

## Integrals class-8

### Type-6 [Integrals of special functions]

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

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

$$3, \int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + c$$

$$4, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} dx = \log |x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}| + c$$

$$5, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \log |x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + c$$

$$6, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$$

$$7, \int \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \log |x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}| + c$$

$$8, \int \sqrt{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \log |x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + c$$

$$9, \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$$

1, Find  $\int \frac{1}{x^2+25} dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+25} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2+5^2} dx = \frac{1}{5} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + c$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

$$3, \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+16} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+4^2} dx$$

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

$$4, \int \frac{1}{x^2-16} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2-4^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \log \left| \frac{x-4}{x+4} \right| + C$$

$$5, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-16}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-4^2}} dx$$

$$= \log |x + \sqrt{x^2-16}| + C$$

$$6, \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5^2-x^2}} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + C$$

$$7, \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9-25x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3^2-(5x)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5x}{3}\right)}{5} + C$$

$$8, \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1^2 + (2x)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\log |2x + \sqrt{1+4x^2}| + C}{2}$$

$$9, \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1}} = \log |2-x + \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1}| + C$$

$$10, \int \frac{3x^2}{x^6 + 1} dx = \int \frac{3x^2}{(x^3)^2 + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$x^3 = u$$

$$3x^2 dx = du$$

~~$$3x^2 dx = du$$~~

$$= \tan^{-1} u + C = \tan^{-1}(x^3) + C$$

$$11, \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan^2 x + 4}} dx$$

$$\tan x = u$$

$$\sec^2 x dx = du$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 + 2^2}} = \log |u + \sqrt{u^2 + 4}| + C$$

$$= \log |\tan x + \sqrt{\tan^2 x + 4}| + C$$

$$12, \int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{2^2 - x^2} dx$$

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

$$13, \int \sqrt{1-4x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{1-(2x)^2} dx$$

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