

Chapter 07

INDEFINITE INTEGRAL

METHODS OF INTEGRATION

Integration by substitution:

Direct Substitution:

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

Let $f(x) = t \Rightarrow f'(x) dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int t^n dt = \frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} + c = \frac{(f(x))^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

- $$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log_e |f(x)| + c$$

Let $f(x) = t \Rightarrow f'(x) dx = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \log |t| + c = \log |f(x)| + c$$

- $$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx = 2\sqrt{f(x)} + c$$

Let $f(x) = t \Rightarrow dt = f'(x) dx$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = 2\sqrt{t} + c = 2\sqrt{f(x)} + c$$

- $$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(t) dt + c, \text{ where } t = ax+b$$

- $$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log |f(x)| + c$$

- $\int [f(x)]^n f'(x) dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$
- $\int f(x^n) x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int f(t) dt$, where $t = x^n$
- $\int F(f(x)) f'(x) dx = \int F(t) dt + c$, where $f(x) = t$

EXAMPLE- 1

$$\int \frac{(1+x)e^x}{\cos^2(xe^x)} dx, \cos(xe^x) \neq 0$$

SOLUTION:

Put,

$$xe^x = t$$

$$\Rightarrow (xe^x + 1.e^x) dx = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x(x+1)dx = dt$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \sec^2(t) dt = \tan x + C = \tan(xe^x) + C.$$

EXAMPLE- 2:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^{-1} x} \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx; x \in (0,1)$$

SOLUTION:

Put, $\sin^{-1} x = t$

Differentiate with respect to 'x',

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$= 2\sqrt{t} + C$$

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