

## MATHEMTICAL TABLES

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| $\int x^n \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{(x^{(n+1)})}{(n+1)} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{(n+1)} \int \frac{(x^n)}{\sqrt{(x^2-a^2)}} dx, 0 < \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} < \frac{\pi}{2}$              |
| $\frac{x^{(n+1)}}{(n+1)} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{(n+1)} \int \frac{(x^n)}{\sqrt{(x^2-a^2)}} dx, \frac{\pi}{2} < \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} < \pi$  |
| $\int \frac{1}{x} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln x  + \frac{a}{x} + \frac{(a^3)}{2.3.3.x^3} + \frac{(1.3.a^5)}{2.4.5.5.x^5} + \frac{(1.3.5.a^7)}{2.4.6.7.7.x^7} + \dots + c$             |
| $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{\sqrt{(x^2-a^2)}}{ax} - \frac{1}{x} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$  |
| $\int \frac{1}{x^3} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{-1}{(2x^2)} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{(x^2-a^2)}}{(4a x^2)} + \frac{1}{(4a^2)} \cos^{-1} \left  \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) \right  + c$ |

## ***Integrals Containing Hyperbolic Functions***

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| $\int \sinh ax dx = \frac{-1}{a} \cosh ax + c$  |
| $\int \cosh ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \sinh ax + c$   |
| $\int \sinh^2 ax dx = \frac{1}{2a} \sinh ax \cosh ax - \frac{1}{2} x + c$   |
| $\int \cosh^2 ax dx = \frac{1}{2a} \sinh ax \cosh ax + \frac{1}{2} x + c$   |
| $\int \sinh^n ax dx = \frac{1}{an} \sinh^{(n-1)} ax \cosh ax - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \int \sinh^{(n-2)} ax dx \text{ for } n > 0$ |
| $\frac{1}{(a(n+1))} \sinh^{(n+1)} ax \cosh ax - \frac{(n+2)}{(n+1)} \int \sinh^{(n+2)} ax dx \text{ for } n < 0, n \neq -1$ |
| $\int \frac{dx}{(\sinh ax)} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \tanh \frac{ax}{2} + c$   |
| $\int \frac{dx}{(\cosh ax)} = \frac{2}{a} \tan^{-1} e^{ax} + c$   |
| $\int x \sinh ax dx = \frac{1}{a} x \cosh ax - \frac{1}{a^2} \sinh ax + c$  |
| $\int x \cosh ax dx = \frac{1}{a} x \sinh ax - \frac{1}{a^2} \cosh ax + c$  |
| $\int \tanh ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln \cosh ax + c$   |