

$$1. \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4x^2-1}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{(4x^2-1)^{1/2}} dx$$

$$\text{Let } u = 4x^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 8x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{8x}$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{u^{1/2}} \times \frac{du}{8x}$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{8x} u^{1/2} \times du$$

$$\frac{2}{8} \int u^{1/2} \times du$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int u^{-1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{u^{-1/2+1}}{-1/2+1} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{u^{1/2}}{+1/2} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 2 (u^{1/2}) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{u} + C$$

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

$$\therefore \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4x^2-1}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2-1}}{2} + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

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

$$\text{Let } u = \sin^{-1} x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$dx = (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$\int \frac{u}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$\int u du$$

$$\frac{u^{1+1}}{1+1} + C$$

$$\frac{u^2}{2} + C$$

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$$3. \int (\tan x)^6 \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\text{Let } u = \tan x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \sec^2 x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{\sec^2 x}$$

$$\int u^6 \times \cancel{\sec^2 x} \times \frac{du}{\cancel{\sec^2 x}}$$

$$\int u^6 du$$

$$= \frac{u^7}{7} + C$$

$$= \frac{(\tan x)^7}{7} + C$$

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