Class XII : Maths
Chapter 7 : INTEGRALS

Questions and Solutions | Exercise 7.6 - NCERT Books

Question 1:

$x \sin x$

Answer

Let $I = \int x \sin x \, dx$

Taking x as first function and sin x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = x\int \sin x \, dx - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}x\right)\int \sin x \, dx\right\}dx$$

$$= x(-\cos x) - \int 1\cdot(-\cos x)dx$$

$$= -x\cos x + \sin x + C$$

Question 2:

$x \sin 3x$

Answer

Let $I = \int x \sin 3x \, dx$

Taking x as first function and sin $3x$ as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = x\int \sin 3x \, dx - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}x\right)\int \sin 3x \, dx\right\}$$

$$= x\left(\frac{-\cos 3x}{3}\right) - \int 1\cdot\left(\frac{-\cos 3x}{3}\right)dx$$

$$= \frac{-x\cos 3x}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\int \cos 3x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{-x\cos 3x}{3} + \frac{1}{9}\sin 3x + C$$

Question 3:

$x^2 e^x$

Answer

Let $I = \int x^2 e^x dx$

Taking x^2 as first function and e^x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = x^2 \int e^x\, dx - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}x^2\right)\int e^x dx\right\}dx$$
$$= x^2 e^x - \int 2x \cdot e^x dx$$
$$= x^2 e^x - 2\int x \cdot e^x dx$$

Again integrating by parts, we obtain

$$= x^2 e^x - 2\left[x \cdot \int e^x dx - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}x\right)\cdot \int e^x dx\right\}dx\right]$$
$$= x^2 e^x - 2\left[xe^x - \int e^x dx\right]$$
$$= x^2 e^x - 2\left[xe^x - e^x\right]$$
$$= x^2 e^x - 2xe^x + 2e^x + C$$
$$= e^x\left(x^2 - 2x + 2\right) + C$$

Question 4:

$x \log x$

Answer

Let $I = \int x \log x dx$

Taking $\log x$ as first function and x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \log x \int x\, dx - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\log x\right)\int x\, dx\right\}dx$$
$$= \log x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{x}\cdot\frac{x^2}{2}dx$$
$$= \frac{x^2 \log x}{2} - \int \frac{x}{2}dx$$
$$= \frac{x^2 \log x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

Question 5:

$x \log 2x$

Answer

Let $I = \int x \log 2x dx$

Taking log 2x as first function and x as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \log 2x \int x\ dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} 2\log x \right) \int x\ dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \log 2x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{2}{2x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \log 2x}{2} - \int \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \log 2x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

Question 6:

$x^2 \log x$

Answer

Let $I = \int x^2 \log x\ dx$

Taking log x as first function and x^2 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \log x \int x^2\ dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \log x \right) \int x^2 dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \log x \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right) - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3 \log x}{3} - \int \frac{x^2}{3} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3 \log x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

Question 7:

$x\sin^{-1}x$

Answer

Let $I=\int x\sin^{-1}x\,dx$

Taking $\sin^{-1}x$ as first function and *x* as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I=\sin^{-1}x\int x\,dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\sin^{-1}x\right)\int x\,dx\right\}dx$$

$$=\sin^{-1}x\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)-\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\cdot\frac{x^2}{2}dx$$

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

$$=\frac{x^2\sin^{-1}x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\int\left\{\frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right\}dx$$

$$=\frac{x^2\sin^{-1}x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\int\left\{\sqrt{1-x^2}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right\}dx$$

$$=\frac{x^2\sin^{-1}x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\left\{\int\sqrt{1-x^2}dx-\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx\right\}$$

$$=\frac{x^2\sin^{-1}x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\left\{\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}x-\sin^{-1}x\right\}+C$$

$$=\frac{x^2\sin^{-1}x}{2}+\frac{x}{4}\sqrt{1-x^2}+\frac{1}{4}\sin^{-1}x-\frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}x+C$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\left(2x^2-1\right)\sin^{-1}x+\frac{x}{4}\sqrt{1-x^2}+C$$

Question 8:

$x\tan^{-1}x$

Answer

Let $I=\int x\tan^{-1}x\,dx$

Taking $\tan^{-1} x$ as first function and *x* as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \tan^{-1} x \int x\,dx - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\tan^{-1} x\right)\int x\,dx\right\}dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\left(x - \tan^{-1} x\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2}\tan^{-1} x - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1} x + C$$

Question 9:

$x\cos^{-1} x$

Answer

Let $I = \int x\cos^{-1} x\,dx$

Taking $\cos^{-1} x$ as first function and *x* as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I=\cos^{-1}x\int x\,dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\cos^{-1}x\right)\int x\,dx\right\}dx$$

$$=\cos^{-1}x\frac{x^2}{2}-\int\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\cdot\frac{x^2}{2}dx$$

$$=\frac{x^2\cos^{-1}x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$$

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

$$=\frac{x^2\cos^{-1}x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\int\sqrt{1-x^2}dx-\frac{1}{2}\int\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)dx$$

$$=\frac{x^2\cos^{-1}x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}I_1-\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x \qquad \ldots(1)$$

where, $I_1=\int\sqrt{1-x^2}dx$

$$\Rightarrow I_1=x\sqrt{1-x^2}-\int\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{1-x^2}\int x\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1=x\sqrt{1-x^2}-\int\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}.x\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1=x\sqrt{1-x^2}-\int\frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1=x\sqrt{1-x^2}-\int\frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1=x\sqrt{1-x^2}-\left\{\int\sqrt{1-x^2}\,dx+\int\frac{-dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1=x\sqrt{1-x^2}-\left\{I_1+\cos^{-1}x\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I_1=x\sqrt{1-x^2}-\cos^{-1}x$$

$$\therefore I_1=\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2}-\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x$$

Substituting in (1), we obtain

$$I=\frac{x\cos^{-1}x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2}-\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x\right)-\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x$$

$$=\frac{\left(2x^2-1\right)}{4}\cos^{-1}x-\frac{x}{4}\sqrt{1-x^2}+C$$

Question 10:

$\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)^2$

Answer

Let $I=\int\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)^2\cdot 1\,dx$

Taking $\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)^2$ as first function and 1 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I=\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)\int 1\,dx-\int\left\{\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)^2\cdot\int 1\cdot dx\right\}dx$$

$$=\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)^2\cdot x-\int\frac{2\sin^{-1}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\cdot x\,dx$$

$$=x\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)^2+\int\sin^{-1}x\cdot\left(\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)dx$$

$$=x\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)^2+\left[\sin^{-1}x\int\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\sin^{-1}x\right)\int\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx\right\}dx\right]$$

$$=x\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)^2+\left[\sin^{-1}x\cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2}-\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\,dx\right]$$

$$=x\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)^2+2\sqrt{1-x^2}\sin^{-1}x-\int 2\,dx$$

$$=x\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)^2+2\sqrt{1-x^2}\sin^{-1}x-2x+C$$

Question 11:

$\frac{x\cos^{-1}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

Answer

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

$$I=\frac{-1}{2}\int\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\cdot\cos^{-1}x\,dx$$

Taking $\cos^{-1}x$ as first function and $\left(\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)$ as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I=\frac{-1}{2}\left[\cos^{-1}x\int\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\cos^{-1}x\right)\int\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx\right\}dx\right]$$

$$=\frac{-1}{2}\left[\cos^{-1}x\cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2}-\int\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\,dx\right]$$

$$=\frac{-1}{2}\left[2\sqrt{1-x^2}\cos^{-1}x+\int 2\,dx\right]$$

$$=\frac{-1}{2}\left[2\sqrt{1-x^2}\cos^{-1}x+2x\right]+C$$

$$=-\left[\sqrt{1-x^2}\cos^{-1}x+x\right]+C$$

Question 12:

$x\sec^2 x$

Answer

Let $I=\int x\sec^2 x\,dx$

Taking x as first function and $\sec^2 x$ as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I=x\int\sec^2 x\,dx-\int\left\{\left\{\frac{d}{dx}x\right\}\int\sec^2 x\,dx\right\}dx$$

$$=x\tan x-\int 1\cdot\tan x\,dx$$

$$=x\tan x+\log\left|\cos x\right|+C$$

Question 13:

$\tan^{-1}x$

Answer

Let $I = \int 1 \cdot \tan^{-1} x dx$

Taking $\tan^{-1} x$ as first function and 1 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = \tan^{-1} x \int 1 dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x \right) \int 1 \cdot dx \right\} dx$$

$$= \tan^{-1} x \cdot x - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot x \, dx$$

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

$$= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log\left|1+x^2\right| + C$$

$$= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log\left(1+x^2\right) + C$$

Question 14:

$x(\log x)^2$

Answer

$$I = \int x (\log x)^2 \, dx$$

Taking $(\log x)^2$ as first function and 1 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I = (\log x)^2 \int x \, dx - \int \left[\left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \log x \right)^2 \right\} \int x \, dx \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} (\log x)^2 - \left[\int 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} (\log x)^2 - \int x \log x \, dx$$

Again integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I=\frac{x^2}{2}(\log x)^2-\left[\log x\int x\,dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\log x\right)\int x\,dx\right\}dx\right]$$

$$=\frac{x^2}{2}(\log x)^2-\left[\frac{x^2}{2}-\log x-\int\frac{1}{x}\cdot\frac{x^2}{2}dx\right]$$

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

$$=\frac{x^2}{2}(\log x)^2-\frac{x^2}{2}\log x+\frac{x^2}{4}+C$$

Question 15:

$(x^2+1)\log x$

Answer

Let $I=\int(x^2+1)\log x\,dx=\int x^2\log x\,dx+\int\log x\,dx$

Let $I = I_1 + I_2$ ... (1)

Where, $I_1=\int x^2\log x\,dx$ and $I_2=\int\log x\,dx$

$I_1=\int x^2\log x\,dx$

Taking log x as first function and x^2 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I_1=\log x-\int x^2dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\log x\right)\int x^2dx\right\}dx$$

$$=\log x\cdot\frac{x^3}{3}-\int\frac{1}{x}\cdot\frac{x^3}{3}dx$$

$$=\frac{x^3}{3}\log x-\frac{1}{3}\left(\int x^2dx\right)$$

$$=\frac{x^3}{3}\log x-\frac{x^3}{9}+C_1 \qquad \text{...(2)}$$

$I_2=\int\log x\,dx$

Taking log x as first function and 1 as second function and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I_2 = \log x \int 1 \cdot dx - \int \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \log x \right) \int 1 \cdot dx \right\}$$

$$= \log x \cdot x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx$$

$$= x \log x - \int 1 dx$$

$$= x \log x - x + C_2 \qquad \dots (3)$$

Using equations (2) and (3) in (1), we obtain

$$I = \frac{x^3}{3} \log x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C_1 + x \log x - x + C_2$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \log x - \frac{x^3}{9} + x \log x - x + (C_1 + C_2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) \log x - \frac{x^3}{9} - x + C$$

Question 16:

$e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$

Answer

Let $I = \int e^x (\sin x + \cos x) dx$

Let $f(x) = \sin x$

□ $f'(x) = \cos x$

□ $I = \int e^x \{ f(x) + f'(x) \} dx$

It is known that, $\int e^x \{ f(x) + f'(x) \} dx = e^x f(x) + C$

$\therefore I = e^x \sin x + C$

Question 17:

$$\frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}$$

Answer

Let $I=\int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}dx=\int e^x\left\{\frac{x}{(1+x)^2}\right\}dx$

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

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

Let $f(x)=\frac{1}{1+x}$ □ $f'(x)=\frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}dx=\int e^x\{f(x)+f'(x)\}dx$

It is known that, $\int e^x\{f(x)+f'(x)\}dx=e^x f(x)+C$

$\therefore \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}dx=\frac{e^x}{1+x}+C$

Question 18:

$e^x\left(\frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x}\right)$

Answer

$$e^x\left(\frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x}\right)$$

$$=e^x\left(\frac{\sin^2\frac{x}{2}+\cos^2\frac{x}{2}+2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}\right)$$

$$=\frac{e^x\left(\sin\frac{x}{2}+\cos\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^x\cdot\left(\frac{\sin\frac{x}{2}+\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\cos\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^x\left[\tan\frac{x}{2}+1\right]^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^2\left(1+\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^x\left[1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}+2\tan\frac{x}{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^x\left[\sec^2\frac{x}{2}+2\tan\frac{x}{2}\right]$$

$$\frac{e^x(1+\sin x)dx}{(1+\cos x)}=e^x\left[\frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{x}{2}+\tan\frac{x}{2}\right] \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $\tan\frac{x}{2}=f(x)$ □ $f'(x)=\frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{x}{2}$

It is known that, $\int e^x\{f(x)+f'(x)\}dx=e^x f(x)+C$

From equation (1), we obtain

$$\int\frac{e^x(1+\sin x)}{(1+\cos x)}dx=e^x\tan\frac{x}{2}+C$$

Question 19:

$e^x\left(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$

Answer

$$\text{Let } I=\int e^x\left[\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}\right]dx$$

Also, let $\frac{1}{x}=f(x)$ □ $f'(x)=\frac{-1}{x^2}$

It is known that, $\int e^x\{f(x)+f'(x)\}dx=e^xf(x)+C$

$$\therefore I=\frac{e^x}{x}+C$$

Question 20:

$\frac{(x-3)e^x}{(x-1)^3}$

Answer

$$\int e^x\left\{\frac{x-3}{(x-1)^3}\right\}dx=\int e^x\left\{\frac{x-1-2}{(x-1)^3}\right\}dx$$

$$=\int e^x\left\{\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}-\frac{2}{(x-1)^3}\right\}dx$$

Let $f(x)=\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$ □ $f'(x)=\frac{-2}{(x-1)^3}$

It is known that, $\int e^x\{f(x)+f'(x)\}dx=e^xf(x)+C$

$$\therefore \int e^x\left\{\frac{(x-3)}{(x-1)^2}\right\}dx=\frac{e^x}{(x-1)^2}+C$$

Question 21:

$e^{2x}\sin x$

Answer

Let $I=\int e^{2x}\sin x\,dx$ ...(1)

Integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I=\sin x\int e^{2x}dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\sin x\right)\int e^{2x}dx\right\}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\sin x\cdot\frac{e^{2x}}{2}-\int\cos x\cdot\frac{e^{2x}}{2}dx$$

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

Again integrating by parts, we obtain

$$I=\frac{e^{2x}\cdot\sin x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\left[\cos x\int e^{2x}dx-\int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\cos x\right)\int e^{2x}dx\right\}dx\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{e^{2x}\sin x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\left[\cos x\cdot\frac{e^{2x}}{2}-\int(-\sin x)\frac{e^{2x}}{2}dx\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{e^{2x}\cdot\sin x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{e^{2x}\cos x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\int e^{2x}\sin x dx\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{e^{2x}\sin x}{2}-\frac{e^{2x}\cos x}{4}-\frac{1}{4}I \qquad \text{[From (1)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow I+\frac{1}{4}I=\frac{e^{2x}\cdot\sin x}{2}-\frac{e^{2x}\cos x}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{4}I=\frac{e^{2x}\sin x}{2}-\frac{e^{2x}\cos x}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{4}{5}\left[\frac{e^{2x}\sin x}{2}-\frac{e^{2x}\cos x}{4}\right]+C$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{e^{2x}}{5}\left[2\sin x-\cos x\right]+C$$

Question 22:

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

Answer

Let $x=\tan\theta$ □ $dx=\sec^2\theta\,d\theta$

$$\therefore \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\tan\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}\right) = \sin^{-1}(\sin 2\theta)$$ $= 2\theta$

□ $$\int \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)dx = \int 2\theta \cdot \sec^2\theta\, d\theta = 2\int \theta \cdot \sec^2\theta\, d\theta$$

Integrating by parts, we obtain

$$2\left[\theta \cdot \int \sec^2\theta d\theta - \int\left\{\left(\frac{d}{d\theta}\theta\right)\int \sec^2\theta d\theta\right\}d\theta\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\theta \cdot \tan\theta - \int \tan\theta d\theta\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\theta\tan\theta + \log|\cos\theta|\right] + C$$

$$= 2\left[x\tan^{-1}x + \log\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right|\right] + C$$

$$= 2x\tan^{-1}x + 2\log\left(1+x^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= 2x\tan^{-1}x + 2\left[-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x^2\right)\right] + C$$

$$= 2x\tan^{-1}x - \log\left(1+x^2\right) + C$$

Question 23:

$\int x^2 e^{x^3} dx$ equals

(A) $\frac{1}{3}e^{x^3} + C$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}e^{x^2} + C$

(C) $\frac{1}{2}e^{x^3} + C$ (D) $\frac{1}{3}e^{x^2} + C$

Answer

Let $I = \int x^2 e^{x^3} dx$

Also, let $x^3 = t$ □ $3x^2 dx = dt$

$\Rightarrow I=\frac{1}{3}\int e^{t}dt$

$=\frac{1}{3}\left(e^{t}\right)+C$

$=\frac{1}{3}e^{x^{3}}+C$

Hence, the correct Answer is A.

Question 24:

$\int e^{x}\sec x(1+\tan x)dx$ equals

(A) $e^{x}\cos x+C$ (B) $e^{x}\sec x+C$

(C) $e^{x}\sin x+C$ (D) $e^{x}\tan x+C$

Answer

$\int e^{x}\sec x(1+\tan x)dx$

Let $I=\int e^{x}\sec x(1+\tan x)dx=\int e^{x}(\sec x+\sec x\tan x)dx$

Also, let $\sec x=f(x)$ □ $\sec x\tan x=f'(x)$

It is known that, $\int e^{x}\{f(x)+f'(x)\}dx=e^{x}f(x)+C$

$\therefore I=e^{x}\sec x+C$

Hence, the correct Answer is B.