

INDEFINITE INTEGRATION

SYNOPSIS

1. $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$. ($n \neq -1$)
2. $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \log |x| + c$
3. $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$
4. $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$
5. $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$
6. $\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + c$
7. $\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + c$
8. $\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + c$
9. $\int e^x dx = e^x + c, \int e^{ax+b} dx = \frac{e^{ax+b}}{a} + c$
10. $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a} + c$
11. i) $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log |f(x)| + c$
ii) $\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx = 2\sqrt{f(x)} + c$
iii) $\int [f(x)]^n f'(x) dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$
12. i) $\int (ax+b)^n dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{n+1}}{a(n+1)} + c$ ($n \neq -1$)
ii) $\int \frac{dx}{ax+b} = \frac{\log |(ax+b)|}{a} + c$
iii) $\int \sin(ax+b) dx = \frac{-\cos(ax+b)}{a} + c$

$$13. \int \tan x dx = \log |\sec x| + c$$

$$14. \int \cot x dx = \log |\sin x| + c$$

$$15. \int \sec x dx = \log |(\sec x + \tan x)| + c$$

$$16. \int \operatorname{cosec} x dx = \log |\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x| + c$$

$$17. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} x + c \text{ or } -\cos^{-1} x + c$$

$$18. \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + c \text{ or } -\cot^{-1} x + c$$

$$19. \int \frac{dx}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \sec^{-1} x + c \text{ or } -\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x + c$$

$$20. \int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c$$

$$21. \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + c$$

$$22. \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c.$$

$$23. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c \text{ or } \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$24. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}) + c \text{ or } \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$25. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$26. \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx = e^x f(x) + c$$

$$27. \int e^x f(x) dx = e^x \{f(x) - f'(x) + f''(x) - f'''(x) + \dots\} \text{ Where } f(x) \text{ is a polynomial in } x.$$

$$28. \int e^x [f(x) - f'(x)] dx = e^x [f(x) - f'(x)] + c$$

$$29. \text{ a. } \int u dv = uv - \int v du \text{ (Integration by parts formula)}$$

b. If u, v are functions of x and u^1, u^{11}, \dots are derivatives of u and v_1, v_2, \dots are successive integration of v then $\int uv dx = uv_1 - u^1 v_2 + u^{11} v_3 - u^{111} v_4 + \dots$ where 'u' should be polynomial and v should have continuous integration.

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

$$31. \int \frac{a \cos x + b \sin x}{c \cos x + d \sin x} dx = \left(\frac{ac + bd}{c^2 + d^2} \right) x + \frac{ad - bc}{c^2 + d^2} \log |c \cos x + d \sin x| + k.$$

$$32. \int \log x dx = x \log x - x + c$$

$$33. \int \sin^{-1} x dx = x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + c$$

$$34. \int \tan^{-1} x dx = x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + x^2) + c$$

$$35. \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + c \quad (\text{or}) \quad \frac{e^{ax}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \sin \left(bx - \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \right) + c$$

$$36. \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) + c \quad (\text{or}) \quad \frac{e^{ax}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \cos \left(bx - \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \right) + c$$

$$37. \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + c$$

$$38. \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + c$$

$$39. \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$40. \int (xf^1 + f) dx = xf + c$$

$$41. \int |x| dx = \frac{x|x|}{2} + c$$

$$42. \int \sin^n x dx = \frac{-\sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$43. \int \cos^n x dx = \frac{\cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$44. \int \tan^n x dx = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx \quad (n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N})$$

(Or)

$$\text{If } I_n = \int \tan^n x dx \text{ then } I_n = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2}$$

$$45. \int \frac{dx}{x(x^n + 1)} = \frac{1}{n} \log \left(\frac{x^n}{x^n + 1} \right) + c$$

$$46. \int x \tan^{-1} x dx = \frac{1}{2} [(1 + x^2) \tan^{-1} x - x] + c$$

$$47. \int x \sin^{-1} x dx = \frac{1}{4} [(2x^2 - 1) \sin^{-1} x + x\sqrt{1 - x^2}] + c$$

$$48. \int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx = \sin^{-1} x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$$

$$49. \int \frac{1}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \log \left[\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \right) \right] + c$$

$$50. \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^n} d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(n-1)t^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{(n+1)t^{n+1}} \right] \text{ when } t = \sec \theta + \tan \theta.$$

$$51. \int \frac{\sec x dx}{(\sec x + \tan x)^n} = -\frac{1}{n(\sec x + \tan x)^n} + C$$

$$52. \int x \sin x dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$53. \int x \cos x dx = -x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

$$54. \int x e^x dx = e^x (x - 1) + C$$

$$55. \int \frac{dx}{a \cos x + b \sin x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left[\log \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \right) \right]$$