



## MATHS

### BOOKS - PATHFINDER MATHS (BENGALI ENGLISH)

#### INDEFINITE INTEGRATION

#### Question Bank

1. Evaluate :  $\int(\sqrt{3}\sin x - \cos x) dx$

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2. Evaluate :  $\int \sec^2(3x + 5) dx$

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3. Find  $\int \cos 6x \sqrt{1 + \sin 6x} dx$

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4. Evaluate :  $\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)}$

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5. Evaluate  $\int \frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx$

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6.  $\int ((x-a)(b-x)) dx$

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7. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{dx}{(x + 3)^{\frac{15}{16}}(x - 4)^{\frac{17}{16}}}$

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8. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{dx}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4})^{\frac{5}{3}}}$

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9. Evaluate:  $\int \sqrt{4 - x} \, dx$

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10. Evaluate:  $\int (\cos x - \sin x)(3 + 4 \sin 2x) dx$

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11. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^3 + a^3}} dx$

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12. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{9 + 16 \sin 2x} dx$

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13. Evaluate:  $\int x \frac{dx}{1 + x^4}$

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14. Evaluate:  $\int (x^4 + 1 + 5x^2) dx$

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15. Find  $\int \frac{\sin 2x \cos 2x dx}{\sqrt{9 - \cos^4(2x)}}$

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16. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{14}{\sin^2 x + \cos^4 x} dx$

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17. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{dx}{2 \sin x + \sec x}$

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18. Evaluate:  $\int x^2 \sin x dx$

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19. Evaluate:  $\int \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2x + 2}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 8x + 13}} \right) dx$

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20. Evaluate:  $\int \ln x dx$

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

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22. Evaluate:  $\int \left( \frac{x - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)^2 e^x dx$

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23. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \{ \ln(x^2 + 1) - 2 \ln x \}}{x^4} dx$

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24. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{dx}{(x - 1)(x - 3)}$

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25. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{dx}{(x + 2)(x^2 + 1)}$

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26. Find  $\int \frac{x^4 dx}{(x - 1)(x^2 + 1)}$

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

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28.  $\int (x^4 - 3x^2 - 3x - 2)/(x^3 - x^2 - 2x) dx$

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29. Find  $\int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(x+2)(x^2+1)} dx$

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30.  $\int \frac{x^3 + 3x + 2}{(x^2 + 1)^2(x + 1)} dx$

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31. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-b)^3(x-a)^2}$

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32. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 6}}$

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33. Evaluate:  $\int \sqrt{3x^2 - 6x + 10} dx$

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34. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{3x + 5}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx$

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35. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}}$

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36. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{4x+7}{(x+2)\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}}$

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37. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{2x^2+7x+11}{(x+2)\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}}$

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38. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

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39. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 5}$

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40. Evaluate:  $\int x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \left(1 + x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{-1} dx$

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41. Evaluate:  $\int x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \left(1 + x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} dx$

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42.  $\int x^{-11} (1 + x^4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$

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43. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{2 + 3 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta + 3} d\theta$



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44. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{3 \sin x + 2 \cos x}{3 \cos x + 2 \sin x} dx$



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45. Evaluate:  $\int \sin^3 x \cos^5 x dx$



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46. Evaluate:  $\int \sin^3 x \cos^5 x dx$



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47. Evaluate:  $\int \sin^{-\frac{11}{3}} x \cos^{\frac{5}{3}} x dx$



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48. If  $I_n = \int \sin^n x dx$  then  $nI_n - (n-1)I_{n-2} = f(x) + c$  where  $f(x) =$

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49.  $\int \frac{a^x - b^x}{a^x b^x} dx$

A.  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x + x + c$

B.  $(ab)^x - x + c$

C.  $a^x + b^x + x + c$

D. none of these

**Answer: D**

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50.  $\int (\tan x + \cot x) dx$

A.  $\log (c \tan x)$

B.  $\log (\sin x + \cos x) + c$

C.  $\log (cx)$

D. none of these

**Answer: A**

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51. Evaluate  $\int(\cos 2x - \sin 4x)dx$

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52.  $\int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx =$

A.  $\tan x + x + c$

B.  $\tan x - x + c$

C.  $\sin x - x + c$

D.  $\sin x + x + c$

**Answer: B**



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53.  $\int \frac{4 + 5 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx =$

A.  $4 \tan x - \sec x + c$

B.  $4 \tan x + 5 \sec x + c$

C.  $9 \tan x + c$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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54. Evaluate  $\int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx$



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

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56. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$

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57. Evaluate  $\int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx$

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58.  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{p^2+q^2(\tan^{-1} x)^2}}$

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$$59. \int \frac{x \sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

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$$60. \int (\log x)^2 dx$$

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$$61. \int \sin^{-1} 2x dx$$

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$$62. \int e^x \left( \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

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$$63. \int x^2 \tan^3(x^3) \sec^2(x^3) dx$$



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$$64. \int \frac{dx}{(x-3)\sqrt{x+7}}$$



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$$65. \int \frac{dx}{(2+x)\sqrt{1+x}} =$$



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$$66. \text{ Find the value of } \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{1-x^2} dx$$



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$$67. \text{ Prove that } \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-4)\sqrt{x+1}} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(t^2-3)(t^2+1)} \text{ where } x+1=t^2$$



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68.  $\int \frac{dx}{5 + 4 \cos x}$

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69. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x}$

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70. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}}$

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71. Find the reduction for  $I_{m,n} = \int (\sin x)^m (\cos x)^n dx$

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72. Find the reduction formula for  $I_n = \int (a^2 - x^2)^n dx$

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$$73. \int \frac{dx}{3 + \sin^2 x} = ?$$

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$$74. \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - \cos x} dx$$

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$$75. \int \frac{\sin x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

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$$76. \int \frac{dx}{1 + e^{-x}} = ?$$

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77.  $\int x(x^x)^x (2 \log x + 1) dx =$

A.  $(x^x)^x + c$

B.  $\log(x)^x + c$

C.  $x^x + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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78. If  $\int \frac{x + (\cos^{-1} 3x)^2}{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}} dx = A\sqrt{1 - 9x^2} + B(\cos^{-1} 3x)^3 + c$  then A, B

are respectively

A.  $-1/9, -1/9$

B.  $1/9, 1/9$

C.  $1/3, -1/9$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**

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79.  $I = \int \frac{1}{(x+a)^{\frac{8}{7}}(x-b)^{\frac{6}{7}}} dx =$

A.  $\frac{7}{a+b} \left( \frac{x-b}{x+a} \right)^{\frac{1}{7}} + c$

B.  $\frac{7}{a-b} \left( \frac{x-b}{x+a} \right)^{\frac{1}{7}} + c$

C.  $\frac{7}{a-b} \left( \frac{x+a}{x-b} \right)^{\frac{1}{7}} + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**

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80.  $\int \sqrt{\sec x - 1} dx$  is equal to

A.  $2 \log \left| \frac{\cos x}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} \right| + c$

B.  $\log \left| \frac{\cos x}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} \right| + c$

C.  $-2 \log \left| \frac{\cos x}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} \right| + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**

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81. If  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{5x^2 - 3}} = K (g \circ f)(x) + c$ , then

A. a)  $g(x) = \tan^{-1} x$ ,  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}x^2 - 1}$ ,  $K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

B. b)  $g(x) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}x^2 - 1}$ ,  $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$ ,  $K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

C. c)  $g(x) = \tan^{-1} x$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5x^2 - 3}$ ,  $K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

D. d) None of these

**Answer: A**

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82. If  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$  and  $g(x) = \sin x$  then  $\int (\log)(x) \cos x dx =$

A.  $\sin x - \tan^{-1}(\sin x) + c$

B.  $\cos x - \tan^{-1}(\sin x) + c$

C.  $\cos x + \tan^{-1}(\sin x) + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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83. Evaluate:  $\int (\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}) dx$

A.  $\sqrt{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2} \tan x} \right)$

B.  $\sqrt{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\tan x - 1}{\sqrt{2} \tan x} \right)$

C.  $\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\cot x + 1}{\sqrt{2} \tan x} \right)$



$$D. \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\cot x - 1}{\sqrt{2} \cot x} \right)$$

**Answer: B**



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84.  $\int (x^2 + 4x + 2) dx$  is



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85.  $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{1000} + 1)} = A \left[ \ln|x|^{1000} - \ln|x^{1000} + 1| \right] + c$  then A is

A. 1/1000

B. 1000

C. 999

D. None of these

**Answer: A**

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$$86. \int \frac{(x^2 - 1) dx}{(x^4 + 3x^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right)} = k \log \left| \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right) \right| + c$$

A. 2

B. 1

C. -1

D. None of these

**Answer: B**

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$$87. \text{ If } \int \frac{\sqrt{\cot x}}{\sin x \cos x} dx = A\sqrt{\cot x} + B \text{ then } A =$$

A. 1

B. 2

C. -1

D. -2

**Answer: D**



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88.  $\int [f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)] dx$  is

A.  $f/g'$

B.  $f'g - fg'$

C.  $fg' - f'g$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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89. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{(x^2 - 1)dx}{(x^4 + x^2 + 1)}$  is =?

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90.  $\int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{\cos^2(xe^x)} dx$  is

A.  $\tan(xe^x) + c$

B.  $\tan^{-1}(xe^x) + c$

C.  $\sqrt{\tan(xe^x)} + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**

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91.  $\int \frac{dx}{(2+x)\sqrt{1+x}} =$

A.  $2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{1+x} + c$

B.  $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{1+x} + c$

C.  $\tan^{-1} \sqrt{1+x} + c$

D.  $\log\{(2+x)\sqrt{1+x} + c$

**Answer: A**

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92.  $\int \left[ \ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{(\ln x)^2} \right] dx$  is

A.  $x \ln(\ln x) + \frac{x}{\ln x} + c$

B.  $\ln(\ln x) + \frac{x}{\ln x} + c$

C.  $x \ln(\ln x) - \frac{x^2}{\ln x} + c$

D.  $x \ln(\ln x) - \frac{x}{\ln x} + c$

**Answer: D**

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93. If  $\int g(x) dx = g(x)$ , then  $\int g(x)\{f(x) - f'(x)\} dx$  is equal to

- A.  $g(x)(f(x) + f'(x)) + c$
- B.  $g(x)(f(x) - f'(x)) + c$
- C.  $g(x)(f(x) f'(x)) + c$
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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94. If  $I_n = \int \sin^n x dx$  then  $nI_n - (n-1)I_{n-2} = f(x) + c$  where  $f(x) =$

- A.  $\sin^{n-1} x \cos x$
- B.  $\cos^{n-1} x \sin x$
- C.  $-\sin^{n-1} x \cos x$

D.  $-\cos^{n-1} x \sin x$

**Answer: C**



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95. Plot the function  $f(x) = \max \{x, x^2, x^3\}$



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96. If  $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^3}$  is equal to  $\log \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{k}{x^2} + c$

A. 44198

B. -0.5

C. 2

D. None of these

**Answer: B**





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97.  $\int \frac{dx}{(1 + \sqrt{x})\sqrt{x - x^2}}$  is equal to ?



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98. If  $\int \frac{\cos 4x + 1}{\cot x - \tan x} dx = A \cos 4x + B$ , then

A.  $A = -1/2$

B.  $A = -1/8$

C.  $A = -1/4$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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99. If  $\int e^x (\tan x - \log \cos x) dx = f(x) \log \sec x$  then range of  $f(x)$  is



A.  $(-\infty, \infty)$

B.  $(0, \infty)$

C.  $(0, -\infty)$

D. None of these

**Answer: B**

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100. If  $\int \frac{bx \cos 4x - a \sin 4x}{x^2} dx = \frac{a \sin 4x}{x} + c$  then a, b may be

A.  $a = 2, b = 2$

B.  $a = 1, b = 4$

C.  $a = 5, b = 2$

D.  $a = 3, b = 1/4$

**Answer: B**

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101. if  $\int \frac{e^{6 \log x} - e^{4 \log x}}{e^{3 \log x} - e^{2 \log x}} dx = \phi(x)$ , then  $\phi'(1)$  is

A. 44198

B. -1

C. 1

D. None of these

Answer: C



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102. If  $\int \frac{dx}{x^6 + x^4} = \tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{k}{x^3} + c$ , then value of k is

A. 1

B. -0.3333...

C. 44201

**Answer: B****Watch Video Solution**

103.  $\int \frac{f(x)\phi'(x) - \phi(x)f'(x)}{f(x)\phi(x)} \{\log \phi(x) - \log f(x)\} dx$  is

A.  $\log \frac{\phi(x)}{f(x)} + c$

B.  $\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \log \frac{\phi(x)}{f(x)} \right\}^2 + c$

C.  $\frac{\phi(x)}{f(x)} \log \left[ \frac{\phi(x)}{f(x)} \right] + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: B****Watch Video Solution**

104.  $\int \frac{dx}{x^n(1+x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}}$  is

A.  $\frac{1}{1-n}(x^{-n} + 1)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} + c$

B.  $\frac{1}{n-1}(x^{-n} + 1)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} + c$

C.  $\frac{1}{1-n}(x^n + 1)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**

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105. If  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^3 + (x+1)^2}$  is  $k \left[ t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} - \ln|t| \right] + c$  where

$t^5 = x + 1$ , then k is

A. -2

B. -3

C. -8

D. 6

**Answer: D**



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106.  $\int \frac{\cos^3 x + \cos^5 x}{\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x} dx$  equals

A.  $\sin x - 6 \tan^{-1}(\sin x) + c$

B.  $\sin x - 2(\sin x)^{-1} + c$

C.  $\sin x - 2(\sin x)^{-1} + 5 \tan^{-1}(\sin x) + c$

D. None of these

Answer: D



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107.  $\int \frac{\sec x dx}{[\sin(2x + \alpha) + \sin \alpha]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$  is

A.  $2 \sec \alpha \sqrt{\tan x \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} + c$

B.  $\sqrt{2} \sec \alpha \sqrt{\tan x \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} + c$

C.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sec \alpha \sqrt{\tan x \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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108. If  $\int \frac{\cos^4 x dx}{\sin^3 x (\sin^5 x + \cos^5 x)^{\frac{3}{5}}}$  is equal to  $-\frac{1}{2} (1 + \cot^5 x)^m$  then m is

A. 44230

B. 44232

C. 0.4

D. -0.666666667

**Answer: B**



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109. Let  $f(x) = x + \sin x$ . Suppose 'g' denotes the inverse function of 'f'. The value of  $g' \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  has the value equal to

A.  $\sqrt{2} - 1$

B.  $\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2}}$

C.  $2 - \sqrt{2}$

D.  $\sqrt{2} + 1$

Answer: C



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110.  $I = \int \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx$  is equal to

A.  $2\sqrt{2}(\cot x + \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2} \cot x)$

B.  $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{2} \cot x + \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2} \cot x)) + c$

C.  $2\sqrt{2}(\cot x + \tan^{-1}(\cot x))$

D. None of these

**Answer: D**



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111.  $\int \frac{x + 5}{(x - 1)^2(x - 2)} dx =$

A.  $-7 \log|x - 1| - \frac{6}{x - 1} + 7 \log|x - 2| + c$

B.  $-7 \log|x - 1| + c$

C.  $-7 \log|x - 1| + \frac{6}{x - 1} + 7 \log|x - 2| + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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112.  $\int \frac{3 + 2 \cos x}{(2 + 3 \cos x)^2} dx$  is equal to



A.  $\left(\frac{\sin x}{3 \cos x + 2}\right) + c$

B.  $\left(\frac{\cos x}{3 \sin x + 2}\right) + c$

C.  $\left(\frac{2 \cos x}{3 \cos x + 2}\right) + c$

D.  $\left(\frac{2 \sin x}{3 \cos x + 2}\right) + c$

**Answer: A**

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113.  $\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} dx$  is equal to ?

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114.  $I = \int \frac{x + x^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^{\frac{1}{6}}}{x(1 + x^{\frac{1}{3}})} dx$  is equal

A.  $\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 6 \tan^{-1}\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) + c$

B.  $\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 6 \tan^{-1}\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) + c$

C.  $\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \tan^{-1}\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**

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115.  $\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^3)\sqrt{2x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}} dx$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{\sqrt{2x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}}{x^2} + c$

B.  $\frac{\sqrt{2x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}}{x^3} + c$

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

D.  $\frac{\sqrt{2x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}}{2x^2} + c$

**Answer: D**

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116. The value of the integral  $\int e^{\sin^2 x} (\cos x + \cos^3 x) \sin x dx$  is

A.  $\frac{1}{2} e^{\sin^2 x} (3 - \sin^2 x) + c$

B.  $e^{\sin^2 x} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x \right) + c$

C.  $e^{\sin^2 x} (3 \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) + c$

D.  $e^{\sin^2 x} (2 \cos^2 x + 3 \sin^2 x) + c$

**Answer: A**



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117.  $\int x|x|dx =$

A.  $\frac{x^3}{3} + c$

B.  $\frac{x^3|x|}{3} + c$

C.  $\frac{x^3|x|}{2} + c$

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**118.** If  $f(x) = x^2$ , then  $\Delta^2 f(x)$  is

A.  $x + c'$

B.  $2x + c'$

C.  $x/2 + c'$

D.  $x^2 + c'$

**Answer: C**



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**119.** Integral of  $\sqrt{1 + 2 \cot x (\cot x + \operatorname{cosec} x)}$  w.r.t.  $x$ , is

A.  $2 \ln \left| \frac{\cos x}{2} \right| + c$

$$B. 2 \ln \left| \frac{\sin x}{2} \right| + c$$

$$C. \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\cos x}{2} \right| + c$$

$$D. \ln \sin x - \ln (\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x) + c$$

**Answer: B**



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120.  $\int \frac{e^{2001x} + e^{1999x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$  is

A.  $\frac{e^{2000x}}{2000} + c$

B.  $\frac{e^{2000x}}{2001} + c$

C.  $\frac{e^{2000x}}{2000} + c$

D.  $\frac{e^{2001x}}{2001} + c$

**Answer: C**



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121. The primitive of the function  $f(x) = x|\cos x|$ , when  $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$  is

A.  $x \sin x + \cos x + c$

B.  $x \cos x + \sin x + c$

C.  $-x \sin x - \cos x + c$

D.  $x \cos x - \sin x + c$

**Answer: C**



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122. If  $\int \tan^4 x dx = a \tan^3 x + b \tan x + \phi(x)$  then

A.  $a = 1/3$

B.  $b = 1$

C.  $\phi(x) = x + c$

D.  $b = -1$

**Answer: A::C::D**



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123. If  $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin(x - \alpha)} dx = Ax + B \log \sin(x - \alpha) + c$

A.  $A = \sin \alpha$

B.  $B = \cos \alpha$

C.  $A = \cos \alpha$

D.  $B = \sin \alpha$

**Answer: C::D**



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124. If  $\int \frac{4e^x + 6e^{-x}}{9e^x - 4e^{-x}} dx = Ax + B \log_e (9e^{2x} - 4) + c$  then

A.  $A = 3/2$

B.  $B = 35/36$

C.  $c$  is indefinite

D.  $A + B = -19/36$

**Answer: B::C::D**

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125. If  $\int x \log(1 + x^2) dx = \phi(x) \log(1 + x^2) + \psi(x) + c$  then

A.  $\phi(x) = \frac{1 + x^2}{2}$

B.  $\psi(x) = \frac{1 + x^2}{2}$

C.  $\psi(x) = \frac{1 + x^2}{2}$

D.  $\phi(x) = -\frac{1 + x^2}{2}$

**Answer: A::C**

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126.  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-2)} = A \log(x+1) + B \log(x-2) + c$  where

A.  $A + B = 0$

B.  $AB = 1$

C.  $A : B = 2$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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127. If  $\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx = f(x) \sqrt{1+e^x} - 2 \operatorname{In} g(x) + c$ , then

A.  $f(x) = x - 1$

B.  $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1}{\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1}$

C.  $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1}$

D.  $f(x) = 2(x - 2)$

Answer: B::D



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128. If  $I = \int \frac{\sin x + \sin^3 x}{\cos 2x} dx = A \cos x + B \log|f(x)| + c$ , then find A, B, f(x).

A.  $A = 1/4$ ,  $B = -1/2$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1}{\sqrt{2} \cos x + 1}$

B.  $A = 1/2$ ,  $B = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}$

C.  $A = -1/2$ ,  $B = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos x + 1}{\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1}$

D.  $A = 1/2$ ,  $B = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos x + 1}{\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1}$

Answer: B::D



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129. If  $\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{1 + e^x}} dx = f(x) \sqrt{1 + e^x} - 2 \operatorname{In} g(x) + c$ , then

A.  $g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$

B.  $g(x)$  is continuous for all  $x$

C.  $g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{15}{8}$

D.  $g(x)$  is non differentiable at infinitely many points

**Answer: C::D**

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130. The value of  $\int_0^x \frac{(t - |t|)^2}{1 + t^2} dt$  is equal to

A.  $4(x - \tan^{-1} x)$ , if  $x < 0$

B. 0, if  $x > 0$

C.  $\ln(1 + x^2)$ , if  $x > 0$

D. None of these

**Answer: A::B**

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131.  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+2)} = A \log(x+1) + B \log(x+2) + c$  where

A.  $A + B = 0$

B.  $AB = 0$

C.  $A/B = -1$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**

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132. Let  $f(x) = \frac{3}{3x^2 + 9}$  and  $g(x) = \frac{x^2}{3x^2 + 9}$

$$\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx = ?$$

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133. Let  $f(x) = \frac{3}{3x^2 - 9}$  and  $g(x) = \frac{x^2}{3x^2 - 9}$

$\int (g(x) - f(x)) dx$  is equal to ?

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134. If  $I_{m-2, n+2} = \int \sin^{m-2} x \cos^{n+2} x dx$  and

$I_{m, n} = -\frac{\sin^{m-1} x \cos^{n+1} x}{n+1} + f(m, n) I_{m-2, n+2}$ , then  $f(2, 3)$  is equal

to

A. 44198

B. 44199

C. 44200

D. 44201

**Answer: C**

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135. If  $I_n = \int x \sin^n x dx$  and

$$I_n = -\frac{x \sin^{n-1} x \cos x}{n} + \frac{\sin^n x}{n^2} + f(n)I_{n-2},$$

then the value of  $f(n)$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{n-1}{n}$

B.  $\frac{n-2}{n-1}$

C.  $\frac{n+1}{n}$

D.  $\frac{n+1}{n-1}$

**Answer: A**



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136. Match List - I with List-II

Let the functions defined in List - I have domain  $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$

**List - I**

(1)  $x + \sin x$

(2)  $\sec x$

(3)  $e^{-x}$

**List - II**

(P) increasing

(Q) decreasing

(R) neither increasing nor decreasing

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137. Match List - I with List-II

Let the functions defined in List - I have domain  $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$

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(Q) decreasing

(R) neither increasing nor decreasing

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138. If  $\int x \frac{dx}{\sqrt{7x-10-x^2}^3} = \frac{\lambda(7x-20)}{\sqrt{7x-10-x^2}} + c$ , then the value of  $\lambda$  must be

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139. If  $\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + a\right) + b$  then the value of  $-\frac{16a}{\pi}$  must be

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140. If

$$\int \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x+2}{\sqrt{4x^2+8x+13}}\right) dx = (x+1)\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x+2}{3}\right) + \lambda \ln(4x^2 + 8x + 13) + c$$

, then the value of  $-4\lambda$  must be

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141. If

$$\int (x^9 + x^6 + x^3)(2x^6 + 3x^3 + 6)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \frac{1}{a}(2x^9 + 3x^6 + 6x^3)^{\frac{4}{3}} + c$$



then the value of  $a/4$  must be

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142. If  $\int(\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}) dx = a \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\tan x - 1}{\sqrt{b \tan x}}\right) + c$ , then the value of  $\sqrt{a^4 + b^5}$  must be

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143. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{dx}{7x - 10 - x^2}$

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144. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^4}}$

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145. Evaluate :  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{5x}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}{}^3}}$

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146. Evaluate :  $\int_0^{\log 5} \frac{e^x (e^x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{e^x + 3} dx$

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147. Evaluate :  $\int_1^2 (e^{x^2}) dx = a$ , then find the value of  $\int_e^{e^4} \sqrt[2]{\log_e x} dx$

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148.  $\int \frac{1}{\sin(x - a)\cos(x - b)} dx$

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149. The value of  $\int_0^3 [x] dx$ , where  $[x]$  is greatest integer function is.....

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150. Evaluate:  $\int x^2 \sin x dx$

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151. Evaluate :  $\int \sqrt[3]{\tan x} dx$

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152. If  $I_{m,n} = \int \cos^m x \cdot \cos nx \cdot dx$  show that  
 $(m+n)I_{m,n} = \cos^m x \cdot \sin nx + mI_{m-1,n-1}$

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153.  $\int \frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$

A.  $\sin \sqrt{x} + c$

B.  $2 \cos \sqrt{x} + c$

C.  $2 \sin \sqrt{x} + c$

D.  $\frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{x} + c$

**Answer: C**



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154.  $\int \frac{\tan(\log x)}{x} dx = ?$

A.  $\log |\cos(\log x)| + c$

B.  $\log |\sin(\log x)| + c$

C.  $\log |\sec(\log x)| + c$

D.  $-\log |\tan(\log x)| + c$

**Answer: C**



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155.  $\int \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + 1} =$

A.  $\log(e^x + e^{-x}) + c$

B.  $\log(e^{2x} + 1) + c$

C.  $\tan^{-1}(e^x) + c$

D.  $\tan^{-1}(2e^x) + c$

**Answer: C**



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

A.  $\sqrt{1-x^2} \sin^{-1} x + c$

B.  $x \sin^{-1} x + c$

C.  $x - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \sin^{-1} x + c$

D.  $(\sin^{-1} x)^2 + c$

**Answer:**



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157.  $I = \int \frac{\log_e (\log_e x)}{x (\log_e x)} dx$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\log_e \log_e x} + c$

B.  $\frac{1}{2} (\log_e \log_e x)^2 + c$

C.  $\frac{1}{2} \log_e \log_e x + c$

D.  $(\log_e x)^2 + c$

**Answer: B**



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158.  $I = \int \frac{(10x^9 + 10^x \log_e 10)}{(x^{10} + 10^x)} dx$  is equal to

A.  $10^x + x^{10} + c$

B.  $10^x - x^{10} + c$

C.  $10^x + x^{10}$

D.  $\log_e |10^x + x^{10}| + c$

**Answer: D**



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159.  $\int \frac{dx}{x \log x \log(\log x)}$  is equal to

A.  $\log|\log(\log x)| + c$

B.  $\log(\log x) + c$

C.  $\log|\log(\log(1/x))| + c$

D.  $\log|(\log x)| + c$

Answer: A

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160.  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} = ?$

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161.  $I = \int \frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)^{1/4}} dx$  is equal to

A.  $(e^{2x} - e^{-2x})/2 + c$

B.  $\frac{2}{3}(e^x + 1)^{3/2} + c$

C.  $(e^x - e^{-2x})/2 + c$

D.  $\frac{4}{3}(e^x + 1)^{3/4} + c$

Answer: D

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162.  $I = \int \frac{\cos 4x + 1}{\cot x - \tan x} dx$  is equal to ?

A. `

B.

C.

D.

**Answer:**



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163.  $\int \frac{(x^2 - 1) dx}{(x^4 + 3x^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right)} = k \log \left| \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right) \right| + c$

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 5

Answer: A

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164. If

$$I = \int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{(\sin x + \cos x) \sqrt{\sin x \cos x + \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \cos e c^{-1}(g(x)) +$$

, then

A.  $g(x) = 1 + \sin 2x$

B.  $g(x) = 1 - \sin 2x$

C.  $g(x) = 1 + \cos 2x$

D.  $-1 \leq g(x) \leq 1$

Answer: A

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165.  $\int x^3 e^{x^2} dx = ?$

A.  $x^2(e^{x^2} - 1) + c$

B.  $\frac{1}{2}x^2(e^{x^2} - 1) + c$

C.  $\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2}(x^2 - 1) + c$

D.  $\frac{1}{2}(e^{x^2} - 1) + c$

**Answer: C**

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166.  $\int x \tan^{-1} x dx =$

A.  $\left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{2}\right) \tan^{-1} x - \frac{x}{2} + c$

B.  $\left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{2}\right) \tan^{-1} x - x + c$

C.  $(x^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} x - x + c$

D.  $(x^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} x + x + c$

**Answer: A**

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167.  $\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx = ?$

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168.  $I = \int (\log_e x)^2 dx$  is equal to

A.  $x \log_e x (\log_e x + 2) + c$

B.  $x \log_e x (2 \log_e x + 1) + c$

C.  $x \left[ (\log_e x)^2 - 2(\log_e x) + 2 \right] + c$

D.  $x \left\{ (\log_e x)^2 - 2(\log_e x - 2) \right\} + c$

**Answer: C**

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169.  $I = \int \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx$  is equal to

A.  $2x \tan^{-1}(x) - \log|x^2 + 1| + c$

B.  $2x [\tan^{-1}(x) - \log|x^2 + 1|] + c$

C.  $2x \tan^{-1}(x) + \log|x^2 + 1| + c$

D.  $\tan^{-1} x - \log|x + 1| + c$

**Answer: A**

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170.  $\int e^x \left( \tan^{-1} x + \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \right) dx$  is equal to

A.  $e^x \left( \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} \right) + c$

B.  $e^x \left( \tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} \right) + c$

C.  $e^x \left( \cot^{-1} x + \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} \right) + c$

D.  $e^x \left( \cot^{-1} x - \frac{1}{x} \right) + c$

**Answer: A**



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171.  $I = \int \sqrt{1 + 2 \tan x (\sec x + \tan x)} dx$  is equal to

A.  $\log_e |\sec^2 x + \tan x \sec x| + c$

B.  $\log_e |1 + \tan x (\sec x + \tan x)| + c$

C.  $\log_e |\sin x (\sec x - \tan x)| + c$

D.  $\log_e |\sec x + \tan^2 x| + c$

**Answer: A**

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172.  $\int \tan^2 x dx = ?$

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173.  $\int \left( \ln(1 + \cos x) - x \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right) dx$  is equal to

A.  $x \ln(1 + \cos x) + c$

B.  $x \ln(1 + \sec x) + c$

C.  $x^2 \ln(1 + \cos x) + c$

D.  $x \ln \tan x + c$

**Answer: A**

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174.  $I = \int \frac{(\sin^8 x - \cos^8 x)}{1 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$  is equal

A.  $\sin 2x + c$

B.  $\frac{\sin 2x}{2} + c$

C.  $\frac{-\sin 2x}{2} + c$

D.  $\frac{2}{3} \sin 2x + c$

**Answer: C**

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175.  $\int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + \ln \sqrt{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + c$

B.  $\frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + \ln \sqrt{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + c$

C.  $\frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + \ln \sqrt{a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + c$

D. none of these

**Answer: A**

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176.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + x}$

A.  $2 \log|1 + \sqrt{x}| + c$

B.  $\log|\sqrt{x} + 1| + c$

C.  $2 \log|\sqrt{x} - 1| + c$



$$D. \log|x + 1| + c$$

**Answer: A**



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177.  $\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x^3}} dx$  is equal to ?



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178.  $\int \frac{\cos 2\theta}{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2} d\theta$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{-1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} + c$

B.  $\log|\sin \theta + \cos \theta| + c$

C.  $\log|\sin \theta - \cos \theta| + c$

D.  $\log(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 + c$

**Answer: B**



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179. If  $\int \frac{(1 - x^7)}{x(1 + x^7)} dx = P \log|x| + Q \log|x^7 + 1| + c$

A.  $7P+2Q=1$

B.  $7P-2Q=1$

C.  $7P+2Q=0$

D.  $2P+7Q=0$

Answer: D



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180. If  $\int f(x) \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} f^2(x) + c$  then  $f(x)$  can be

A.  $x$

B.  $1$

C.  $\cos x$

D.  $\sin x$

**Answer: D**



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181.  $I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + e^x}$  is equal to

A.  $\log_e \left| \frac{1 + e^x}{e^x} \right| + c$

B.  $\log_e \left| \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} \right| + c$

C.  $\log_e |(e^x)(1 + e^x)| + c$

D.  $\log_e |(e^{2x} + 1)| + c$

**Answer: B**



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182.  $I = \int \sec^{2/3} x \cos e^{4/3} x dx$  is equal to

A.  $3 \tan^{1/3} + c$

B.  $-3 \cot^{1/3} + c$

C.  $-3 \tan^{1/3} + c$

D.  $3 \cot^{1/3} + c$

**Answer: B**

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183.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}}$  is equal to

A.  $\sin^{-1}(1 - x) + c$

B.  $-\cos^{-1}(1 - x) + c$

C.  $\sin^{-1}(x - 1) + c$

D.  $\cos^{-1}(x - 1) + c$

**Answer: C**

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184.  $\int \frac{x^2 e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx$  is equal to

A.  $\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)e^x + c$

B.  $\left(\frac{x-2}{x+2}\right)e^{x-1} + c$

C.  $\left(\frac{x-2}{x+2}\right)e^x + c$

D.  $\left(\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right)e^x + c$

**Answer: C**

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185. The value of the integral  $\int \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{1 + \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}} dx$  can be

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186. The value of the integral  $\int \frac{\cos 7x - \cos 8x}{1 + 2 \cos 5x} dx$  can be

A.  $\frac{\sin 2x}{2} - \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + c$

B.  $\frac{\sin 5x}{5} + \frac{\cos 5x}{4} + c$

C.  $\frac{\cos x}{3} - \frac{\sin 4x}{2} + c$

D.  $\sin 2x - \sin 3x + c$

**Answer: A**



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187.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-2x} + \sqrt{3-2x}} =$

A.  $\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-2x}} \right\} + c$

B.  $\frac{1}{6} \left\{ (1-2x)^{3/2} - (3-2x)^{3/2} \right\} + c$

C.  $\frac{1}{6} \left\{ (1-2x)^{3/2} + (3-2x)^{3/2} \right\} + c$

D.  $\frac{1}{2} \left\{ (1-2x)^{3/2} + (3-2x)^{3/2} \right\} + c$

**Answer: B**



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188.  $\int \left[ \cos \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]^{-2} dx =$

A.  $\frac{1}{2} \tan \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + c$

B.  $\frac{1}{2} \cot \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + c$

C.  $\frac{1}{2} \tan \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + c$

D.  $\tan \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + c$

**Answer: A**



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189.  $\int \left( \frac{x^2 + \sin^2 x}{1 + x^2} \right) \sec^2 x dx$  is equals

A.  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan x + c$

B.  $\tan^{-1} x - \tan x + c$

C.  $\tan^{-1} x + x + c$

D.  $\tan x - \tan^{-1} x + c$

**Answer: D**



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190. If  $n$  is an odd positive integer then  $\int |x^n| dx$  is equal to



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191.  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} dx =$



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192.  $\int \frac{dx}{x - x^3} =$



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

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

$$\text{C. } \log \left| \frac{(1-x)}{x(1+x)} \right| + c$$

$$\text{D. } \log |x(1-x^2)| + c$$

**Answer: A**

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193.  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^{7/8}(x+3)^{9/8}}$  equals

$$\text{A. } \frac{8}{5} \left( \frac{x-2}{x+3} \right)^{1/8} + c$$

$$\text{B. } \frac{5}{8} \left( \frac{x-2}{x+3} \right)^{1/8} + c$$

$$\text{C. } \frac{5}{8} \left( \frac{x+3}{x-2} \right)^{1/8} + c$$

$$\text{D. } \frac{8}{5} \left( \frac{x+3}{x-2} \right)^{1/8} + c$$

**Answer: A**

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194. The value of the integral  $\int (x^2 + x)(x^{-8} + 2x^{-9})^{1/10} dx$  is

A.  $\frac{5}{11}(x^2 + 2x)^{11/10} + c$

B.  $\frac{5}{6}(x + 1)^{11/10} + c$

C.  $\frac{6}{7}(x + 1)^{11/10} + c$

D.  $\frac{1}{11}(x + 1)^{11/10} + c$

Answer: A



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195. If

$$I = \int x \log_e \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = p(x) \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}, \ln(1 + x) + c$$

then

A.  $p(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

B.  $p(x)=0$

C.  $p(x)=1$

D.  $p(x)=x/2$

**Answer: A**

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196. If  $\int \frac{2dx}{((x-5) + (x-7))\sqrt{(x-5)(x-7)}} = f(g(x)) + c,$

then

A.  $f(x) = \sin^{-1} x, g(x) = \sqrt{(x-5)(x-7)}$

B.  $f(x) = \sin^{-1} x, g(x) = (x-5)(x-7)$

C.  $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x, g(x) = \sqrt{(x-5)(x-7)}$

D.  $f(x) = \tan^{-1} x, g(x) = (x-5)(x-7)$

**Answer: C**

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197. The value of  $\int \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta$  is equal to ?

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198.  $\int \frac{x^3 dx}{1 + x^8} = ?$

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199.  $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x} dx =$

A.  $2 \sin x + \log|\sec x + \tan x| + c$

B.  $2 \sin x - \log|\sec x - \tan x| + c$

C.  $2 \sin x - \log|\sec x + \tan x| + c$

D.  $2 \sin x + \log|\sec x - \tan x| + c$

**Answer: C**



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200.  $\int \frac{\sin^8 x - \cos^8 x}{1 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$

A.  $\sin 2x + c$

B.  $\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + c$

C.  $-\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + c$

D.  $\frac{2}{3} \sin 2x + c$

**Answer: c**

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201.  $\int 2^x (f'(x) + f(x) \log 2) dx$  is

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202.  $I = \int \cos^3(2\theta) d\theta$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{1}{2}(\sec \theta \tan \theta) + \log_e \sqrt{\sec \theta + \tan \theta} + c$

B.  $\frac{1}{4}(\sec 2\theta \tan 2\theta) + \frac{1}{2}\log_e \sqrt{\sec 2\theta + \tan 2\theta} + c$

C.  $\frac{1}{4}(\sec^2 2\theta \sin 2\theta) + \frac{1}{2}\log_e \sqrt[4]{\sec 2\theta + \tan 2\theta} + c$

D. none of these

**Answer: B::C**

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203.  $I = \int \frac{e^x(1 + \sin x)}{1 + \cos x} dx$  is equal to

A.  $e^x \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + c$

B.  $\frac{e^x}{\cot(x/2)} + c$

C.  $e^x \cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + c$

D.  $\frac{e^x}{\tan(x/2)} + c$

**Answer: A::B**

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204. If  $\int \sqrt{\frac{\cos x - \cos^3 x}{1 - \cos^3 x}} dx = f(x) + c$ , then  $f(x)$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{2}{3} \sin^{-1}(\cos^{3/2} x)$

B.  $\frac{3}{2} \sin^{-1}(\cos^{3/2} x)$

C.  $\frac{2}{3} \cos^{-1}(\cos^{3/2} x)$

D.  $-\frac{2}{3} \sin^{-1}(\cos^{3/2} x)$

Answer: C::D

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205.  $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^m + 1)}$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{1}{n} \log_e \left| \frac{x^m}{x^m + 1} \right| + c$

B.  $-\frac{1}{n} \log_e \left| \frac{x^m + 1}{x^m} \right| + c$

C.  $\log_e \left| \frac{x^m}{x^m + 1} \right| + c$

D. none of these

**Answer: A::B**

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206. If  $\int x \log(1 + x^2) dx = A(x) \cdot \log(1 + x^2) + B(x) + c$ , then

A.  $A(x) = \frac{(1 + x^2)}{2}$

B.  $B(x) = \frac{(1 + x^2)}{2}$

C.  $A(x) = -\frac{(1 + x^2)}{2}$

D.  $B(x) = -\frac{(1 + x^2)}{2}$

**Answer: A::D**

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207.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x}$



208. If  $\int \frac{\sin x + \sin^3 x}{\cos 2x} dx = \lambda \cos x + \mu \log|f(x)| + c$ , then

A.  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \mu = -\frac{1}{2}, f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos x + 1}{\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1}$

B.  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \mu = -\frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}}, f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1}{\sqrt{2} \cos x + 1}$

C.  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \mu = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos x + 1}{\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1}$

D.  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \mu = -\frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}}, f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos x + 1}{\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1}$

Answer: B::D

209. If  $\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx = f(x)\sqrt{1+e^x} - 2\text{In}g(x) + c$ , then

A.  $f(x) = \sqrt{1+e^x}$

B.  $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1}{\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1}$

C.  $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1}$

D.  $e^x + 1$

**Answer: A::B**



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210. If  $\int \sin(\log x) dx = f(x)(\sin g(x) - \cosh(x)) + c$ , then

A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1$

B.  $g(e^3) = 3$

C.  $h(e^5) = 5$

D.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} = 1$

**Answer: A::B::C::D**



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211. If  $\int \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx = f(x) \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} - \sqrt{x} + (h \circ g)(x) + c$ , then

A.  $f(x) = x$

B.  $g(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$

C.  $h(x) = \tan^{-1} x$

D.  $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$

**Answer: A::B::C**

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212. Let  $f(x)$  be a polynomial satisfying  $f(0)=2$ ,  $f'(0)=3$  and  $f''(x)=f(x)$ .

Answer the following the question based on above passage:

Which of the following is true:?

A.  $f'(x) = \sqrt{\{f(x)\}^2 - 5}$

B.  $f'(x) = \sqrt{\{f(x)\}^2 + 5}$

C.  $f'(x)=f(x)$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**213.** Let  $f(x)$  be a polynomial satisfying  $f(0)=2$ ,  $f'(0)=3$  and  $f''(x)=f(x)$ .

Answer the following the question based on above passage:

$f(x)$  is given by

A.  $5(e^x - e^{-x})$

B.  $5(e^x + e^{-x})$

C.  $\left(\frac{5e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)$

D.  $\frac{5}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$

**Answer: C**



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214. Let  $n$  be a positive integer such that  $I_n = \int x^n \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$

Answer the following the question based on above passage:

The value of  $I_1$  is

A.  $\frac{2}{3}(a^2 - x^2)^{1/2}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}(a^2 - x^2)^{3/2}$

C.  $-\frac{2}{3}(a^2 - x^2)^{3/2}$

D.  $-\frac{1}{3}(a^2 - x^2)^{3/2}$

**Answer: D**

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215. Let  $n$  be a positive integer such that  $I_n = \int x^n \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$

Answer the following the question based on above passage:

The value of the expression  $\frac{\int_0^a x^4 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx}{\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx}$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{a^2}{6}$

B.  $\frac{3a^2}{2}$

C.  $\frac{3a^2}{4}$

D.  $\frac{a^2}{2}$

**Answer: D**



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216. Match List-I with List-II

1. Match List - I with List - II

List - I

(1)  $\int \frac{dx}{9 \sin^2 x + 16 \cos^2 x}$

(2)  $\int \frac{\sin^{3/2} x + \cos^{3/2} x}{\sqrt{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x \cdot \sin(x+2)}} dx$

(3)  $\int \frac{(x+2)dx}{\sqrt{x+1}(x^2+3x+3)}$

(4)  $\int \frac{(x-1)}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^3+x^2+x}} dx$

List - II

(P)  $2 \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{\tan x + \tan 2}{\cos 2}} - \sqrt{\frac{\cot x + \cot 2}{\sin 2}} \right\} + c$

(Q)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{3(x+1)}} \right) + c$

(R)  $2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x} + 1} + c$

(S)  $\frac{1}{12} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{3 \tan x}{4} \right) + c$

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217. Match List - I with List-II

Let the functions defined in List - I have domain  $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$

List - I

(1)  $x + \sin x$

(2)  $\sec x$

(3)  $e^{-x}$

List - II

(P) increasing

(Q) decreasing

(R) neither increasing nor decreasing

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218. If  $\int (\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}) dx = a \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\tan x - 1}{\sqrt{b \tan x}} \right) + c$ , then the value of  $\sqrt{a^4 + b^5}$  must be

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219. If  $\int \left( \frac{\cos 8x - \cos 7x}{1 + 2 \cos 5x} \right) dx = \frac{\sin 3x}{a} - \frac{\sin 2x}{b} + c$  then the last digit of  $(a^b)^4$  must be

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220. If  $\int \frac{1 + \cos 8x}{\tan 2x - \cot 2x} dx = a \cos 8x + c$ , then find the value of a.

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221. If  $\int \frac{x + (\cos^{-1} 3x)^2}{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}} dx = A\sqrt{1 - 9x^2} + B(\cos^{-1} 3x)^3 + C$ , then

find A-B

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222. If  $\int \frac{\sin x^8 - \cos x^8}{1 - 2\sin x^2 \cos x^2} dx = a \sin 2x + c$ , then find the value of a.

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223. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{(2x - x^2)^{3/2}}$

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224. Evaluate  $\int \frac{\sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\sin x} dx$

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225. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x + \cos ex}$

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226. Evaluate  $\int \sqrt{\sec x - 1} dx, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

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227. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^4 + 1)^{3/4}}, x > 0$

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228. Evaluate  $\int \cos 2\theta \log\left(\frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}\right) d\theta$





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229. Evaluate  $\int \cos \left( 2 \cot^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \right) dx, -1 < x \leq 1$



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230. Evaluate  $\int \frac{2x dx}{1+x^4}$



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231. Find the value of  $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin(x - \alpha)} dx =$



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232. Evaluate  $\int \frac{x-1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^3+x^2+x}} dx$



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233. The integral  $\int \frac{2x^{12} + 5x^9}{(x^5 + x^3 + 1)^3} dx$  is equal to:

where C is an arbitrary constant.

A.  $\frac{-x^{10}}{2(x^5 + x^3 + 1)^2} + C$

B.  $\frac{-x^5}{(x^5 + x^3 + 1)^2} + C$

C.  $\frac{x^{10}}{2(x^5 + x^3 + 1)^2} + C$

D.  $\frac{x^5}{2(x^5 + x^3 + 1)} + C$

**Answer:**

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234.  $\int \frac{\log \sqrt{x}}{3x} dx$  is equal to ?

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235.  $\int 2^x (f'(x) + f(x) \log 2) dx$  is equal to

A.  $2^x f'(x) + c$

B.  $2^x \log 2 + c$

C.  $2^x f(x) + c$

D.  $2^x + c$

**Answer:**

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236. The integral  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^4 + 1)^{\frac{3}{4}}}$  equals:

A.  $(x^4 + 1)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

B.  $-(x^4 + 1)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

C.  $-\left(\frac{x^4 + 1}{x^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

D.  $\left(\frac{x^4 + 1}{x^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

**Answer:**

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237. The value of  $\int \frac{(x-2)dx}{\{(x-2)^2(x+3)^7\}^{1/3}}$  is

A.  $\frac{3}{20} \left( \frac{x-2}{x+3} \right)^{4/3} + c$

B.  $\frac{3}{20} \left( \frac{x-2}{x+3} \right)^{3/4} + c$

C.  $\frac{5}{12} \left( \frac{x-2}{x+3} \right)^{4/3} + c$

D.  $\frac{3}{20} \left( \frac{x-2}{x+3} \right)^{5/3} + c$

**Answer:**



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238. The integral  $\int \left( 1 + x - \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx$  is equal to

A.  $(x+1)e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + c$

B.  $-xe^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + c$

C.  $(x - 1)e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + c$

D.  $xe^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + c$

**Answer:**

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239. If  $\int f(x) dx = \Psi(x)$ , then  $\int x^5 f(x^3) dx$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{1}{3}x^3\Psi(x^3) - \int x^2\Psi(x^3) dx + C$

B.  $\frac{1}{3} \left[ x^3\Psi(x^3) - \int x^3\Psi(x^3) dx \right] + C$

C.  $\frac{1}{3} \left[ x^3\Psi(x^3) - \int x^2\Psi(x^3) dx \right] + C$

D.  $13x^3\Psi(x^3) - 3\int x^3\Psi(x^3) dx + C$

**Answer:**

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240. If the integral  $\int \frac{5 \tan x}{\tan x - 2} dx = x + a \ln |\sin x - 2 \cos x| + k$ , then  $a$  is equal to

- A. -1
- B. -2
- C. 1
- D. 2

**Answer:**



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241. The integral  $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{(\sec x + \tan x)^{9/2}} dx$  equals (for some arbitrary constant  $K$ )

- A.  $-\frac{1}{(\sec x + \tan x)^{9/2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{7}(\sec x + \tan x)^2 \right\} + K$
- B.  $\frac{1}{(\sec x + \tan x)^{9/2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{7}(\sec x + \tan x)^2 \right\} + K$



$$C. -\frac{1}{(\sec x + \tan x)^{9/2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{7}(\sec x + \tan x)^2 \right\} + K$$

$$D. \frac{1}{(\sec x + \tan x)^{9/2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{7}(\sec x + \tan x)^2 \right\} + K$$

**Answer:**



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