

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

$$\int x(1-x^2)^{-1/2} dx = -1/2 \int u^{-1/2} du = -(1-x^2)^{1/2} + C$$

$$u = 1-x^2$$

$$du = -2x dx$$

$$-1/2 du = x dx$$

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

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

2. Find the indefinite integral. $\int \frac{1}{x^2+5} dx$

$$u = x$$

$$a = \sqrt{5}$$

$$du = dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$$

3. Find the indefinite integral. $\int (\sec^2 x - \tan x) dx$

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