

DEFINITE INTEGRALS – CLASS XII

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1. $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(t)dt$	2. $\int_a^b f(x)dx = -\int_b^a f(x)dx$
3. $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx,$ $a < b < c$	4. $\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)dx$
5. $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$	6. $\int_0^{2a} f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^a f(2a-x)dx$
7. $\int_0^{2a} f(x)dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x)dx, f(2a-x) = f(x)$	8. $\int_0^{2a} f(x)dx = 0, f(2a-x) = -f(x)$
9. $\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x)dx, \text{ if } f(-x) = f(x)$	10. $\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = 0, \text{ if } f(-x) = -f(x)$

- 1 The value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} \frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 (A) -2 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) π
 ANS: (C) 2
- 2 Evaluate : $\int_1^3 \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx.$
 (A) $\cos(\log 3)$ (B) $\sin(\log 3)$ (C) $\cos 3$ (D) $-\sin(\log 3)$
 ANS: (B) $\sin(\log 3)$
- 3 Evaluate : $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 (A) -2 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 0
 ANS: (B) 1
- $$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\tan(0) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-0\right) = 1$$
- 4 Let $l_1 = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ and $l_2 = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x}$, then
 (A) $l_1 = l_2$ (B) $l_1 > l_2$ (C) $l_1 < l_2$ (D) $l_1 > 2l_2$
 ANS: (C) $l_1 < l_2$
- $$1+x^2 > x^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x^2} > x \quad x \in [1, 2]$$
- $$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} < \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} < \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x}, \Rightarrow l_1 < l_2$$
- 5 Evaluate : $\int_8^{13} \frac{\sqrt{21-x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{21-x}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 (A) -5 (B) 5 (C) $\frac{5}{2}$ (D) 10
 ANS: (C) $\frac{5}{2}$
- $$I = \int_8^{13} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{21-x}+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_8^{13} \frac{\sqrt{21-x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{21-x}} dx = \int_8^{13} \frac{\sqrt{21-(21-x)}}{\sqrt{(21-x)}+\sqrt{21-(21-x)}} dx$$

Add $2I = \int_8^{13} dx = [x]_8^{13} = 5 \quad \therefore \quad I = \frac{5}{2}$

6 The value of $\int_0^2 x[x]dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A) 3 (B) $\frac{3}{2}$ (C) $\frac{5}{2}$ (D) $\frac{3}{4}$

ANS: (B) $\frac{3}{2}$

$$\int_0^2 x[x]dx = \int_0^1 x[x] dx + \int_1^2 x[x] dx = 0 + \int_1^2 x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} (4 - 1) = \frac{3}{2}$$

7 Evaluate the following integral $\int_1^e \log x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A) 1 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{5}{2}$ (D) -1

ANS: (A) 1

$$\int_1^e \log x dx = \int_1^e \log x \cdot 1 dx$$

Apply Product rule,

$$I = \log x \cdot x - \int_1^e x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = [x \log x - x]_1^e = 1$$

8 Evaluate : $\int_0^1 x(1-x)^{89} dx$

(A) $\frac{1}{8190}$ (B) $\frac{1}{8290}$ (C) $\frac{1}{8100}$ (D) 8190

ANS: (A) $\frac{1}{8190}$

9 Evaluate: $\int_1^2 e^x \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx$

ANS: $\frac{e^2}{2} - e$

10 Assertions (A) : if $\int_0^a f(x)dx = 5$ then $\int_0^a f(a-x)dx = 5$

Reason (R) : $\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)dx$

ANS: (A)

11 Evaluate: $\int_1^e \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-(\log x)^2}} dx$

A) 0 B) π C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ D) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

ANS: C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\int_1^e \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-(\log x)^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$ Let $\log x = t$
 $= \sin^{-1} 1 - \sin^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$
 $x = 1, t = 0$
 $x = e, t = 1$

12 Evaluate : $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x) dx$

ANS: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x) dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\tan x = t, \sec^2 x dx = dt$$

$$I = \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}$$

13 Evaluate : $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^3 x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx$

ANS: $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^3 x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^3 x}{2 \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^3 x \cdot \sec^2 x dx$

$$\tan x = t, \sec^2 x dx = dt, x = \frac{\pi}{4}, t = 1 \text{ and } x = 0 \text{ then } t = 0$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 t^3 dt = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
14 \quad & \text{Show that } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan \theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} \log 2 \\
& I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \left(1 + \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta \right) \right) d\theta \\
& \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \left(1 + \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} \right) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \left(\frac{2}{1 + \tan \theta} \right) d\theta \\
& = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(2) - \log(1 + \tan \theta) d\theta \\
& I = \log 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 d\theta - I \\
& 2I = \log 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} \log 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
15 \quad & \text{Using properties of integrals, evaluate : } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{4x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\
& I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{4x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{4(\pi - x) \sin(\pi - x)}{1 + \cos^2(\pi - x)} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{4(\pi - x) \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\
& \text{Adding } 2I = 4 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\
& I = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \quad \sin x = t \quad \cos x dx = dt \\
& I = 2\pi \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dt}{1 + t^2} \quad \text{simplify} \\
& 2\pi (\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1}(-1)) = 2\pi \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
& = \pi^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
16 \quad & \text{Evaluate: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{3 + \sin 2x} dx \\
& \text{ANS: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{3 + \sin 2x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{4 - (1 - \sin 2x)} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \sin x - \cos x = t \\ (\sin x + \cos x) dx = dt \\ x = 0, t = -1 \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4}, t = 0 \end{array} \\
& \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{4 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{4 - t^2} \\
& \frac{1}{4} \log \left[\frac{2+t}{2-t} \right] \text{ Simplify with limit } -1 \text{ to } 0 \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \log 3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
17 \quad & \text{Evaluate: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{(1 + \sin x)(2 + \sin x)} dx \\
& \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{(1 + \sin x)(2 + \sin x)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+t)(2+t)} dt \quad \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \\
& = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2 + 3t + 2} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\left(t + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} + 2} dt \\
& \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\left(t + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dt \\
& = \log \left(\frac{t+1}{t+2} \right) \text{ Simplify with limit } 0 \text{ to } 1 \\
& = \log \frac{4}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
18 \quad & \text{Using properties of integrals, evaluate : } \int_2^8 \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}{\sqrt[3]{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{11-x}} dx \\
& \text{ANS: Apply } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x) dx \\
& I = \int_2^8 \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}{\sqrt[3]{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{11-x}} dx = \int_2^8 \frac{\sqrt[3]{10-x+1}}{\sqrt[3]{10-x+1} + \sqrt[3]{11-10+x}} dx \\
& I = \int_2^8 \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}{\sqrt[3]{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{11-x}} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$2I = \int_2^8 1 \, dx$$

$$I = 3$$

19

$$\text{Evaluate : } \int_2^5 \{ |x-2| + |x-3| + |x-5| \} dx$$

$$\text{ANS: } \int_2^5 \{ |x-2| + |x-3| + |x-5| \} dx$$

$$= \int_2^5 (x-2) \, dx + \int_2^3 (3-x) \, dx + \int_3^5 (x-3) \, dx + \int_2^5 (5-x) \, dx$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_2^5 + \left[3x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_2^3 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 3x \right]_3^5 + \left[5x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_2^5$$

Simplify

$$= \left(\frac{9}{2} - 0 \right) - \left(0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + (2 - 0) - \left(0 - \frac{9}{2} \right) = \frac{23}{2}$$

20

$$(i) \quad \text{Evaluate : } \int_0^4 \{ |x| + |x-2| + |x-4| \} dx$$

ANS: 20

$$(ii) \quad \text{Evaluate : } \int_1^3 \{ |x-1| + |x-2| + |x-3| \} dx$$

ANS: 5

21

$$\text{Evaluate: } \int_1^5 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{6-x} + \sqrt{x}} \, dx$$

$$\text{ANS: } I = \int_1^5 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{6-x} + \sqrt{x}} \, dx = \int_1^5 \frac{\sqrt{6-x}}{\sqrt{6-(6-x)} + \sqrt{6-x}} \, dx$$

$$I = \int_1^5 \frac{\sqrt{6-x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{6-x}} \, dx$$

Adding

$$2I = \int_1^5 1 \, dx = [x]_1^5 = 4$$

$$I = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

22

$$\text{Evaluate : } \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{\tan x}} \, dx$$

23

$$\text{Evaluate: } \int_0^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-(\log x)^2}}.$$

24

$$\text{Evaluate: } \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$$

$$\text{ANS: } \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = [\sin^{-1} x]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

25.

$$\text{Evaluate : } \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x|$$

$$\text{ANS: } \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x \, dx$$

$$= [\sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - [\sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = 2$$

Type 1: Evaluate the following definite integrals.

1. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} \, dx$
2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 3x \cos 2x \, dx$
3. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, dx$
4. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$
5. $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{x^2+1} \, dx$
6. $\int_0^1 \frac{2x+3}{5x^2+1} \, dx$
7. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}} \, dx$
8. $\int_1^2 \frac{5x^2}{x^2+4x+3} \, dx$
9. $\int_0^2 \frac{5x+1}{x^2+4} \, dx$
10. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1-\sin x}{1-\cos x} \, dx$
11. $\int_0^1 x e^x \, dx$
12. $\int_1^3 \frac{1}{x^2(x+1)} \, dx$
13. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \tan^3 x \, dx$
14. $\int_0^1 \sin^{-1} x \, dx$
15. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2x-3} \, dx$
16. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \, d\theta$
17. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{(1+\cos \theta)^2} \, d\theta$
18. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \, d\theta$
19. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} \, dx$
20. $\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$
21. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+3}} \, dx$
22. $\int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \, dx$
23. $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} \, dx$

ANSWERS

1. 1
2. $\frac{3}{5}$
3. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
4. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
5. $\tan^{-1} 3 - \tan^{-1} 2$
6. $\frac{1}{5} \log 6 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{5}$
7. $2 - \sqrt{2}$
8. $5 + 10 \log \frac{8}{15} + \frac{25}{2} \log \frac{6}{5}$
9. $\frac{5}{2} \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{8}$
10. $1 - \log 2$
11. 1
12. $\frac{2}{3} + \log \frac{2}{3}$
13. $1 - \log 2$
14. $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$
15. $-\frac{1}{2} \log 3$
16. $\sqrt{2} - 1$
17. $-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2$
18. $\frac{\pi+2}{4}$
19. $\sqrt{2} - 1$
20. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
21. $\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}$
22. $\log 2$
23. $\tan^{-1} e - \frac{\pi}{4}$

HOME WORK

1. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2$
2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin 2x \, dx = \frac{2}{3}$
3. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x \, dx = \log(\sqrt{2} + 1)$
4. $\int_3^5 \frac{x^2}{x^2-4} \, dx = 2 + \log \frac{15}{7}$
5. $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} \, dx = \log \frac{9}{8}$
6. $\int_1^3 \frac{1}{7-2x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \log 5$
7. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\cos 2x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}$
8. $\int_0^a 3x^2 \, dx = 8$, find a
9. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} \, dx = \sqrt{2}$
- 10*. $\int_0^a \frac{dx}{4+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{8}$ find a
- 11*. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) \, dx$
12. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \log 2$
13. $\int_3^4 \frac{1}{x^2-4} \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{5}{3}$
14. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+\sin x} \, dx = 2$
15. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Type 2: By substitution

19. $\int_1^3 \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx$ 20. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sin x \cos x} dx$ 21. $\int_1^e \frac{\sin(\pi \log x)}{x} dx$ 22. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx$
23. $\int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{4x}} dx$ 24. $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$ 25. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^5}{1+x^6} dx$ 26. $\int_0^1 \sin^{-1} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$
27. $\int_0^1 (\cos^{-1} x)^2 dx$ 28. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x \log \sin x dx$ 29. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4+5\cos^2 x} dx$ 30. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4\sin^2 x + 5\cos^2 x} dx$
31. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} dx$ 32. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \tan^3 x dx$

ANSWERS

19. $\sin \log 3$ 20. 2 21. $\frac{2}{\pi}$ 22. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
23. $\frac{1}{2} (\tan^{-1} e^2 - \frac{\pi}{4})$ 24. $2 (\frac{5}{6} - \log 2)$ 25. $\frac{1}{6} \log 2$ 26. $\frac{\pi}{2} - \log 2$
27. $\pi - 2$ 28. $\frac{1}{4} \log 2 - \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$ 29. $\frac{1}{6} \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3}$ 30. $\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{5}}$
31. $2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$ 32. $1 - \log 2$

HOME WORK

1. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos \theta} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{8}{21}$ 2. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{(1-\cos x)^{5/2}} dx = \frac{3}{2}$ 3. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4+9\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{13}}$
4. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{5+4\sin x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3}$ 5. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \tan^3 x dx = 1 - \log 2$ 6. $\int_1^2 \frac{e^x(1+x \log x)}{x} dx = e^2 \log 2$
7. $\int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$ 8. $\int_1^2 \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx = \sin \log 2$ 9. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{4-\sin^2 x} dx = \frac{\log 3}{4}$ 10*. $\int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x \log x}$
- 11*. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+3\sin^2 x} dx$ Hint: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 x}{(1+\tan^2 x)(1+4\tan^2 x)} dx$ 12*. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{3 + \sin 2x} dx$ Hint: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2 - 4} dx$
13. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^4 x - \cos^2 x \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Type-3 Using Properties, evaluate:

31. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 32. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^5 x}{\cos^5 x + \sin^5 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 33. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \tan x dx = 0$
34. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \log 2$ 35. $\int_0^1 x(1-x)^{99} dx = \frac{1}{10100}$ 36. $\int_0^2 x\sqrt{2-x} dx = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{15}$
37. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+\sin x} dx = \pi$ 38. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \log(\sqrt{2} + 1)$ 39. $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^3 x dx = \frac{2\pi}{3}$
40. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$ 41. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x \operatorname{cosec} x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$ 42. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx = \pi(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1)$

$$43. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx = 0$$

$$44. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt[4]{\tan x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$45. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2$$

$$46. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\tan x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$47. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$48. \int_0^3 x^2 (3 - x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{144\sqrt{3}}{35}$$

$$49. \int_2^5 |x - 5| dx = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$50. \int_0^3 |3 - 2x| dx = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$51. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{\cos x}}{e^{\cos x} + e^{-\cos x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$52. \int_2^3 \frac{\sqrt{5-x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{5-x}} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$53. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin |x| dx = 2$$

$$54. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx = 2$$

$$55. \int_0^1 \log \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) dx = 0$$

$$56. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x dx = 0$$

$$57. \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\cot x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$58. \int_1^4 \{|x - 1| + |x - 2| + |x - 4|\} dx = \frac{23}{2}$$

$$59^*. \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\cot x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$60. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x \log \tan x dx = 0$$

$$61. \int_0^1 \cot^{-1}(1 - x + x^2) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \log 2$$

HOME WORK: 3

$$1. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \tan x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{1 + \sqrt{\tan x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$3. \int_0^1 x(1 - x)^n dx = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$4. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \log \sin x - \log \sin 2x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \log 2.$$

$$5. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$6. \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}} dx = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$7. \int_{-2}^2 |x + 1| dx = 5$$

$$8. \int_{-6}^6 |x + 2| dx = 40$$

$$9. \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos x| dx = 4$$

$$10. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2ab}$$

$$11. \int_0^4 x(4 - x)^{3/2} dx = \frac{512}{35}$$

$$12. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$13. \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\cot x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$14. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$15. \int_0^1 \frac{\log(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx, \text{ hint: } x = \tan \theta. \quad 16. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

HOTS

$$1. \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin 2x}} dx$$

$$2. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{9 + 16 \sin 2x} dx$$

$$3. \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} dx = a\pi$$

$$4. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)^{9/2}} dx$$

$$5. \int_0^a \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$6. \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{(1-2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$7. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$$

$$8. \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\sin x}} dx$$

$$9. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x} dx$$