

OBJECTIVE MATHEMATICS

Volume 2

Descriptive Test Series

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CHAPTER-7 : INDEFINITE INTEGRATION

UNIT TEST-1

1. If $f(x) = \int \frac{5x^8 + 7x^6}{(x^2 + 1 + 2x^7)^2} dx, (x \geq 0), f(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = \frac{1}{K}$ then the value of K is _____.
2. If $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx = \alpha \log_e |1 + \tan x| + \beta \log_e |1 - \tan x + \tan^2 x| + \gamma \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \tan x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$, when C is constant of integration, then the value of $18(\alpha + \beta + \gamma^2)$ is _____.

Hints and Solutions

$$1. (04) \int \frac{5x^8 + 7x^6}{x^{14} \left(\frac{1}{x^5} + \frac{1}{x^7} + 2 \right)} dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{5x^{-6} + 7x^{-8}}{\left(2 + \frac{1}{x^5} + \frac{1}{x^7} \right)^2} dx$$

$$\text{Put } 2 + \frac{1}{x^5} + \frac{1}{x^7} = t$$

$$(-5x^{-6} - 7x^{-8}) dx = dt \Rightarrow \int \frac{-dt}{t^2} = \frac{1}{t} + c$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^7}{2x^7 + x^2 + 1} + c$$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow k = 4$$

$$2. (3) I = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x + \sin^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x}}{\frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x}} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{\tan x \cdot \sec^2 x}{1 + \tan^3 x} dx, \quad \text{Put } \tan x = t$$

$$\sec^2 x \cdot dx = dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{t}{1+t^3} dt$$

$$\frac{t}{1+t^3} = \frac{A}{1+t} + \frac{Bt+C}{1+t^2-t}$$

$$t = A(1-t+t^2) + (1+t)(Bt+C)$$

By comparing coeff. of x, x^2 and constant term,

$$A = -\frac{1}{3}, B = \frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t+1}{t^2-t+1} dt$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{3} \ln(1+t) + \frac{1}{6} \left[\int \frac{2t-1}{t^2-t+1} dt + 3 \int \frac{1}{t^2-t+1} dt \right]$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{3} \ln(1+t)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} \left[\log(t^2-t+1) + 3 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right] + C$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{3} \ln(1 + \tan x) + \frac{1}{6} \log(\tan^2 x - \tan x + 1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \tan x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{3}, \beta = \frac{1}{6}, \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$18(\alpha + \beta + \gamma^2)$$

$$18 \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = 3$$