

DPP No. 18

SYLLABUS : INDEFINITE INTEGRATION

1. If $\int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx = \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + a \right) + C$, then
(A) $a = -\frac{\pi}{4}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$ (B) $a = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$ (C) $a = \frac{5\pi}{4}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$ (D) $a = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$
2. If $\int (\sin 2x - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin (2x - a) + C$, then
(A) $a = \frac{5\pi}{4}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$ (B) $a = -\frac{5\pi}{4}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$ (C) $a = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$ (D) $a = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$
3. If $\int \frac{\cos 4x + 1}{\cot x - \tan x} dx = A \cos 4x + B$; where A & B are constants, then
(A) $A = -1/4$ & B may have any value (B) $A = -1/8$ & B may have any value
(C) $A = -1/2$ & $B = -1/4$ (D) $A = B = 1/2$
4. The value of $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x} dx$ is equal to
5. The value of $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cdot \sin(x+\alpha)}$ is equal to
6. The value of $\int 5^{5^x} \cdot 5^{5^x} \cdot 5^x dx$ is equal to
(A) $\frac{5^{5^x}}{(\ln 5)^3} + C$ (B) $5^{5^x} (\ln 5)^3 + C$ (C) $\frac{5^{5^{5^x}}}{(\ln 5)^3} + C$ (D) $\frac{5^{5^{5^x}}}{(\ln 5)^2} + C$
7. If $\int \frac{2^x}{\sqrt{1-4^x}} dx = K \sin^{-1}(2^x) + C$, then the value of K is equal to
(A) $\ln 2$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{\ln 2}$
8. If $y = \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}}$ and $y = 0$ when $x = 0$, then value of y when $x = 1$, is:
(A) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (B) $\sqrt{2}$ (C) $3\sqrt{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
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9. The value of $\int \tan^3 2x \sec 2x \, dx$ is equal to :

- (A) $\frac{1}{3} \sec^3 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sec 2x + C$ (B) $-\frac{1}{6} \sec^3 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sec 2x + C$
 (C) $\frac{1}{6} \sec^3 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sec 2x + C$ (D) $\frac{1}{3} \sec^3 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sec 2x + C$

10. The value of $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} \, dx$ is equal to

- (A) $\frac{-1}{\sin x + \cos x} + C$ (B) $\ln (\sin x + \cos x) + C$
 (C) $\ln (\sin x - \cos x) + C$ (D) $\ln (\sin x + \cos x)^2 + C$

11. The value of $\int [1 + \tan x \cdot \tan(x + \alpha)] \, dx$ is equal to

- (A) $\cos \alpha \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sin x}{\sin(x + \alpha)} \right| + C$ (B) $\tan \alpha \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sin x}{\sin(x + \alpha)} \right| + C$
 (C) $\cot \alpha \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sec(x + \alpha)}{\sec x} \right| + C$ (D) $\cot \alpha \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\cos(x + \alpha)}{\cos x} \right| + C$

12. The value of $\int \frac{1 - x^7}{x(1 + x^7)} \, dx$ is equal to

- (A) $\ln |x| + \frac{2}{7} \ln |1 + x^7| + C$ (B) $\ln |x| - \frac{2}{7} \ln |1 - x^7| + C$
 (C) $\ln |x| - \frac{2}{7} \ln |1 + x^7| + C$ (D) $\ln |x| + \frac{2}{7} \ln |1 - x^7| + C$

13. The value of $\int (x - 1) e^{-x} \, dx$ is equal to

- (A) $-xe^x + C$ (B) $xe^x + C$ (C) $-xe^{-x} + C$ (D) $xe^{-x} + C$

14. The value of $\int [f(x)g''(x) - f''(x)g(x)] \, dx$ is equal to

- (A) $\frac{f(x)}{g'(x)} + C$ (B) $f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x) + C$
 (C) $f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x) + C$ (D) $f(x)g'(x) + f'(x)g'(x) + C$

15. $\int \frac{x \ln x}{(x^2 - 1)^{3/2}} \, dx$ equals

- (A) $\operatorname{arcsec} x - \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + C$ (B) $\sec^{-1} x + \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + C$
 (C) $\cos^{-1} x - \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + C$ (D) $\sec x - \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + C$
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16. The value of $\int \frac{1}{x^2(x^4+1)^{3/4}} dx$ is equal to

(A) $\left(1+\frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{1/4} + C$ (B) $(x^4+1)^{1/4} + C$ (C) $\left(1-\frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{1/4} + C$ (D) $-\left(1+\frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{1/4} + C$

17. The value of $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^3}}$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x^3}-1}{\sqrt{1-x^3}+1} \right| + C$ (B) $\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}-1} \right| + C$

(C) $\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} \right| + C$ (D) $\frac{1}{3} \ln |1-x^3| + C$

18. If $\int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^{11} x} dx = -2 \left(A \tan^{\frac{-9}{2}} x + B \tan^{\frac{-5}{2}} x \right) + C$, then

(A) $A = \frac{1}{9}, B = \frac{-1}{5}$ (B) $A = \frac{1}{9}, B = \frac{1}{5}$ (C) $A = -\frac{1}{9}, B = \frac{1}{5}$ (D) $A = -\frac{1}{9}, B = -\frac{1}{5}$

19. Antiderivative of $\frac{\sin^2 x}{1+\sin^2 x}$ w.r.t. x is :

(A) $x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \tan x) + C$ (B) $x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$

(C) $x - \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \tan x) + C$ (D) $x - \sqrt{2} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$

20. Integrate $\frac{1}{1-\cot x}$

(A) $\frac{1}{2} \log |\sin x - \cos x| + \frac{1}{2} x + C$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} \log |\sin x + \cos x| + \frac{1}{2} x + C$

(C) $\frac{1}{2} \log |\sin x + \cos x| - \frac{1}{2} x + C$ (D) $\frac{1}{2} \log |\sin x - \cos x| - \frac{1}{2} x + C$

21. Integrate with respect to x :

$$\frac{1}{2+\cos x}$$

22. Integrate with respect to x :

$$\frac{1}{2-\cos x}$$

23. Integrate with respect to x :

$$\frac{2\sin x + 2\cos x}{3\cos x + 2\sin x}$$

24. Integrate with respect to x :

$$\frac{1}{1 + \sin x + \cos x}$$

25. Integrate with respect to x :

$$\frac{1}{2 + \sin^2 x}$$

ANSWER KEY OF DPP NO. : 18

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. $2 \sin x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$

5. $\operatorname{cosec} a \ln \left| \frac{\sin x}{\sin(x + \alpha)} \right| + C$ 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (D) 9. (C)

10. (B) 11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (C) 15. (A) 16. (D)

17. (A) 18. (B) 19. (A) 20. (A) 21. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tan x/2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$

22. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + C$ 23. $\frac{10}{13}x - \frac{2}{13} \ln |3\cos x + 2\sin x| + C$

24. $\ln \left| 1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$ 25. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} \tan x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C$