$\int_{\alpha}^{2} d\alpha = |\ln \alpha|^{2} = \ln 2 - |\ln \alpha|$   $= \ln 2 - |\ln \alpha|$   $= \ln 2$ 

Wedneddy, March 6, 2019 12:35 PM

$$\frac{dx}{|x| |\sqrt{x}|} = \int \sec^{-1}(-1)^{-2/3} dx$$

$$= \int \sec^{-1}(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}) - \int \sec^{-1}(-1)^{-1} dx$$

$$= \int \cos^{-1}(-\frac{13}{2}) - \int \cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})^{-1} dx$$

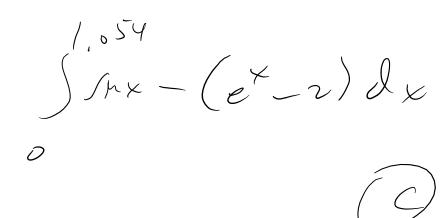
$$= \int \cot^{-1}(-\frac{13}{2}) - \int \cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})^{-1} dx$$

$$= \int \cot^{-1}(-\frac{13}{2}) - \int \cot^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})^{-1} dx$$

$$= \int \cot^{-1}(-\frac{13}{2}) - \int \cot^{-1}(-\frac{13}{2})^{-1} dx$$

$$= \int \cot^{-1}(-\frac{13}{2})$$





Wednesday, March 6, 2019





Wednesday, March 6, 2019 1:03 PM

SPCHIDE

2
- SFCHIDE