int \frac{1}{(x^2)^{1/3}} dx - 6 \int e^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int x^{1/2} dx - \int x^{4/3} dx + 7 \int x^{-2/3} dx - 6e^x + x + c \Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{x^{7/3}}{7/3} + 7 \frac{x^{1/3}}{1/3} - 6e^x + x + c$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - \frac{3}{7} x^{7/3} + 21x^{1/3} - 6e^x + x + c$$

4. (i) $\int \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^3 dx$ (ii) $\int \left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$ (iii) $\int \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 dx$
(iv) $\int \frac{(1+2x)^3}{x^4} dx$ (v) $\int \frac{(1+x)^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ (vi) $\int \frac{2x^2+x-2}{x-2} dx$

Sol. (i) $\int \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^3 dx \Rightarrow \int \left\{ (x^2)^3 - \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)^3 - 3(x^2)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + 3 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)^2 \cdot x^2 \right\} dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \left(x^6 - \frac{1}{x^6} - 3x^2 + \frac{3}{x^2} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int x^6 dx - \int \frac{1}{x^6} dx - \int 3x^2 dx + \int \frac{3}{x^2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int x^6 dx - \int x^{-6} dx - 3 \int x^2 dx + 3 \int x^{-2} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{x^7}{7} - \frac{x^{-5}}{-5} - \frac{3x^3}{3} + 3 \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + c$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{1}{5x^5} - x^3 - \frac{3}{x} + c$$

$$(ii) \text{ Let } I = \int \left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{x} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow I = \int x^{1/2} dx - \int x^{-1/2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} + c \therefore I = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - 2x^{1/2} + c$$

$$(iii) \text{ Let } I = \int \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 dx \Rightarrow I = \int \left\{ (\sqrt{x})^2 + 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 \right\} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \left(x + 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int x dx + 2 \int dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx \therefore I = \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + \log|x| + c$$

$$(iv) \text{ Let } I = \int \frac{(1+2x)^3}{x^4} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{(1)^3 + (2x)^3 + 3(1)^2 \cdot 2x + 3(2x)^2 \cdot 1}{x^4} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1+8x^3+6x+12x^2}{x^4} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{x^4} dx + 8 \int \frac{x^3}{x^4} dx + 6 \int \frac{x}{x^4} dx + 12 \int \frac{x^2}{x^4} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int x^{-4} dx + 8 \int \frac{1}{x} dx + 6 \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx + 12 \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} + 8 \log |x| + 6 \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + 12 \left(\frac{-1}{x} \right) + c$$

$$\therefore I = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + 8 \log |x| - \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{12}{x} + c$$

$$(v) \text{ Let } I = \int \frac{(1+x)^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{(1)^3 + (x)^3 + 3(1)^2 \cdot x + 3(x)^2 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1+x^3+3x+3x^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{5/2} dx + 3 \int x^{1/2} dx + 3 \int x^{3/2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} + \frac{x^{7/2}}{7/2} + \frac{3x^{3/2}}{3/2} + 3 \frac{x^{5/2}}{5/2} + c \therefore I = 2x^{1/2} + \frac{2}{7} x^{7/2} + 2x^{3/2} + \frac{6}{5} x^{5/2} + c$$

$$(vi) \text{ Let } I = \int \frac{2x^2+x-2}{x-2} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \left\{ (2x+5) + \frac{8}{x-2} \right\} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int (2x+5) dx + 8 \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{2x^2}{2} + 5x + 8 \log |x-2| + c$$

$$\therefore I = x^2 + 5x + 8 \log |x-2| + c$$

5. $\int \left[1 + \frac{1}{(1+x^2)} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{5}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} + a^x \right] dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \left[1 + \frac{1}{(1+x^2)} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{5}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} + a^x \right] dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + 5 \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx + \int a^x dx$$

$$\therefore I = x + \tan^{-1}(x) - 2 \sin^{-1}(x) + 5 \sec^{-1}(x) + \frac{a^x}{\log a} + c$$

6. (i) $\int \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \right) dx$ (ii) $\int \left(\frac{x^6-1}{x^2+1} \right) dx$ (iii) $\int \left(\frac{x^4}{1+x^2} \right) dx$ (iv) $\int \left(\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \right) dx$

Sol. (i) Let $I = \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \left(\frac{x^2+1-2}{x^2+1} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+1} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$

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

(ii) Let $I = \int \frac{x^6-1}{x^2+1} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{x^6+1-2}{x^2+1} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{x^6+1}{x^2+1} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{(x^2)^3 + (1)^3}{x^2+1} dx - 2 \tan^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{(x^2+1)(x^4-x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)} dx - 2 \tan^{-1}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int (x^4 - x^2 + 1) dx - 2 \tan^{-1} x \therefore I = \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^3}{3} + x - 2 \tan^{-1}(x) + c$$

$$(iii) \text{ Let } I = \int \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{x^4-1+1}{(1+x^2)} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{x^4-1}{1+x^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow I = \int (x^2-1) dx + \tan^{-1}(x) \therefore I = \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \tan^{-1}(x) + c$$

$$(iv) \text{ Let } I = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{x^2+1}{1+x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

$$7. \int \left(9 \sin x - 7 \cos x - \frac{6}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} + \cot^2 x \right) dx$$

$$\text{Sol. Let } I = \int \left(9 \sin x - 7 \cos x - \frac{6}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} + \cot^2 x \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 9 \int \sin x dx - 7 \int \cos x dx - 6 \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx + \int \cot^2 x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 9(-\cos x) - 7 \sin x - 6 \int \sec^2 x dx + 2 \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx + \int (\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -9 \cos x - 7 \sin x - 6 \tan x + 2(-\cot x) - \cot x - x + c$$

$$\therefore I = -9 \cos x - 7 \sin x - 6 \tan x - 3 \cot x - x + c$$

$$8. \int \left(\frac{\cot x}{\sin x} - \tan^2 x - \frac{\tan x}{\cos x} + \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$\text{Sol. Let } I = \int \left(\frac{\cot x}{\sin x} - \tan^2 x - \frac{\tan x}{\cos x} + \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x dx - \int \tan^2 x dx - \int \tan x \sec x dx + 2 \int \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\operatorname{cosec} x - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx - \sec x + 2 \tan x$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\operatorname{cosec} x - \tan x + x - \sec x + 2 \tan x + c$$

$$\therefore I = -\operatorname{cosec} x + \tan x + x - \sec x + c$$

$$9. (i) \int \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx$$

$$(ii) \int \operatorname{cosec} x (\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x) dx$$

$$\text{Sol. (i) Let } I = \int \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \sec^2 x dx + \int \sec x \tan x dx \therefore I = \tan x + \sec x + c$$

$$(ii) \text{ Let } I = \int \operatorname{cosec} x (\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx - \int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\cot x + \operatorname{cosec} x + c \therefore I = \operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x + c$$

$$10. (i) \int (\tan x + \cot x)^2 dx \quad (ii) \int \left(\frac{1+2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \quad (iii) \int \left(\frac{3 \cos x + 4}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$\text{Sol. (i) Let } I = \int (\tan x + \cot x)^2 dx \Rightarrow I = \int (\tan^2 x + \cot^2 x + 2 \tan x \cot x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int (\sec^2 x - 1 + \operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1 + 2) dx = \int (\sec^2 x + \operatorname{cosec}^2 x) dx = \tan x - \cot x + c$$

$$(ii) \text{ Let } I = \int \left(\frac{1+2\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + 2 \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \sec^2 x dx + 2 \int \tan x \cdot \sec x dx \quad \therefore I = \tan x + 2 \sec x + c$$

$$(iii) \text{ Let } I = \int \left(\frac{3\cos x + 4}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{3\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{4}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 3 \int \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x dx + 4 \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx \Rightarrow I = 3(-\operatorname{cosec} x) + 4(-\cot x)$$

$$\therefore I = -3 \operatorname{cosec} x - 4 \cot x + c$$

$$11. (i) \int \frac{1}{(1-\cos x)} dx \quad (ii) \int \frac{1}{(1-\sin x)} dx$$

$$\text{Sol. (i) Let } I = \int \frac{1}{(1-\cos x)} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{1-\cos x} \times \frac{1+\cos x}{1+\cos x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1+\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx + \int \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x dx \quad \therefore I = -\cot x - \operatorname{cosec} x + c$$

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

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1+\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \sec^2 x dx + \int \tan x \cdot \sec x dx \quad \therefore I = \tan x + \sec x + c$$

$$12. (i) \int \frac{\tan x}{(\sec x + \tan x)} dx \quad (ii) \int \frac{\operatorname{cosec} x}{(\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x)} dx$$

$$\text{Sol. (i) Let } I = \int \frac{\tan x}{(\sec x + \tan x)} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} \times \frac{\sec x - \tan x}{\sec x - \tan x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\tan x (\sec x - \tan x)}{\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \tan x (\sec x - \tan x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \sec x \tan x dx - \int \tan^2 x dx \Rightarrow I = \sec x - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$\therefore I = \sec x - \tan x + x + c$$

$$(ii) \text{ Let } I = \int \frac{\operatorname{cosec} x}{(\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x)} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\operatorname{cosec} x}{\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x} \times \frac{\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x}{\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\operatorname{cosec} x (\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x)}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \cot^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \operatorname{cosec} x (\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx + \int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx \quad \therefore I = -\cot x - \operatorname{cosec} x + c$$

$$13. (i) \int \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos x} dx \quad (ii) \int \frac{\sin x}{(1-\sin x)} dx$$

$$\text{Sol. (i) Let } I = \int \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos x} \times \frac{1-\cos x}{1-\cos x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\cos x (1-\cos x)}{1-\cos^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\cos x (1-\cos x)}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx - \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x dx - \int \cot^2 x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\operatorname{cosec} x - \int (\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1) dx \quad \therefore I = -\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x + x + c$$

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

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \tan x \sec x dx + \int \tan^2 x dx \Rightarrow I = \sec x + \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$\therefore I = \sec x + \tan x - x + c$$

$$14. (i) I = \int \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx \quad (ii) \int \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} dx$$

$$\text{Sol. (i) Let } I = \int \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{2 \cos^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{2} \cos x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \sqrt{2} \int \cos x dx \quad \therefore I = \sqrt{2} (\sin x) + c$$

$$(ii) \text{ Let } I = \int \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{2 \sin^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{2} \sin x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \sqrt{2} (-\cos x) + c \quad \therefore I = -\sqrt{2} \cos x + c$$

$$15. (i) \int \frac{1}{(1 + \cos 2x)} dx \quad (ii) \int \frac{1}{(1 - \cos 2x)} dx$$

$$\text{Sol. (i) Let } I = \int \frac{1}{(1 + \cos 2x)} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 x dx \therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \tan x + c$$

$$(ii) \text{ Let } I = \int \frac{1}{(1 - \cos 2x)} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} (-\cot x) + c \quad \therefore I = -\frac{1}{2} \cot x + c$$

$$16. \int \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$

$$\text{Sol. Let } I = \int \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx \Rightarrow I = \int (\sin x + \cos x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\cos x + \sin x + c \quad \therefore I = \sin x - \cos x + c$$

$$17. \int \left(\frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$\text{Sol. Let } I = \int \left(\frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \tan x \sec x dx + \int \cot x \operatorname{cosec} x dx$$

$$\therefore I = \sec x - \operatorname{cosec} x + c$$

$$18. \int \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \right) dx$$

$$\text{Sol. Let } I = \int \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \tan^{-1}(\tan x) dx \Rightarrow I = \int x dx \quad \therefore I = \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

19. $\int \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}\right) dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}\right) dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \cos^{-1}(\cos 2x) dx \Rightarrow I = \int 2x dx \Rightarrow I = 2 \frac{x^2}{2} + c \quad \therefore I = x^2 + c$$

20. $\int \cos^{-1}(\sin x) dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \cos^{-1}(\sin x) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \cos^{-1}\left\{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)\right\} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx \quad \therefore I = \frac{\pi}{2}x - \frac{x^2}{2} + c$

21. $\int \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}} dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \right\} dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \right\} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right) dx$$

Now, dividing nominator & denominator by $\cos \frac{x}{2}$,

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \tan^{-1} \left[\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right) \right] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} + c \quad \therefore I = \frac{\pi x}{4} - \frac{x^2}{4} + c$$

22. $\int (3 \cot x - 2 \tan x)^2 dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int (3 \cot x - 2 \tan x)^2 dx \Rightarrow I = \int \{9(\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1) - 12 + 4(\sec^2 x - 1)\} dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int (9 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 9 - 12 + 4 \sec^2 x - 4) dx \Rightarrow I = \int (9 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + 4 \sec^2 x - 25) dx$$

$$\therefore I = -9 \cot x + 4 \tan x - 25x + c$$

23. $\int (3 \sin x + 4 \operatorname{cosec} x)^2 dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int (3 \sin x + 4 \operatorname{cosec} x)^2 dx \Rightarrow I = \int (9 \sin^2 x + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \sin x \operatorname{cosec} x + 16 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x) dx$
 $\Rightarrow I = 9 \int \sin^2 x dx + 24 \int \sin x \operatorname{cosec} x dx + 16 \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx$
 $\Rightarrow I = 9 \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx + 24 \int dx + 16(-\cot x) \Rightarrow I = \frac{9}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) dx + 24x + 16(-\cot x) + c$
 $\Rightarrow I = \frac{9}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) dx + 24x - 16 \cot x + c \Rightarrow I = \frac{9}{2} \left(x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) + 24x - 16 \cot x + c$
 $\Rightarrow I = \frac{9}{2} x - \frac{9}{4} \sin 2x + 24x - 16 \cot x + c \therefore I = \frac{57}{2} x - \frac{9}{4} \sin 2x - 16 \cot x + c$

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

Sol. Let $I = \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2})} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+2}} dx$
 $\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+2}}{(\sqrt{x+1})^2 - (\sqrt{x+2})^2} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+2}}{x+1 - x-2} dx$
 $\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+2}}{-1} dx \Rightarrow I = -\int \sqrt{x+1} dx + \int \sqrt{x+2} dx$
 $\Rightarrow I = -\int (x+1)^{1/2} dx + \int (x+2)^{1/2} dx \Rightarrow I = -\frac{(x+1)^{3/2}}{3/2} + \frac{(x+2)^{3/2}}{3/2} + c$
 $\therefore I = \frac{2}{3}(x+2)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{3/2} + c$

25. $\int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x+2})} dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x+2})} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x+2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{x+2}} dx$
 $\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{x+2}}{(\sqrt{x+3})^2 - (\sqrt{x+2})^2} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{x+2}}{x+3 - x-2} dx$
 $\Rightarrow I = \int (\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{x+2}) dx \Rightarrow I = \int (x+3)^{1/2} dx + \int (x+2)^{1/2} dx$
 $\Rightarrow I = \frac{(x+3)^{3/2}}{3/2} + \frac{(x+2)^{3/2}}{3/2} + c \therefore I = \frac{2}{3}(x+3)^{3/2} + \frac{2}{3}(x+2)^{3/2} + c$

26. $\int \left(\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x} \right) dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \cot^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \left(\operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right) dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\frac{\cot \frac{x}{2}}{1/2} - x + c \quad \therefore I = -2 \cot \frac{x}{2} - x + c$$

27. $\int \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x} \right) dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x} \right) dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{1 + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{1 - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx$

Put, $\cos x - \sin x = t \Rightarrow -\sin x - \cos x = \frac{dt}{dx} \Rightarrow -(\sin x + \cos x) dx = dt$

$\Rightarrow (\sin x + \cos x) dx = -dt \Rightarrow I = -\int \frac{dt}{t} \Rightarrow I = -\log |t| + c \quad \therefore I = -\log |\cos x - \sin x| + c$

28. $\int \frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+b)} dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+b)} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\cos\{(x+b)+(a-b)\}}{\sin(x+b)} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\cos(x+b)\cos(a-b) - \sin(x+b)\sin(a-b)}{\sin(x+b)} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\cos(x+b)\cos(a-b)}{\sin(x+b)} dx - \int \frac{\sin(x+b)\sin(a-b)}{\sin(x+b)} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \cos(a-b) \int \cot(x+b) dx - \sin(a-b) \int dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \cos(a-b) \log |\sin(x+b)| - \sin(a-b) \cdot x + c$

$\therefore I = \cos(a-b) \log |\sin(x+b)| - x \sin(a-b) + c$

29. $\int \frac{\sin(x-\alpha)}{\sin(x+\alpha)} dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \frac{\sin(x-\alpha)}{\sin(x+\alpha)} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin(x+\alpha-2\alpha)}{\sin(x+\alpha)} dx \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin\{(x+\alpha)-2\alpha\}}{\sin(x+\alpha)} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin(x+\alpha)\cos 2\alpha - \cos(x+\alpha)\sin 2\alpha}{\sin(x+\alpha)} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin(x+\alpha)\cos 2\alpha}{\sin(x+\alpha)} dx - \int \frac{\cos(x+\alpha)\sin 2\alpha}{\sin(x+\alpha)} dx$

$\Rightarrow I = \cos 2\alpha \int dx - \sin 2\alpha \int \cot(x+\alpha) dx \Rightarrow I = \cos 2\alpha \cdot x - \sin 2\alpha \log |\sin(x+\alpha)| + c$

$\therefore I = x \cos 2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha \log |\sin(x+\alpha)| + c$

30. $\int (1-x)\sqrt{x} dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int (1-x)\sqrt{x} dx$

$I = \int (\sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{x}) dx$

$I = \int (x^{1/2} - x^{3/2}) dx$

$$I = \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^{5/2}}{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$I = \frac{3}{2}x^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5}x^{5/2} + C$$

$$I = \frac{10x^{3/2} - 6x^{5/2}}{15} + C$$

$$I = \frac{2}{15}(5x^{3/2} - 3x^{5/2}) + C$$

31. $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x} dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x} dx$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\frac{\cos^2 x}{1}} dx, I = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \times \frac{\sin^2 x}{1} \right) dx, I = \int \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx, I = \int \tan^2 x dx$$

$$I = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx, I = \int \sec^2 x dx - \int dx, I = \tan x - x + C$$

32. $\int \left\{ \frac{2-3\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right\} dx$

Sol. Let $I = \int \left\{ \frac{2-3\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right\} dx$

$$I = \int \left\{ \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{3\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right\} dx, I = \int \{2\sec^2 x - 3\sec x \tan x\} dx$$

$$I = \int \{2\sec^2 x\} dx - \int \{3\sec x \tan x\} dx, I = 2\int \sec^2 x dx - 3\int \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$I = 2\tan x - 3\sec x + c,$$