

Topic :- Integration :-

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

Let $x = a \sec \theta$, $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a \sec \theta \tan \theta$

$$\therefore dx = a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$a \int \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 \sec^2 \theta - a^2}}$$

$$a \int \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta}{a \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}$$

$$\int \frac{\cancel{\sec \theta} \tan \theta d\theta}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\int \sec \theta d\theta = \log |\sec \theta - \tan \theta| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \left| \frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} - 1} \right| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| - \log |a| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C \quad \text{where } C = C_1 - \log |a|$$

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

$$\text{Let } x = a \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a \cos \theta \Rightarrow dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{a \cos \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta}} = \int \frac{a \cos \theta d\theta}{a \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$\int \frac{\cancel{\cos \theta} d\theta}{\cancel{\cos \theta}} = \int d\theta = \theta + C$$

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

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

$$\text{Let } x = a \tan \theta, \frac{dx}{d\theta} = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$dx = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{a \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 \tan^2 \theta + a^2}} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{a \sec \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sec \theta d\theta = \log |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right| + C$$