

1. Find the indefinite integral. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$

$$\int (1-x^2)^{-1/2} dx$$

$$a=1$$

$$u=1-x^2$$

$$u=x$$

$$du = -2x dx$$

$$du = dx$$

2. Find the indefinite integral. $\int \frac{x}{x^2+5} dx$

$$u = x^2 + 5$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+5| + C$$

3. Find the indefinite integral. $\int \left(\frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left[\sec^2 x - \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right) \right] dx$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 x - \tan x \sec x) dx$$

$$= \tan x - \sec x + C$$