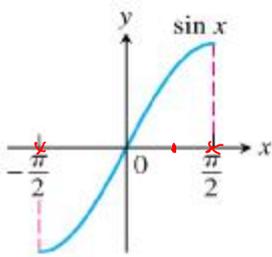


7.6 Inverse Trigonometric Functions

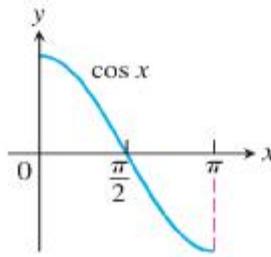
Note Title

٢٢/٠٢/٢٧

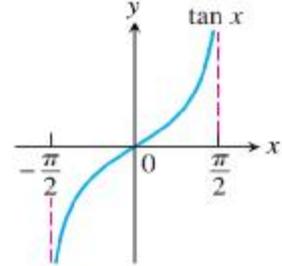
مقدمة: (الدوال المثلثية) دوال ليست $1-1$ على مجال لوجود تكرار دورى للقيم، لكنه يمكن تحديدها مجال كل دالة لتكون $1-1$ ، ومن ثم تعريف دالة عكسية لها. مثال ذلك $y = \cos x$ ليست $1-1$ على \mathbb{R} لأن $\cos 0 = \cos 2\pi$ ، في المقابل هي نظير دالة $1-1$ على المجال $[0, \pi]$ بحيث $[-1, 1]$. (البرهومات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



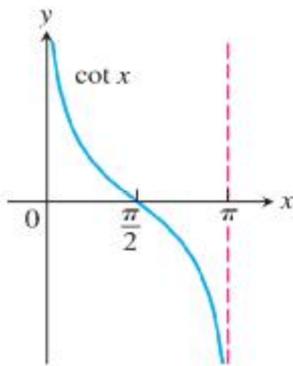
$y = \sin x$
Domain: $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$
Range: $[-1, 1]$



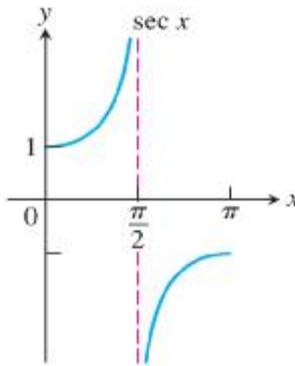
$y = \cos x$
Domain: $[0, \pi]$
Range: $[-1, 1]$



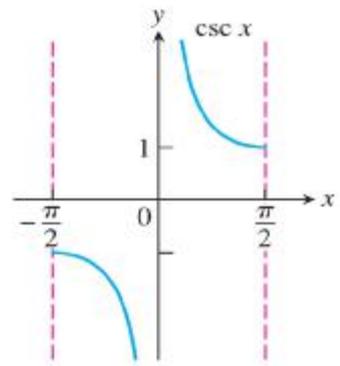
$y = \tan x$
Domain: $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$



$y = \cot x$
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:

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

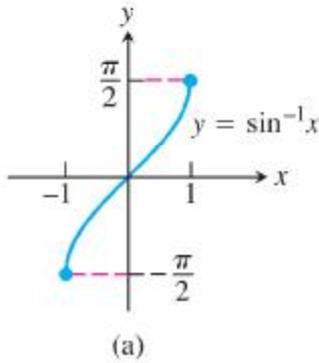
3) $\forall x \in (-\infty, \infty), y = \tan^{-1} x$ iff $\tan y = x, y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$!

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

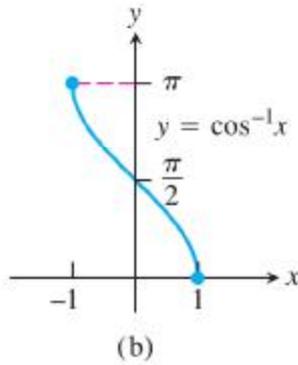
5) $\forall |x| \geq 1, y = \sec^{-1} x$ iff $\sec y = x, y \in (0, \pi) - \{\frac{\pi}{2}\}$

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

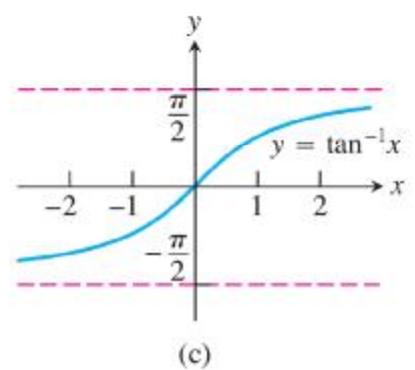
Domain: $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
Range: $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$



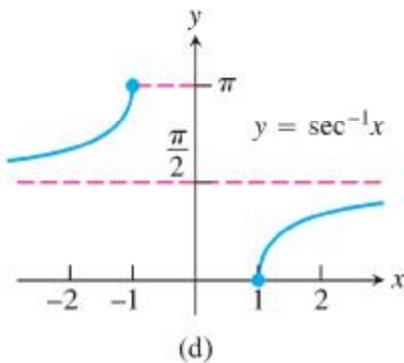
Domain: $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
Range: $0 \leq y \leq \pi$



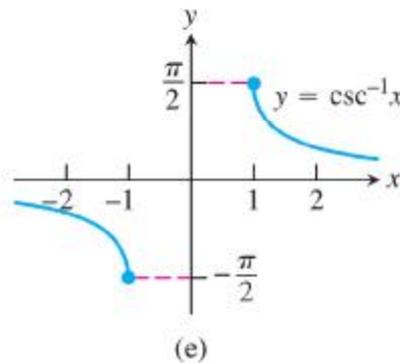
Domain: $-\infty < x < \infty$
Range: $-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$



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: $0 < y < \pi$

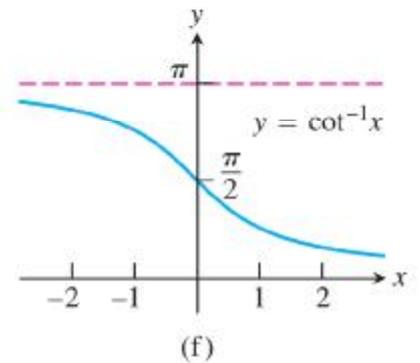


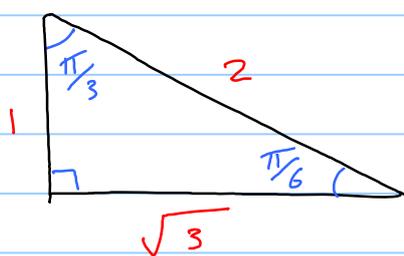
Illustration: $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ since $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

ملاحظة: لاحظ أنه جميع الدوال العكسية كزوايا تكون إما من الربع الأول أو الثاني أو "الدول أو الربع"

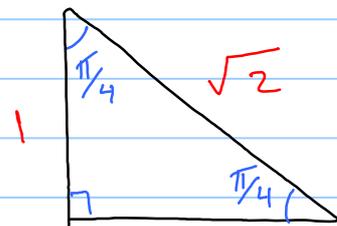
جدول كتابي يوضح الخصائص السابقة للدوال العكسية

	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 ثلاثي جيب



مثلث متساوي الساقين

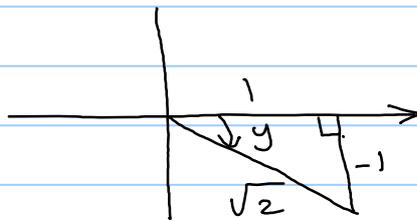
Examples:

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 (سالبة تكونه من اربع الآخري (انما اربع او اثنين 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 (رابع) / وذلك $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$ هي سالبة / لذا ستكو من اربع (رابع) حيث $\sin y = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$

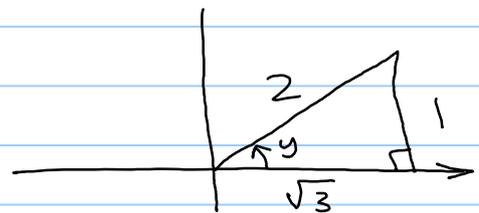


$\therefore y = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

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

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

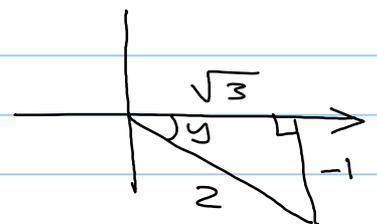
$\Rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{6}$



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

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

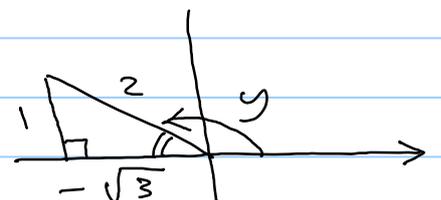
$\therefore y = -\frac{\pi}{6}$



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

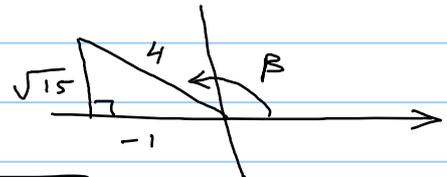
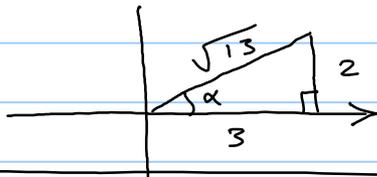
sol: $\cos y = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $y \in [0, \pi]$

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



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 $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{4}$



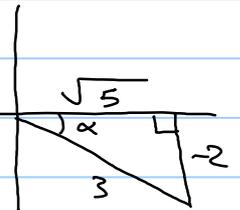
$$\therefore \sec \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

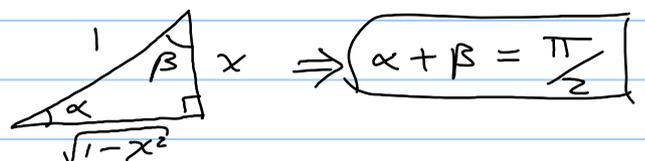
$$7- \cot^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} x$$

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

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



ملاحظه: باستخدام المتطابقين (4) و (7) لاحظ ما يلي:

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

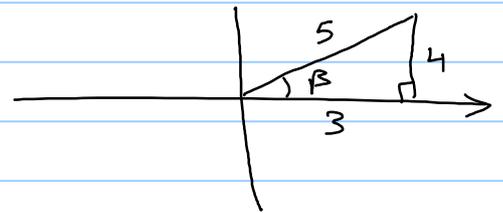
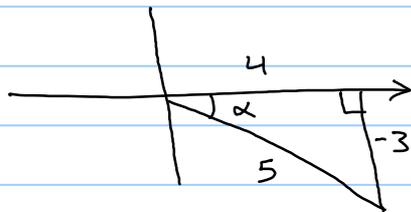
Examples:

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

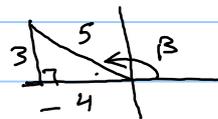
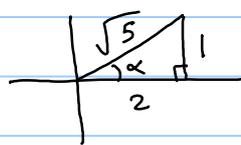
Sol: Set $\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{-3}{4}$, $\beta = \sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5}$, so



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

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 أولاً 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 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ كما وان $\sec^{-1} x$ دالة زوجية $\frac{\pi}{6}$ ننتهي على $\frac{\pi}{6}$

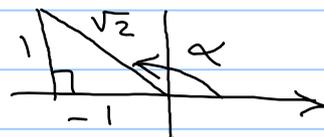
$$5) \cot^{-1}(\cot -\frac{\pi}{4}) = \alpha$$

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

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

$\therefore \cot \alpha = -1$

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



Derivatives of Inverse Trig. funs and Integration.

Thrm:

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

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

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

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

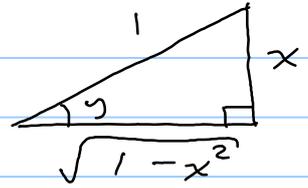
$$5) \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2-1}}, \quad |x| > 1$$

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

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

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

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

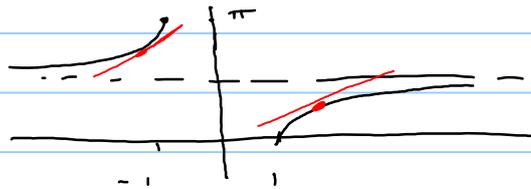
But $\sec y = x$ and $\tan^2 y = \sec^2 y - 1 = x^2 - 1$

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

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 لـ $\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

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

1- خارج وتساوي كالناتج

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

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:

$$4x-x^2 = -(x^2-4x+4-4) \\ = -((x-2)^2-4) = 4-(x-2)^2$$

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

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

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

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

sol: Complete a square:

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

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 (الصيغة).

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

موجبة دائماً.

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