3.1 Tricky Integration by Parts

f(x)	f'(x)
sin x	cos x
cos x	$-\sin x$
tan x	$sec^2 x$
sec x	sec x tan x
csc x	$-\csc x \cot x$
cot x	$-csc^2x$
ln x	$\frac{1}{x}$
e^{x}	e^{x}

Using the table of derivatives from right to left we can see that, for example;

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + c$$

However, there are some obvious omissions. For example;

$$\int tan x dx$$

Some cunning is needed to find this integral.

$$\int \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx$$

$$= \int (\sin x)(\cos x)^{-1} \, dx$$

$$= (-1) \int (-\sin x)(\cos x)^{-1} \, dx$$

$$= (-1) \ln |\cos x| + c$$

$$= \ln |\cos x|^{-1} + c$$

$$= \ln \left|\frac{1}{\cos x}\right| + c$$

$$= \ln |\sec x| + c$$

[4 marks]

3.2 Exercise

Any solution based entirely on graphical or numerical methods is not acceptable

Marks Available: 50

Question 1

Use the result, just proved, to find show that;

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \tan x \ dx = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

[4 marks]

Question 2

Use integration by parts to find;

$$\int x \sec^2 x \ dx$$

(a) Use the fact that;

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

to prove that;

$$tan^2x = sec^2x - 1$$

[2 marks]

(**b**) Hence, or otherwise, find;

$$\int x \tan^2 x \, dx$$

[3 marks]

Question 4

Mirror the "cunning" used to integrate tan x to find an expression for;

$$\int \cot x \ dx$$

Use your question 4 result to find the *exact* value of;

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cot x \ dx$$

[4 marks]

Question 6

Use integration by parts to find;

$$\int x \csc^2 x \ dx$$

Using a trigonometric formula and integration by parts, or otherwise, find;

$$\int x \cot^2 x \ dx$$

[5 marks]

Question 8

Using a trigonometric formulae first, or otherwise, find;

$$\int \cos^2 x \ dx$$

Use integration by parts, and your question 8 result, to find;

$$\int x \cos^2 x \ dx$$

[7 marks]

Question 10

Use integration by parts to help find;

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

[7 marks]