



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Subject : Math -II
Class : XII

BOARD ANSWER PAPER
Topic: 3. Indefinite Integration

Total Marks : 20

Section - A (2 Marks)

Select and write the correct answer from the given alternatives for each of the following :

1) $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+4} dx =$

Ans. a) $x - 2 \tan^{-1} (x/2) + c$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+4} dx = \int \frac{x^2+4-4}{x^2+4} dx \\ &= \int 1 - \frac{4}{x^2+4} dx = x - 4 \int \frac{1}{x^2+(2)^2} dx \\ &= x - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + c \\ &= x - 2 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

2) $\int \frac{dx}{x^3(1-x)} =$ _____

Ans. d) $\log \left| \frac{1-x}{x} \right| + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + c$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{1x}{x^3(1-x)} dx = \int \frac{1-x^3+x^3}{x^3(1-x)} dx \\ &= \int \left[\frac{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)}{x^3(1-x)} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right] dx \\ &= \int \left[\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{x} + \log x - \log |1-x| + c \end{aligned}$$

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

Section - B (4 Marks)

3) Evaluate $\int \frac{1}{9x^2+6x+10} dx$

Ans. : Let $I = \int \frac{1}{9x^2+6x+10} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{10}{9}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{10}{9}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + (1)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{3}}{1} \right) + c \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3x+1}{3} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

OR

Evaluate $\int \frac{1}{\cos \alpha + \cos x} dx$

Ans.: Let $I = \int \frac{1}{\cos \alpha + \cos x} dx$

$$\text{put } t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2},$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{1}{\cos \alpha + \left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\frac{(1+t^2)\cos \alpha + (1-t^2)}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{(1+t^2)\cos \alpha + 1-t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{\cos \alpha + t^2 \cos \alpha + 1-t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{(1+\cos \alpha) - (1-\cos \alpha)t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)t^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} \int \frac{1}{\cot^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - t^2} dt$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} \log \left| \frac{\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + t}{\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - t} \right| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} \log \left| \frac{\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + t}{\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - t} \right| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} \log \left| \frac{\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + t}{\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - t} \right| + c$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \log \left| \frac{\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \right| + c$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \log \left| \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \right| + c$$

4) Evaluate $\int \frac{\sin(x-a)}{\sin(x+a)} dx$

Ans.: Let $I = \int \frac{\sin(x-a)}{\sin(x+a)} dx$

$$= \int \frac{\sin(x+a-2a)}{\sin(x+a)} dx$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{\sin(x+a)\cos 2a - \cos(x+a)\sin 2a}{\sin(x+a)} \right] dx$$

$$= \int [\cos 2a - \sin 2a \cot(x+a)] dx$$

$$= x \cos 2a - \sin 2a \log |\sin(x+a)| + c$$

Section - C (6 Marks)

5) Evaluate $\int x \sec^2 x dx$

Ans.: Let $I = \int x \sec^2 x dx$

$$= x \int \sec^2 x dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx}(x) \int \sec^2 x dx \right] dx$$

$$= x \tan x - \int (1 \cdot \tan x) dx$$

$$= x \tan x - \int \tan x dx$$

$$= x \tan x - \log |\sec x| + c$$

$$\therefore I = x \tan x - \log |\sec x| + c$$

OR

Evaluate $\int \frac{2x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 5)} dx$

Ans. : Let $I = \int \frac{2x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 5)} dx$
put $x^2 = t$.

$$\therefore \frac{2x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 5)} = \frac{2t - 1}{(t + 4)(t + 5)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{t + 4} + \frac{B}{t + 5}$$

$$\therefore 2t - 1 = A(t + 5) + B(t + 4)$$

Put $t = -4$, $2(-4) - 1 = A(1) \therefore A = -9$

Put $t = -5$, $2(-5) - 1 = B(-1) \therefore B = 11$

$$\therefore \frac{2t - 1}{(t + 4)(t + 5)} = \frac{-9}{t + 4} + \frac{11}{t + 5}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \left(\frac{-9}{x^2 + 4} + \frac{11}{x^2 + 5} \right) dx$$

$$= -9 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2^2} dx + 11 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{-9}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \frac{11}{\sqrt{5}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + c$$

6) Evaluate $\int \frac{4 \sin x - 38 \cos x}{5 \sin x - 11 \cos x} dx$

Ans. : Let $I = \int \frac{4 \sin x - 38 \cos x}{5 \sin x - 11 \cos x} dx$

$$\therefore 4 \sin x - 38 \cos x = A(5 \sin x - 11 \cos x)$$

$$+ B \frac{d}{dx} (5 \sin x - 11 \cos x)$$

$$= A(5 \sin x - 11 \cos x) + B(5 \cos x + 11 \sin x)$$

$$= 5A \sin x - 11A \cos x + 5B \cos x + 11B \sin x$$

$$\therefore 4 \sin x - 38 \cos x = (5A + 11B) \sin x + (-11A + 5B) \cos x$$

$$5A + 11B = 4 \quad \dots\dots (i)$$

$$-11A + 5B = -38 \quad \dots\dots (ii)$$

solving (i) and (ii), we get

$$\therefore A = 3, B = 1$$

$$\therefore 4 \sin x - 38 \cos x = 3(5 \sin x - 11 \cos x)$$

$$+ 1(5 \cos x + 11 \sin x)$$

$$\therefore I = \int \left[\frac{3(5 \sin x - 11 \cos x) + 1(5 \cos x + 11 \sin x)}{5 \sin x - 11 \cos x} \right] dx$$

$$= \int 3 + \frac{1(5 \cos x + 11 \sin x)}{5 \sin x - 11 \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int 3 dx + \int \frac{(5 \cos x + 11 \sin x)}{5 \sin x - 11 \cos x} dx$$

$$= 3x + \log |5 \sin x - 11 \cos x| + c$$

Section - D (8 Marks)

7) If u and v are function of x then prove that

$$\int u v dx = u \int v dx - \int \left(\frac{du}{dx} \int v dx \right) dx$$

Ans. : Let $\int v dx = w \therefore \frac{dw}{dx} = v$

Now $\frac{d}{dx}(uw) = u \frac{dw}{dx} + w \frac{du}{dx}$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uw) = uv + \int v dx \frac{du}{dx}$$

By defination of integration

$$uw = \int \left[uv + \int v dx \frac{du}{dx} \right] dx$$

$$u \int v dx = \int u v dx + \int \left[\int v dx \frac{du}{dx} \right] dx$$

$$\therefore \int u v dx = u \int v dx - \int \left[\frac{du}{dx} \int v dx \right] dx$$

8) Prove that :

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

Ans. : Let $I = \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \cdot 1 dx$

$$\therefore I = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \int dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \int dx \right] dx$$

$$= x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \int \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \cdot (-2x) \cdot x \right] dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int \left[\frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \right] dx \\
&= x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int \left[\frac{-x^2+a^2-a^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \right] dx \\
&= x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int \left[\frac{a^2-x^2-a^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \right] dx \\
&= x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int \left[\frac{a^2-x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} - \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \right] dx \\
&= x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int \frac{a^2-x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx \\
&\quad + \int \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx \\
&= x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \\
&\quad + a^2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx \\
\therefore I &= x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - I + a^2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + c \\
\therefore 2I &= x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + a^2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + c \\
\therefore I &= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + c
\end{aligned}$$

OR

Evaluate : $\int \frac{\cos 4x+1}{\cot x - \tan x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Ans. : } \int \frac{\cos 4x+1}{\cot x - \tan x} dx &= \int \frac{1+\cos 4x}{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} dx \\
&= \int \frac{2 \cos^2 2x \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\cos^2 2x \cdot 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos 2x} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \cos 2x \sin 2x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \sin 2x \cos 2x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 4x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(-\cos 4x)}{4} + c \\
&= -\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x + c
\end{aligned}$$

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