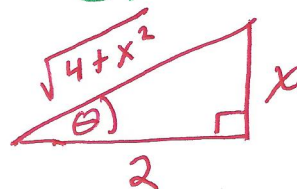


$$12. \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{4+x^2}} dx$$

this is trig substitution; $\sqrt{4+x^2}$ will go on the hypotenuse:



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

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{2} \cot \theta\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \cdot 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{4} \cot^2 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

Let $u = \sin \theta$
 $du = \cos \theta d\theta$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int u^{-2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^{-1}}{-1}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{4u}$$

resubstitute for u

$$= \frac{-1}{4 \sin \theta}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \csc \theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{x}$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{4x} + C}$$

To get $\frac{1}{x}$, use $\cot \theta$: $\cot \theta = \frac{2}{x}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cot \theta = \frac{1}{x}$$

To get $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$, use $\cos \theta$:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$$

To get dx , use $\tan \theta$:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$2 \tan \theta = x$$

$$2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta = dx$$

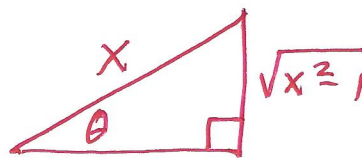
From the \triangle

$$\csc \theta = \frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{x}$$

$$13. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$$

This is trig-sub. we can put the $\sqrt{x^2-1}$ on either leg of the Δ :

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



$$= \int \cot \theta \cdot \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta d\theta$$

$\cot \theta \cdot \tan \theta = 1$ (reciprocals)

To get $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$, use $\cot \theta$:

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$= \int \sec \theta d\theta$$

To get dx , use $\sec \theta$:

$$\sec \theta = x$$

$$= \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$

$$\sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta = dx$$

$$= \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + C$$

← we need $\tan \theta$:

$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{x^2-1}$$