

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.-

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

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

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

$$4) \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{1-\tan^2 x}} dx = \sin^{-1}(\tan x) + c$$

$$5) \int \frac{2 dx}{2x\sqrt{(2x)^2-1}} = \sec^{-1}(2x) + c$$

$$6) \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 4 \int \frac{1/2\sqrt{x} dx}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} = 4 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} + c$$

$$7) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\sqrt{3} dx}{1+(\sqrt{3}x)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}x) + c$$

$$8) 2 \int \frac{\cos x dx}{1+(\sin x)^2} = 2 \tan^{-1}(\sin x) + c$$

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

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

5-4- Integrals of hyperbolic functions:

The integration formulas for the hyperbolic functions are:

$$19) \int \sinh u \cdot du = \cosh u + c$$

$$20) \int \cosh u \cdot du = \sinh u + c$$

$$21) \int \tanh u \cdot du = \ln(\cosh u) + c$$

$$22) \int \coth u \cdot du = \ln(\sinh u) + c$$

$$23) \int \sec h^2 u \cdot du = \tanh u + c$$

$$24) \int \csc h^2 u \cdot du = \coth u + c$$

$$25) \int \sec hu \cdot \tanh u \cdot du = -\sec hu + c$$

$$26) \int \csc hu \cdot \coth u \cdot du = -\csc hu + c$$

EX-4 – Evaluate the following integrals:

$$1) \int \frac{\cosh(\ln x)}{x} dx$$

$$6) \int \operatorname{sech}^2(2x - 3) dx$$

$$2) \int \sinh(2x + 1) dx$$

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

$$3) \int \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh^4 x} dx$$

$$8) \int (e^{ax} - e^{-ax}) dx$$

$$4) \int x \cdot \cosh(3x^2) dx$$

$$9) \int \frac{\sinh x}{1 + \cosh x} dx$$

$$5) \int \sinh^4 x \cdot \cosh x dx$$

$$10) \int \operatorname{csch}^2 x \cdot \coth x dx$$

Sol.-

$$1) \int \cosh(\ln x) \cdot \left(\frac{dx}{x}\right) = \sinh(\ln x) + c$$

$$2) \frac{1}{2} \int \sinh(2x + 1) \cdot (2 dx) = \frac{1}{2} \cosh(2x + 1) + c$$

$$3) \int \frac{1}{\cosh^3 x} \cdot \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} dx = \int \operatorname{sech}^3 x \cdot \tanh x dx$$

$$= - \int \operatorname{sech}^2 x \cdot (-\operatorname{sech} x \cdot \tanh x dx) = -\frac{\operatorname{sech}^3 x}{3} + c$$

$$4) \frac{1}{6} \int \cosh(3x^2) \cdot (6x dx) = \frac{1}{6} \sinh(3x^2) + c$$

$$5) \int \sinh^4 x \cdot (\cosh x dx) = \frac{\sinh^5 x}{5} + c$$

$$6) \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{sech}^2(2x - 3) \cdot (2 dx) = \frac{1}{2} \tanh(2x - 3) + c$$

$$7) \int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \tanh x dx = \ln(\cosh x) + c$$

$$8) 2 \int \frac{e^{ax} - e^{-ax}}{2} dx = \frac{2}{a} \int \sinh ax (a dx) = \frac{2}{a} \cosh ax + c$$

$$9) \int \frac{\sinh x dx}{1 + \cosh x} = \ln(1 + \cosh x) + c$$

$$10) - \int \operatorname{csch} x \cdot (-\operatorname{csch} x \cdot \coth x dx) = -\frac{\operatorname{csch}^2 x}{2} + c$$

5-5- Integrals of inverse hyperbolic functions:

The integration formulas for the inverse hyperbolic functions are:

$$27) \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} = \sinh^{-1} u + c$$

$$28) \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-1}} = \cosh^{-1} u + c$$

$$29) \int \frac{du}{1-u^2} = \begin{cases} \tanh^{-1} u + c & \text{if } |u| < 1 \\ \coth^{-1} u + c & \text{if } |u| > 1 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right| + c$$

$$30) \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{1-u^2}} = -\operatorname{sech}^{-1}|u| + c = -\cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{|u|}\right) + c$$

$$31) \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{1+u^2}} = -\operatorname{csch}^{-1}|u| + c = -\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{|u|}\right) + c$$

EX-4 – Evaluate the following integrals:

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

$$2) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$$

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

$$4) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4+x^2}}$$

$$5) \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{\tan^2 \theta - 1}}$$

$$6) \int \tanh^{-1}(\ln \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{dx}{x(1-\ln^2 \sqrt{x})}$$

Sol.-

$$1) \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 dx}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sinh^{-1} 2x + c$$

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

$$3) \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \tanh^{-1} x + c \quad \text{if } |x| < 1 \\ = \coth^{-1} x + c \quad \text{if } |x| > 1$$

$$4) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4+x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} dx}{\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{csc} h^{-1} \left| \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$$

$$5) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan^2 \theta - 1}} (\sec^2 \theta d\theta) = \operatorname{cosh}^{-1}(\tan \theta) + c$$

$$6) \text{ let } u = \ln \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{2x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tanh^{-1}(\ln \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{dx}{x(1-\ln^2 \sqrt{x})} &= \int \tanh^{-1} u \cdot \frac{2 du}{1-u^2} \\ &= 2 \frac{(\tanh^{-1} u)^2}{2} + c = [\tanh^{-1}(\ln \sqrt{x})]^2 + c \end{aligned}$$



Problems – 5

Evaluate the following integrals:

- 1) $\int (x^2 - 1) \cdot (4 - x^2) dx$ (ans.: $\frac{5}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 - 4x + c$)
- 2) $\int e^x \cdot \sin e^x dx$ (ans.: $-\cos e^x + c$)
- 3) $\int \tan(3x + 5) dx$ (ans.: $-\frac{1}{3} \ln |\cos(3x + 5)| + c$)
- 4) $\int \frac{\cot(\ln x)}{x} dx$ (ans.: $\ln |\sin(\ln x)| + c$)
- 5) $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x} dx$ (ans.: $-\ln |\cos x| + x + c$)
- 6) $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x}$ (ans.: $-\cot x + \csc x + c$)
- 7) $\int \cot(2x + 1) \cdot \csc^2(2x + 1) dx$ (ans.: $-\frac{1}{4} \cot^2(2x + 1) + c$)
- 8) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}}$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1}(3x) + c$)
- 9) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 - x^2}}$ (ans.: $\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + c$)
- 10) $\int e^{2x} \cdot \cos e^{2x} dx$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{2} \sinh e^{2x} + c$)
- 11) $\int e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x dx$ (ans.: $e^{\sin x} + c$)
- 12) $\int \frac{dx}{e^{3x}}$ (ans.: $-\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} + c$)
- 13) $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ (ans.: $2e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2\sqrt{x} + c$)
- 14) $\int x(a + b\sqrt{3x}) dx$ where a, b constants (ans.: $\frac{1}{10}(5ax^2 + 4\sqrt{3}bx^{5/2}) + c$)
- 15) $\int \frac{dx}{-1 - x^2}$ (ans.: $-\tan^{-1} x + c$)
- 16) $\int \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{1 + \sin^2 \theta}$ (ans.: $\tan^{-1}(\sin \theta) + c$)

- 17) $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \csc \frac{1}{x} \cot \frac{1}{x} dx$ (ans.: $\csc \frac{1}{x} + c$)
- 18) $\int \frac{3x+1}{\sqrt[3]{3x^2+2x+1}} dx$ (ans.: $\frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{(3x^2+2x+1)^2} + c$)
- 19) $\int \sin(\tan \theta) \cdot \sec^2 \theta d\theta$ (ans.: $-\cos(\tan \theta) + c$)
- 20) $\int \sqrt{x^2 - x^4} dx$ (ans.: $-\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} + c$)
- 21) $\int \frac{\sec^2 2x dx}{\sqrt{\tan 2x}}$ (ans.: $\sqrt{\tan 2x} + c$)
- 22) $\int (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 d\theta$ (ans.: $\theta + \cos^2 \theta + c$)
- 23) $\int \frac{y}{y^4 + 1} dy$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} y^2 + c$)
- 24) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}$ (ans.: $2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} + c$)
- 25) $\int t^{\frac{2}{3}} (t^{\frac{5}{3}} + 1)^{\frac{2}{3}} dt$ (ans.: $\frac{9}{25} (t^{\frac{5}{3}} + 1)^{\frac{5}{3}} + c$)
- 26) $\int \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{1}{5}} \sqrt{1+x^{\frac{4}{5}}}}$ (ans.: $\frac{5}{2} \sqrt{1+x^{\frac{4}{5}}} + c$)
- 27) $\int \frac{(\cos^{-1} 4x)^2}{\sqrt{1-16x^2}} dx$ (ans.: $-\frac{1}{12} (\cos^{-1} 4x)^3 + c$)
- 28) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4x^2-1}}$ (ans.: $\sec^{-1}(2x) + c$)
- 29) $\int \frac{dx}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{4} \tanh x + c$)
- 30) $\int 3^{\ln x^2} \frac{dx}{x}$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{2 \ln 3} 3^{\ln x^2} + c$)
- 31) $\int \frac{\cot x dx}{\ln(\sin x)}$ (ans.: $\ln \ln(\sin x) + c$)
- 32) $\int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{3} (\ln x)^3 + c$)
- 33) $\int \frac{\sin x \cdot e^{\sec x}}{\cos^2 x} dx$ (ans.: $e^{\sec x} + c$)

- 34) $\int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x}$ (ans.: $\ln \ln x + c$)
- 35) $\int \frac{d\theta}{\cosh \theta + \sinh \theta}$ (ans.: $-e^{-\theta} + c$)
- 36) $\int \frac{2^x - 8^{2x}}{\sqrt{4^x}} dx$ (ans.: $x - \frac{1}{5 \ln 2} 2^{5x} + c$)
- 37) $\int \frac{e^{\tan^{-1} 2t}}{1+4t^2} dt$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{2} e^{\tan^{-1} 2t} + c$)
- 38) $\int \frac{\cot x}{\csc x} dx$ (ans.: $\sin x + c$)
- 39) $\int \sec^4 x \cdot \tan^3 x dx$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{6} \tan^6 x + \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + c$)
- 40) $\int \csc^4 3x dx$ (ans.: $-\frac{1}{9} \cot^3 3x - \frac{1}{3} \cot 3x + c$)
- 41) $\int \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sin^2 t} dt$ (ans.: $-\operatorname{csc} t - \sin t + c$)
- 42) $\int \frac{\sec^4 x}{\tan^4 x} dx$ (ans.: $-\frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x - \cot x + c$)
- 43) $\int \tan^2 4\theta d\theta$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{4} \tan 4\theta - \theta + c$)
- 44) $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx$ (ans.: $\ln(1+e^x) + c$)
- 45) $\int \tan^3 2x dx$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{4} \tan^2 2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos 2x| + c$)
- 46) $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{2 + \tan x} dx$ (ans.: $\ln(2 + \tan x) + c$)
- 47) $\int \sec^4 3x dx$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{9} \tan^3 3x + \frac{1}{3} \tan 3x + c$)
- 48) $\int \frac{e^t}{1+e^{2t}} dt$ (ans.: $\tan^{-1} e^t + c$)
- 49) $\int \frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ (ans.: $2 \sin \sqrt{x} + c$)
- 50) $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cdot \cos x}$ (ans.: $-\ln|\csc 2x + \cot 2x| + c$)

- 51) $\int \sqrt{1 + \sin y} \, dy$ (ans.: $-2\sqrt{1 - \sin y} + c$)
- 52) $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)(2 + \tan^{-1} x)}$ (ans.: $\ln(2 + \tan^{-1} x) + c$)
- 53) $\int \sin^{-1}(\cosh x) \cdot \frac{\sinh x \, dx}{\sqrt{1 - \cosh^2 x}}$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{2}(\sinh^{-1}(\cosh x))^2 + c$)
- 54) $\int \frac{\cos \theta \, d\theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$ (ans.: $\ln|\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + c$)
- 55) $\int \frac{dx}{x(1 + (\ln x)^2)}$ (ans.: $\tan^{-1}(\ln x) + c$)
- 56) $\int \left(e^{\frac{2}{4}x} - 2e^{\frac{5}{4}x} + e^{\frac{x}{4}} \right) dx$ (ans.: $\frac{4}{9}e^{\frac{2}{4}x} - \frac{8}{5}e^{\frac{5}{4}x} + 4e^{\frac{x}{4}} + c$)
- 57) $\int \frac{e^x \, dx}{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1}$ (ans.: $-\frac{1}{e^x + 1} + c$)
- 58) $\int e^x \cdot \sinh 2x \, dx$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3}e^{3x} + e^{-x} \right] + c$)
- 59) $\int \frac{\sec^3 x + e^{\sin x}}{\sec x} \, dx$ (ans.: $\tan x + e^{\sin x} + c$)
- 60) $\int \frac{3^{x+2}}{2 + 9^{x+1}} \, dx$ (ans.: $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2} \ln 3} \tan^{-1} \frac{3^{x+1}}{\sqrt{2}} + c$)
- 61) $\int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sqrt{\sin x} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}$ (ans.: $2\sin^{-1} \sqrt{\sin x} + c$)
- 62) $\int \tan^5 x \, dx$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x - \sec^2 x - \ln|\cos x| + c$)
- 63) $\int e^{\ln \sin^{-1} x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{2}(\sin^{-1} x)^2 + c$)
- 64) $\int x e^{x^2-1} \, dx$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2-1} + c$)
- 65) $\int \cosh(\ln \cos x) \, dx$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{2}[\sin x + \ln|\sec x + \tan x|] + c$)
- 66) $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx$ (ans.: $-\csc x + c$)
- 67) $\int \cosh^{-1}(\sin x) \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x - 1}}$ (ans.: $\frac{1}{2}[\cosh^{-1}(\sin x)]^2 + c$)