

# CHAPTER 7

## INTEGRALS

### POINTS TO REMEMBER:

$$1. \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$2. \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log|x| + C$$

$$3. \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$4. \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a} + C$$

$$5. \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$6. \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$7. \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$8. \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$9. \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$10. \int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$11. \int \tan x dx = \log|\sec x| + C = -\log|\cos x| + C$$

$$12. \int \cot x dx = \log|\sin x| + C = -\log|\operatorname{cosec} x| + C$$

$$13. \int \sec x dx = \log|\sec x + \tan x| + C = \log \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) + C$$

$$14. \int \operatorname{cosec} x dx = \log|\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x| + C = \log \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

$$15. \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

$$16. \int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C$$



$$17. \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$18. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$19. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$$

$$20. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| + C$$

$$21. \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$22. \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$$

$$23. \int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \log |x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}| + C$$

$$24. \text{Integration by parts: } \int u \cdot v dx = u \cdot \int v dx - \int \left\{ \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \int v dx \right\} dx + C$$

$$25. \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx = e^x f(x) + C$$

$$26. \int e^{ax} \sin(bx + c) dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} [a \sin(bx + c) - b \cos(bx + c)] + C$$

$$27. \int \frac{p \sin x + q \cos x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx = Ax + B \log |a \sin x + b \cos x| + C \text{ where}$$

$$A = \frac{ap + bq}{a^2 + b^2} \text{ \& } B = \frac{aq - bp}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$28. \int e^{mx} \cdot \sin(nx) dx = \frac{e^{mx}}{m^2 + n^2} [m \sin(nx) - n \cos(nx)] + C$$

$$29. \int e^{mx} \cdot \cos(nx) dx = \frac{e^{mx}}{m^2 + n^2} [m \cos(nx) + n \sin(nx)] + C$$

$$30. \int \frac{1}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{ab} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{b}{a} \tan x \right) + C$$

$$32. \int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a), \text{ where } F(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

$$33. \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

$$34. \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$$35. \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

$$36. \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$$

$$37. \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

$$38. \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx$$

$$39. \int_0^{2a} f(x) dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(2a-x)] dx$$

$$40. \text{ If } f(x) \text{ is a periodic function with period 'T', then } \int_0^{nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

41. Walli's Formula:-

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)(n-3)(n-5) \dots 1}{n(n-2)(n-4) \dots 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ \frac{(n-1)(n-3)(n-5) \dots 2}{n(n-2)(n-4) \dots 1} \cdot 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

42.  $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ , limit of this integral will split at all those points for which  $f(x)=0$  and  $a < f(x) < b$

$$43. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log |\sin x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log |\cos x| dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

$$44. \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{f(x)+f(a+b-x)} dx = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)$$

$$45. \int_a^b \frac{1}{a^2 \cot^2 x + b^2 \tan^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2ab}$$

$$46. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \sin x + b \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}(a+b)$$

$$47. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \tan x + b \cot x}{\tan x + \cot x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}(a+b)$$

$$48. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \csc x + b \sec x}{\csc x + \sec x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}(a+b)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin ax \cdot \cos bx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2a}{a^2-b^2} & : \text{if } a-b \text{ is odd} \\ 0 & : \text{if } a-b \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

LEARNING HORIZON