

name Barry Schmellyid# - - - 1. Find the indefinite integral. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$

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

$$u = x^2 - 1$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \int u^{-1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2u^{1/2}) + C$$

$$= u^{1/2} + C$$

$$= (x^2-1)^{1/2} + C$$

2. Find the indefinite integral. $\int \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$

$$u = x^2 + 4$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$u = x$$

$$a = 2$$

$$du = dx$$

3. Find the indefinite integral. $\int [\sec x (\sin x - 1)] dx$

$$\int (\sec x \sin x - \sec x) dx$$

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

$$\int (\tan x - \sec x) dx$$

$$= -\ln|\cos x| - \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$