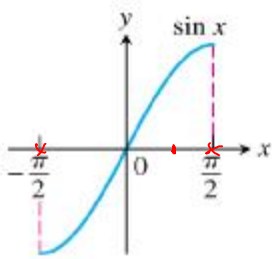


## 7.6 Inverse Trigonometric Functions

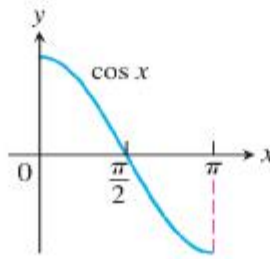
Note Title

٢٢/٠٢/٢٧

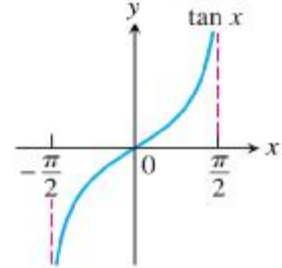
**مقدمة:** (الدوال المثلثية) دوال ليست 1-1 على مجال لوجود تكرار دورى للقيم، لكنه يمكن تحديدها مجال كل دالة لتكون 1-1، ومن ثم تعريف دالة عكسية لها. مثال ذلك  $y = \cos x$  ليست 1-1 على  $\mathbb{R}$  لأن  $\cos 0 = \cos 2\pi$  في المقابل هي نفس دالة 1-1 على المجال  $[0, \pi]$  بحيث  $[-1, 1]$ . (المجموعات التالية توضح كيفية تحديد مجال الدوال المثلثية الستة لتكون 1-1، ومن ثم نعرف كل دالة معكوسة).



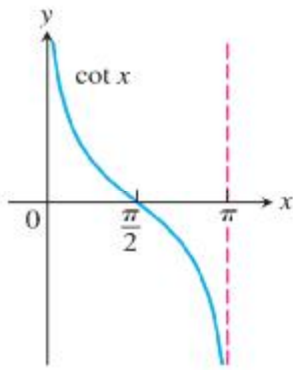
$y = \sin x$   
Domain:  $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$   
Range:  $[-1, 1]$



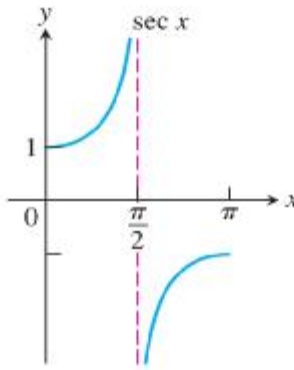
$y = \cos x$   
Domain:  $[0, \pi]$   
Range:  $[-1, 1]$



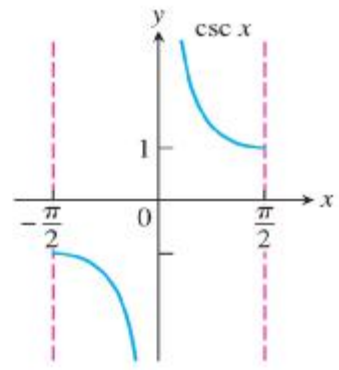
$y = \tan x$   
Domain:  $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$   
Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$



$y = \cot x$   
Domain:  $(0, \pi)$   
Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$



$y = \sec x$   
Domain:  $[0, \pi/2) \cup (\pi/2, \pi]$   
Range:  $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$



$y = \csc x$   
Domain:  $[-\pi/2, 0) \cup (0, \pi/2]$   
Range:  $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

**Defs:** 1) The inverse sine fun - denoted by  $\sin^{-1} x$  or arcsine  $x$  - is defined as follows:

$$\forall x \in [-1, 1], y = \sin^{-1} x \text{ iff } \sin y = x, y \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}].$$

2) The inverse cosine fun - denoted by  $\cos^{-1} x$  or arccos  $x$  - is defined as follows:

$$\forall x \in [-1, 1], y = \cos^{-1} x \text{ iff } \cos y = x, y \in [0, \pi].$$

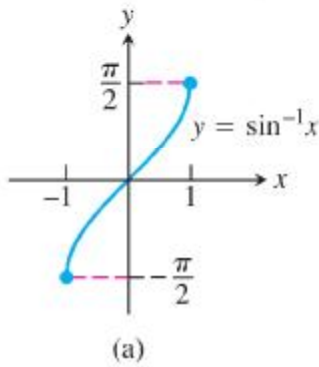
3)  $\forall x \in (-\infty, \infty), y = \tan^{-1} x$  iff  $\tan y = x, y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  !

4)  $\forall x \in (-\infty, \infty), y = \cot^{-1} x$  iff  $\tan y = x, y \in (0, \pi)$

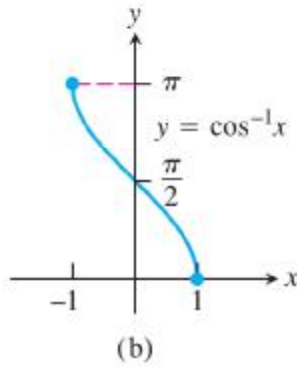
5)  $\forall |x| \geq 1, y = \sec^{-1} x$  iff  $\sec y = x, y \in (0, \pi) - \{\frac{\pi}{2}\}$

6)  $\forall |x| \geq 1, y = \csc^{-1} x$  iff  $\csc y = x, y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) - \{0\}$

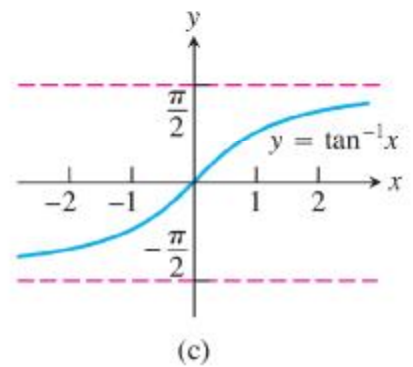
Domain:  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$   
Range:  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$



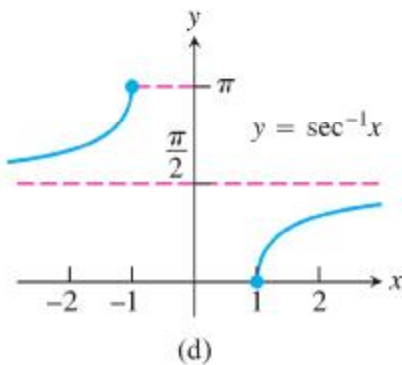
Domain:  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$   
Range:  $0 \leq y \leq \pi$



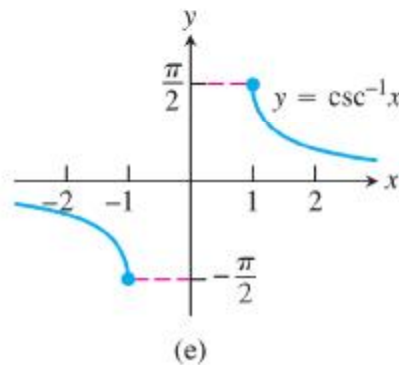
Domain:  $-\infty < x < \infty$   
Range:  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$



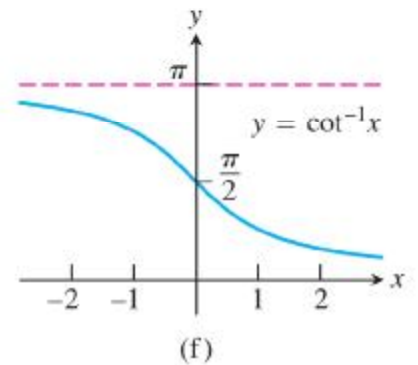
Domain:  $x \leq -1$  or  $x \geq 1$   
Range:  $0 \leq y \leq \pi, y \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$



Domain:  $x \leq -1$  or  $x \geq 1$   
Range:  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, y \neq 0$



Domain:  $-\infty < x < \infty$   
Range:  $0 < y < \pi$

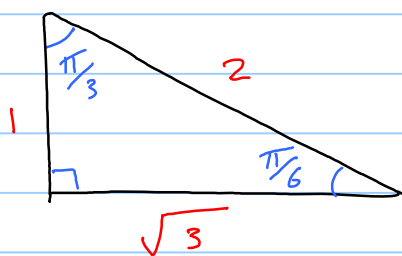


**Illustration:**  $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$  since  $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

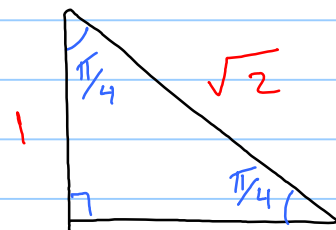
**ملاحظة:** لاحظ أنه جميع الدوال العكسية كزوايا تكون إما من الربع الأول أو الثاني أو "الدول أو الربع"  
(جدول كتابي يوضح الخصائص السابقة للدوال العكسية)

	Function	Domain	Range	Illustration
1-	$y = \sin^{-1} x$	$x \in [-1, 1]$	$y \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$	$\sin(\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\sin^{-1}(\sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\sin^{-1}(\sin \frac{3\pi}{4}) \neq \frac{3\pi}{4}$
2-	$y = \cos^{-1} x$	$x \in [-1, 1]$	$y \in [0, \pi]$	$\cos(\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\cos^{-1}(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4}) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ $\cos^{-1}(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}) \neq \frac{\pi}{4}$
3-	$y = \tan^{-1} x$	$x \in (-\infty, \infty)$	$y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$	$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \tan(\tan^{-1} x) = x$ $\tan^{-1}(\tan \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\pi}{6}$ $\tan^{-1}(\tan \frac{2\pi}{3}) \neq \frac{2\pi}{3}$
4-	$y = \sec^{-1} x$	$ x  \geq 1$ $[x \notin (-1, 1)]$	$y \in [0, \pi] - \{\frac{\pi}{2}\}$	
5-	$y = \csc^{-1} x$	$ x  \geq 1$	$y \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] - \{0\}$	
6-	$y = \cot^{-1} x$	$x \in (-\infty, \infty)$	$y \in (0, \pi)$	

## مثلثات خاصة



مثلث ثلاثين-ستين



مثلث متساوي الساقين

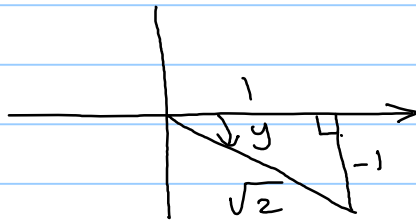
Examples:

1) Find the value of  $y$  for the following:

a)  $y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

بداية، ولجميع الدوال (كثلاثية العكسية) فإنه قيمته عند التقاط (الموجبة دائماً من مربع الدوال كزاوية) وعند التقاط (السالبة تكونه من اربع الآخري (انما كرايم او كثنان حسب الدالة العكسية).

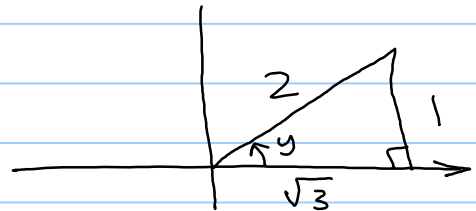
من هذا السؤال / مه (معلوم انه  $y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  كزاوية هي إما من اربع الدوال أو اربع (كربع) / وذلك  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$  هي سالبة / لذا ستكو من اربع (كربع) حيث  $\sin y = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$



$\therefore y = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

b)  $y = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

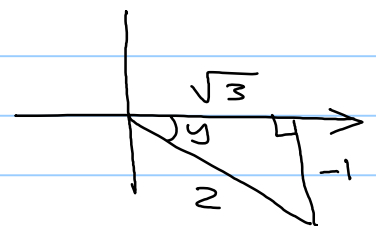
sol:  $\cos y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $y \in [0, \pi]$



$\Rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{6}$

c)  $y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

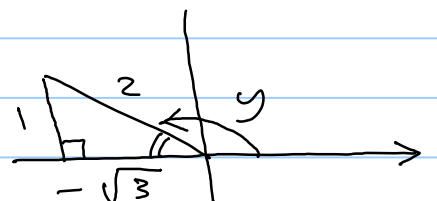
sol:  $\tan y = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$



$\therefore y = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

d)  $y = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

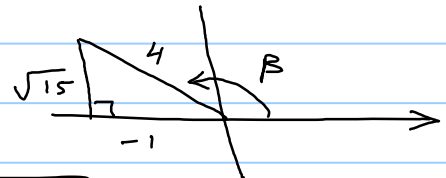
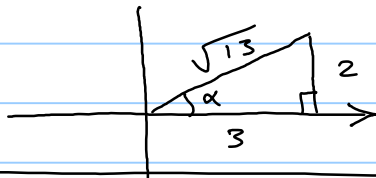
sol:  $\cos y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $y \in [0, \pi]$



$\Rightarrow y = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

2) Find the exact value of  $\sec(\tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3}) + \sin(\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{4})$

Sol: Set  $\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3}$  and  $\beta = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{4}$ , so we have  $\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$  and  $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{4}$



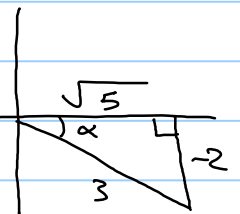
$$\therefore \sec \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

3) If  $\alpha = \sin^{-1}(-\frac{2}{3})$ , find  $\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha, \tan \alpha, \dots$

Sol:  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\alpha \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0]$ , so

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, \quad \tan \alpha = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}},$$

$$\sec \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad \csc \alpha = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \cot \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$



### The Relations Between Inverse Trig. funcs

$$1- \sec^{-1} x = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$2- \csc^{-1} x = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$3- \sin^{-1}(-x) = -\sin^{-1} x \quad (\text{odd func})$$

$$4- \tan^{-1}(-x) = -\tan^{-1} x \quad (\text{odd func})$$

$$5- \cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cos^{-1} x \quad (\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi)$$

$$6- \cos^{-1}(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1} x$$

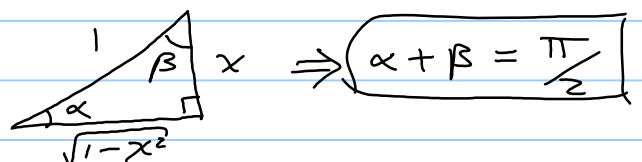
$$7- \cot^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} x$$

$$8- \csc^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sec^{-1} x$$

**PF:** 1) Let  $\alpha = \sec^{-1} x \Rightarrow \sec \alpha = x \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{x}$

$$\therefore \alpha = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$6) \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \sin^{-1} x \\ \beta = \cos^{-1} x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$



ملاحظہ:  $\tan^{-1}$  کے متعلقہ (4) / (7) / (7) کے لیے مانی:

$$\cot^{-1}(-x) \stackrel{(3)}{=} \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1}(-x) \stackrel{(6)}{=} \frac{\pi}{2} + \tan^{-1} x$$

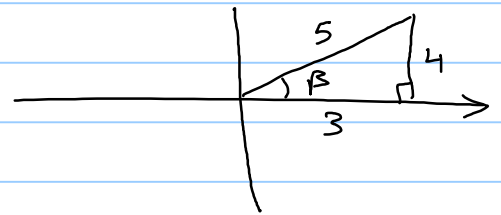
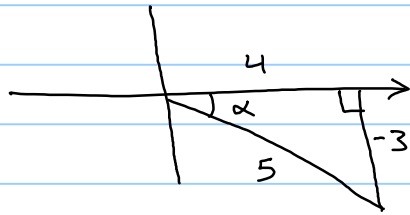
Examples:

1) Find the value of  $\tan(\sec^{-1} 1)$

Sol:  $\alpha = \sec^{-1} 1 = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{1}\right) = 0$   
 $\therefore \tan \alpha = \tan 0 = \boxed{0}$

2)  $\cos\left(\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-3}{4}\right) - \sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5}\right)$

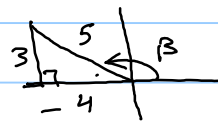
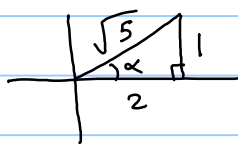
Sol: Set  $\alpha = \tan^{-1}\frac{-3}{4}$ ,  $\beta = \sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5}$ , so



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \left(\frac{-3}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$

3)  $\csc\left(\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2} - \cos^{-1}\frac{-4}{5}\right)$

Sol: Set  $\alpha = \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\beta = \cos^{-1}\frac{-4}{5}$



نقوم اولاً بحساب  $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$  ثم نأخذ العكس (الإجابة للعكس لكي)

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{-4}{5} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{-10}{5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \csc(\alpha - \beta) = \boxed{\frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

4) Find the value of  $\sec^{-1}(\sec \frac{-\pi}{6})$

Sol: Firstly,  $\sec^{-1}(\sec \frac{-\pi}{6}) \neq \frac{-\pi}{6}$  since  $\frac{-\pi}{6} \notin [0, \pi] - \{\frac{\pi}{2}\}$

Note that  $\sec x$  is even, so  $\sec(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \sec \frac{\pi}{6}$

so

$$\sec^{-1}(\sec -\frac{\pi}{6}) = \sec^{-1}(\sec \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

بما ان  $\sec^{-1} x$  دالة زوجية  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  ننتهي على  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

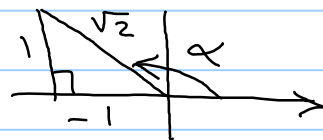
$$5) \cot^{-1}(\cot -\frac{\pi}{4}) = \alpha$$

sol:  $\cot -\frac{\pi}{4} = -1$  (Do it).

so  $\cot^{-1}(\cot -\frac{\pi}{4}) = \cot^{-1}(-1) = \alpha \in (0, \pi)$

$\therefore \cot \alpha = -1$

$\therefore \boxed{\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4}}$



## Derivatives of Inverse Trig. funs and Integration.

**Thrm:**

$$1) \frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$2) \frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$3) \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2},$$

$$4) \frac{d}{dx} \cot^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{1+x^2},$$

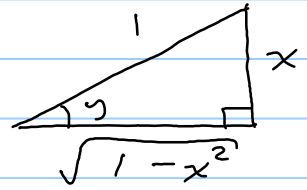
$$5) \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2-1}}, \quad |x| > 1$$

$$6) \frac{d}{dx} \csc^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2-1}}, \quad |x| > 1$$

**PF:** 1) Let  $y = \sin^{-1}x$ , so  $\sin y = x$

$$\Rightarrow \cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$



3) بالمثل من 1

5)  $y = \sec^{-1}x \Rightarrow \sec y = x$

$$\Rightarrow \sec y \cdot \tan y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sec y \cdot \tan y} \dots \dots \dots (*)$$

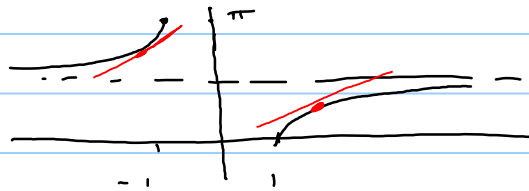
But  $\sec y = x$  and  $\tan^2 y = \sec^2 y - 1 = x^2 - 1$

$$\therefore \tan y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

كوس من (\*)

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1}x = \frac{\pm 1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

لاحظ انه مماثلان  $y = \sec^{-1}x$  دائماً ذات ميل موجب / لذا



$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1}x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, & x > 1 \\ \frac{-1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

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

اينات (لتقام) (2) / (4) / (6) يأتي بسهولة من العلاقات

$$\cos^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}x, \quad \cot^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1}x, \quad \csc^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sec^{-1}x$$



**ملحوظة:** نستخدم قانونه (سلسلة التعميم) (كعوانية سابقة):

$$1. \frac{d(\sin^{-1} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad |u| < 1$$

$$2. \frac{d(\cos^{-1} u)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad |u| < 1$$

$$3. \frac{d(\tan^{-1} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$4. \frac{d(\cot^{-1} u)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$5. \frac{d(\sec^{-1} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad |u| > 1$$

$$6. \frac{d(\csc^{-1} u)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad |u| > 1$$

**Examples: Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if**

$$1) y = \sin^{-1} x^2$$

$$\text{sol: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^2)^2}} * 2x = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$$

$$2) y = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x^2+1})^2} * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} * 2x = \frac{x}{(2+x^2)\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$3) y = \csc^{-1} \left( \frac{3}{x} \right)$$

$$y' = \frac{-1}{\left| \frac{3}{x} \right| \sqrt{\left( \frac{3}{x} \right)^2 - 1}} * \frac{-3}{x^2} = \frac{1}{|x| \sqrt{\frac{9}{x^2} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}$$

**ملحوظة:** يمكن حل المثال (سابقه) بجلافة العلاقة  $\csc^{-1} \frac{3}{x} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{3}$

## Integration Formulas:

من قوائمهم (التي اشتقاهم) السابقة يمكنه اشتقاق الكتب فلات التالية :

$$1. \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{u}{a} \right) + C \quad (\text{Valid for } u^2 < a^2)$$

$$2. \int \frac{du}{a^2 + u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{u}{a} \right) + C \quad (\text{Valid for all } u)$$

$$3. \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{u}{a} \right| + C \quad (\text{Valid for } |u| > a > 0)$$

ملاحظة: لاحظ أنه  $\frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  وبالنسبة يمكنه

حساب كتالي  $\int \frac{-du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{u}{a} \right) + C$  ، لكنه في الحقيقة يخرج

1- خارج وتساوي كالنماي

$$\int \frac{-du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = - \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{u}{a} \right) + C$$

مع ذلك بيده (التي كتبها) صيغة كلا الجوابين لوجود العلامات :

$$\cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1} x$$

## Examples:

$$1) \int \frac{dx}{10 + x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{10}} \right) + C$$

$$2) \int_{\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \sec^{-1} |x| \Big|_{\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{2}} = \sec^{-1} \sqrt{2} - \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} \right|$$

$$= \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$3) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}$$

sol: لكل هذا السؤال يجب بدايةً إيجاد إكمال المربع:

$$\begin{aligned} 4x-x^2 &= -(x^2-4x+4-4) \\ &= -((x-2)^2-4) = 4-(x-2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} \quad \begin{array}{l} u = x-2 \\ du = dx \end{array}$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{4-u^2}} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= \boxed{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right) + C}$$

$$4) \int \frac{dx}{4x^2+4x+2}$$

sol: Complete a square:

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^2+4x+2 &= 4\left(x^2+x+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}\right)+2 \\ &= 4\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2-\frac{1}{4}\right]+2 = 4\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2-1+2 \\ &= (2x+1)^2+1 \end{aligned}$$

طريقة إكمال المربع للصيغة  $x^2+bx$  هي بإضافة  $\left(\frac{1}{2}b\right)^2$  - مربع نصف معامل  $x$  - ثم طرحه وبالتالي يكون المقدار

$$\left[ x^2+bx+\frac{b^2}{4}-\frac{b^2}{4} = \left(x+\frac{b}{2}\right)^2-\frac{b^2}{4} \right]$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{4x^2+4x+2} = \int \frac{dx}{(2x+1)^2+1} \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 2x+1 \\ du = 2dx \\ \frac{1}{2} du = dx \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}u + C$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{4x^2 - 5}} &= \int \frac{dx}{2x \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{5}{4}}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}} \cdot \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}} \right| + C \quad \left( a = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} \right) \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{2x}{\sqrt{5}} \right| + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

لاحظ أنه يمكن حل المثال (5) بإخذ  $u = 2x$  ثم  $du = 2dx$  وتحويل المتكامل باستخدام التعويض البسيط وفي النهاية نحصل على نفس الجواب والنتيجة.

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 6}} &= \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x \sqrt{e^{2x} - 6}} \quad \begin{array}{l} u = e^x \\ du = e^x dx \end{array} \\
 &= \int \frac{du}{u \sqrt{u^2 - 6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{u}{\sqrt{6}} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{6}} \right| + C = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sec^{-1} \left( \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{6}} \right) + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

موجبة دائماً.

$$\begin{aligned}
 7) \int \frac{dy}{\tan^{-1} y (1+y^2)} \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \tan^{-1} y \\ du = \frac{dy}{1+y^2} \end{array} \\
 &= \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C = \boxed{\ln|\tan^{-1} y| + C}
 \end{aligned}$$