

Exercise 4A

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \quad \mathbf{a} \quad \int (\sinh x + 3 \cosh x) dx &= \int \sinh x dx + 3 \int \cosh x dx \\ &= \cosh x + 3 \sinh x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b} \quad \int 5 \operatorname{sech}^2 x dx &= 5 \int \operatorname{sech}^2 x dx \\ &= 5 \tanh x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} \quad \int \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} dx &= \int \operatorname{cosech}^2 x dx \\ &= -\operatorname{coth} x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{d} \quad \int \left(\cosh x - \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} \right) dx &= \int \cosh x dx - \int \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \cosh x dx - \int \operatorname{sech}^2 x dx \\ &= \sinh x - \tanh x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{e} \quad \int \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{\tanh x}{\cosh x} dx \\ &= \int \tanh x \operatorname{sech} x dx \\ &= -\operatorname{sech} x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} \quad \int \frac{3}{\sinh x \tanh x} dx &= 3 \int \frac{1}{\sinh x \tanh x} dx \\ &= 3 \int \operatorname{cosech} x \operatorname{coth} x dx \\ &= -3 \operatorname{cosech} x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{g} \quad \int \operatorname{sech} x (\operatorname{sech} x + \tanh x) dx &= \int \operatorname{sech}^2 x dx + \int \operatorname{sech} x \tanh x dx \\ &= \tanh x - \operatorname{sech} x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{h} \quad \int (\operatorname{sech} x + \operatorname{cosech} x)(\operatorname{sech} x + \operatorname{cosech} x) dx &= \int (\operatorname{sech}^2 x + 2 \operatorname{sech} x \operatorname{cosech} x + \operatorname{cosech}^2 x) dx \\ &= \int \left(\operatorname{sech}^2 x + \operatorname{cosech}^2 x + \frac{2}{\cosh x \sinh x} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(\operatorname{sech}^2 x + \operatorname{cosech}^2 x + \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2} \sinh 2x} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(\operatorname{sech}^2 x + \operatorname{cosech}^2 x + \frac{4}{\sinh 2x} \right) dx \\ &= \int (\operatorname{sech}^2 x + \operatorname{cosech}^2 x + 4 \operatorname{cosech} 2x) dx \\ &= \int \operatorname{sech}^2 x dx + \int \operatorname{cosech}^2 x dx + 4 \int \operatorname{cosech} 2x dx \\ &= \tanh x - \operatorname{coth} x - 4 \operatorname{coth} 2x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \text{ a } \int \sinh 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \cosh 2x + c$$

$$\text{b } \int \cosh\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) dx = 3 \sinh\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + c$$

$$\text{c } \int \operatorname{sech}^2(2x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \tanh(2x-1) + c$$

$$\text{d } \int \operatorname{cosech}^2 5x \, dx = -\frac{1}{5} \coth 5x + c$$

$$\text{e } \int \operatorname{cosech} 2x \coth 2x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosech} 2x + c$$

$$\text{f } \int \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \tanh\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) dx = -\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g } \int \left(5 \sinh 5x - 4 \cosh 4x + 3 \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right) dx &= 5 \int \sinh 5x \, dx - 4 \int \cosh 4x \, dx + 3 \int \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx \\ &= \cosh 5x - \sinh 4x + 6 \tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \text{ a } \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + c$$

$$\text{b } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arsinh} x + c$$

$$\text{c } \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln|1+x| + c$$

$$\text{d } \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \ln|1+x^2| + c$$

$$\text{e } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + c$$

$$\text{f } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \operatorname{arcosh} x + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g } \int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx &= 3 \int (x^2-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= 3(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \text{ h } \int \frac{3}{(1+x)^2} dx &= 3 \int (1+x)^{-2} dx \\
 &= -3(1+x)^{-1} + c \\
 &= -\frac{3}{1+x} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \text{ a } \int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= 2 \int x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= -2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \arcsin x + c \\
 &= \arcsin x - 2\sqrt{1-x^2} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b } \int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx &= \int (x^2-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x(x^2-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= \operatorname{arcosh} x + (x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c \\
 &= \operatorname{arcosh} x + \sqrt{x^2-1} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c } \int \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= \int x(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx - 3 \int (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3 \operatorname{arsinh} x + c \\
 &= \sqrt{1+x^2} + 3 \operatorname{arsinh} x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5 \text{ a } \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2}$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \text{ as required}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b } \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx &= \int 1 dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= x - \arctan x + c
 \end{aligned}$$