

1.  $\int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C}$

Substitution  
 $u = x^2 + 1$   
 $du = 2x dx$

2.  $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{(x^2+1) - 1}{x^2+1} dx = \int (1 - \frac{1}{x^2+1}) dx$   
 $= \boxed{x - \arctan(x) + C}$

Rational function (improper)

3.  $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \arctan x \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2}}$  (fast way)

(text way)  
 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan x \Big|_0^t)$   
 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan(t) - \arctan(0)) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

Improper Integral

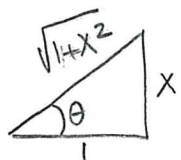
4.  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$

Trig Substitution

$x = \tan \theta$   
 $dx = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$   
 $\sqrt{x^2+1} = \sec \theta$   
 $\theta \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$

$= \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta \sec \theta} \sec^2 \theta d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta} \sec \theta d\theta = \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta} d\theta$   
 $= \int \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta = -\frac{1}{\sin \theta} + C$

$= \boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} + C}$



$\tan \theta = \frac{x}{1}$

$\sin \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

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

By Parts + Partial Fractions

$u = \ln x$   
 $dv = \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$   
 $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 $v = -\frac{1}{(x^2+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln x}{(x^2+1)} - \int -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x^2+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln x}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} dx$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln x}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \int (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1}) dx$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln x}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} (\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1))$

$= \boxed{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln x}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) + C}$

$\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$

$1 = A(x^2+1) + x(Bx+C)$

$x=0: \boxed{A=1}$

$x=1: 1 = 2 + B + C$

$x=-1: 1 = 2 - (-B + C) = 2 + B - C$

$B + C = -1$

$B - C = -1$

$\oplus 2B = -2$

$\boxed{B = -1}$

$\boxed{C = 0}$