

### EXERCISE 7.3

Find the integrals of the functions in Exercises 1 to 22:

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1. $\sin^2(2x + 5)$                                       | 2. $\sin 3x \cos 4x$                                | 3. $\cos 2x \cos 4x \cos 6x$               |
| 4. $\sin^3(2x + 1)$                                       | 5. $\sin^3 x \cos^3 x$                              | 6. $\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x$                |
| 7. $\sin 4x \sin 8x$                                      | 8. $\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}$                  | 9. $\frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos x}$             |
| 10. $\sin^4 x$  | 11. $\cos^4 2x$                                     | 12. $\frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos x}$          |
| 13. $\frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2\alpha}{\cos x - \cos \alpha}$ | 14. $\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin 2x}$           | 15. $\tan^3 2x \sec 2x$                    |
| 16. $\tan^4 x$  | 17. $\frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}$ | 18. $\frac{\cos 2x + 2\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$ |
| 19. $\frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x}$                           | 20. $\frac{\cos 2x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2}$           | 21. $\sin^{-1}(\cos x)$                    |
| 22. $\frac{1}{\cos(x - a) \cos(x - b)}$                   |   |  |

Choose the correct answer in Exercises 23 and 24.

23.  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$  is equal to
- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| (A) $\tan x + \cot x + C$  | (B) $\tan x + \operatorname{cosec} x + C$ |
| (C) $-\tan x + \cot x + C$ | (D) $\tan x + \sec x + C$                 |
24.  $\int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{\cos^2(e^x x)} dx$  equals
- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) $-\cot(e^{x^2}) + C$ | (B) $\tan(xe^x) + C$ |
| (C) $\tan(e^x) + C$      | (D) $\cot(e^x) + C$  |

### 7.4 Integrals of Some Particular Functions

In this section, we mention below some important formulae of integrals and apply them for integrating many other related standard integrals:

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$