



KUMAR CLASSES

NCERT SOLUTIONS · CLASS 12 MATHEMATICS

Exercise 7.5

Chapter 7 — Integrals · Integration by Partial Fractions

Q1–21: integrate the rational functions (split into partial fractions; divide first if improper). Q22–23:

choose the correct option.

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

Partial fractions: $\frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} = -\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2}$.

Sol. $= 2 \log |x+2| - \log |x+1| + C$

2. $\int \frac{1}{x^2-9} dx$

$= \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+3)}$; standard $\frac{1}{x^2-a^2}$ form.

Sol. $= \frac{1}{6} \log \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + C$

3. $\int \frac{3x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} dx$

PF gives $\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{5}{x-2} + \frac{4}{x-3}$.

Sol. $= \log |x-1| - 5 \log |x-2| + 4 \log |x-3| + C$

4. $\int \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} dx$

PF: $\frac{1/2}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{3/2}{x-3}$.

Sol. $= \frac{1}{2} \log |x-1| - 2 \log |x-2| + \frac{3}{2} \log |x-3| + C$

5. $\int \frac{2x}{x^2+3x+2} dx$

$= \frac{2x}{(x+1)(x+2)}$; PF: $-\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{4}{x+2}$.

Sol. $= -2 \log |x+1| + 4 \log |x+2| + C$

6. $\int \frac{1-x^2}{x(1-2x)} dx$

Improper $\rightarrow$ divide first: $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3/2}{1-2x}$.

Sol. $= \frac{x}{2} + \log|x| - \frac{3}{4} \log|1-2x| + C$

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

PF: $\frac{-\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}}{x^2+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x-1}$.

Sol. $= \frac{1}{2} \log|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \log(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}x + C$

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

Repeated factor PF: $\frac{2/9}{x-1} + \frac{1/3}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{2/9}{x+2}$.

Sol. $= \frac{2}{9} \log|x-1| - \frac{1}{3(x-1)} - \frac{2}{9} \log|x+2| + C$

9. $\int \frac{3x+5}{x^3-x^2-x+1} dx$

Factor: $x^3-x^2-x+1 = (x-1)^2(x+1)$; then PF.

Sol. $= -\frac{1}{2} \log|x-1| - \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \log|x+1| + C$

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

Factor $x^2-1 = (x-1)(x+1)$; PF over three factors.

Sol. $= -\frac{1}{10} \log|x-1| + \frac{5}{2} \log|x+1| - \frac{12}{5} \log|2x+3| + C$

11. $\int \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x^2-4)} dx$

$= \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+2)}$; PF.

Sol. $= \frac{5}{3} \log|x+1| + \frac{5}{6} \log|x-2| - \frac{5}{2} \log|x+2| + C$

12. $\int \frac{x^3+x+1}{x^2-1} dx$

Improper $\rightarrow$ divide: $= x + \frac{2x+1}{x^2-1}$, then PF.

Sol. $= \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \log|x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \log|x+1| + C$

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

PF: $\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{x+1}{1+x^2}$.

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

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

Put $u = x+2$: $\frac{3u-7}{u^2} = \frac{3}{u} - \frac{7}{u^2}$.

Sol. $= 3 \log|x+2| + \frac{7}{x+2} + C$

15. $\int \frac{1}{x^4-1} dx$

Write $\frac{1}{x^4-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right]$.

Sol. $= \frac{1}{4} \log \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}x + C$

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

Multiply num & denom by x^{n-1} and put $t = x^n$ ($dt = n x^{n-1} dx$).

Sol. $= \frac{1}{n} \log \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n+1} \right| + C$

17. $\int \frac{\cos x}{(1-\sin x)(2-\sin x)} dx$

Put $t = \sin x$ ($dt = \cos x dx$), then use PF in t .

Sol. $= \log \left| \frac{2-\sin x}{1-\sin x} \right| + C$

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

Improper $\rightarrow$ divide: $= 1 + \frac{2}{x^2+3} - \frac{6}{x^2+4}$.

Sol. $= x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} - 3 \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + C$

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

Put $t = x^2$ ($dt = 2x dx$), then PF in t .

Sol. $= \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+3} \right| + C$

20. $\int \frac{1}{x(x^4-1)} dx$

Multiply num & denom by x^3 and put $t = x^4$ ($dt = 4x^3 dx$).

Sol. $= \frac{1}{4} \log \left| \frac{x^4-1}{x^4} \right| + C$

21. $\int \frac{1}{e^x-1} dx$

Put $t = e^x$ ($dx = dt/t$), giving $\int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)}$.

Sol. $= \log |e^x-1| - x + C$

22. $\int \frac{x dx}{(x-1)(x-2)}$ equals

PF: $\frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)} = -\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2}$.

Sol. $= 2 \log|x-2| - \log|x-1| = \log \left| \frac{(x-2)^2}{x-1} \right| + C$

$\therefore$ Option (B)

23. $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)}$ equals

PF: $\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1}$.

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

$\therefore$ Option (A)