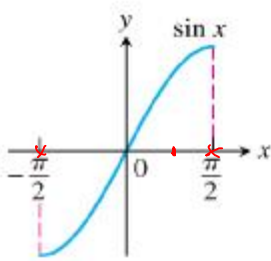


7.6 Inverse Trigonometric Functions

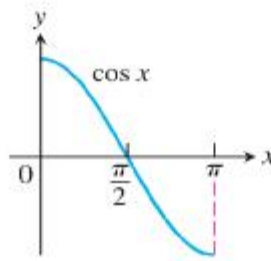
Note Title

٢٢/٠٢/٢٧

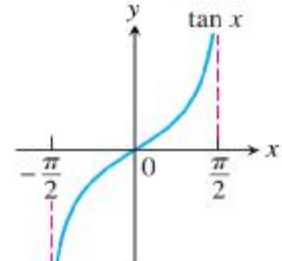
مقدمة: الدوال المثلثية دوال ليست ١-١ على مجال لوجود تكرار دوى للقيم ١ لكنه يحده تحديد مجال كل دالة لتكون ١-١ وانه ثم تعريف دالة عكسية لها. مثال ذلك $y = \cos x$ ليست ١-١ على \mathbb{R} لأنه $\cos 0 = \cos 2\pi$ في المقابل هي نفس دالة ١-١ على المجال $[0, \pi]$ بحيث $[-1, 1]$. (البراهين التالية توضح كيفية تحديد مجال الدوال المثلثية الستة لتكون ١-١ وانه ثم نعرف كل دالة معكوسة).



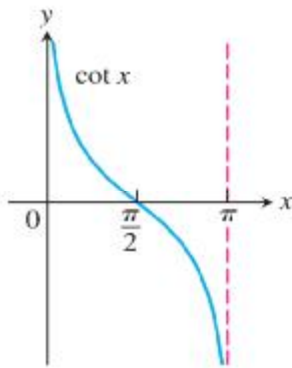
$y = \sin x$
Domain: $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$
Range: $[-1, 1]$



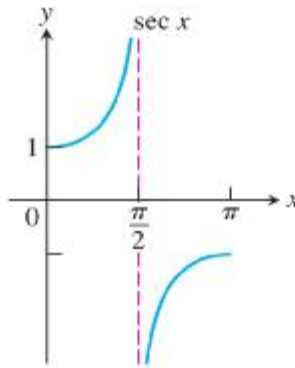
$y = \cos x$
Domain: $[0, \pi]$
Range: $[-1, 1]$



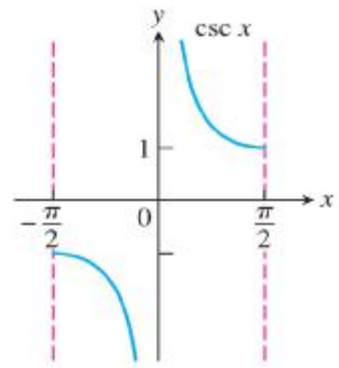
$y = \tan x$
Domain: $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$



$y = \cot x$
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:

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

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

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

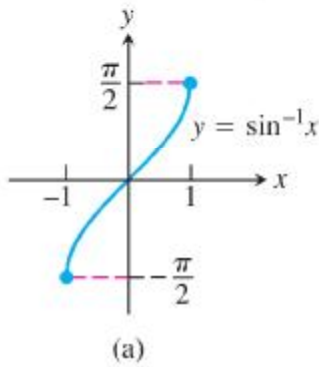
3) $\forall x \in (-\infty, \infty)$, $y = \tan^{-1} x$ iff $\tan y = x$, $y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$!

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

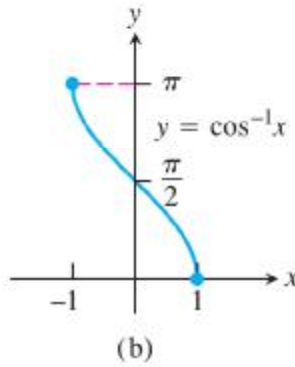
5) $\forall |x| \geq 1$, $y = \sec^{-1} x$ iff $\sec y = x$, $y \in (0, \pi) - \{\frac{\pi}{2}\}$

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

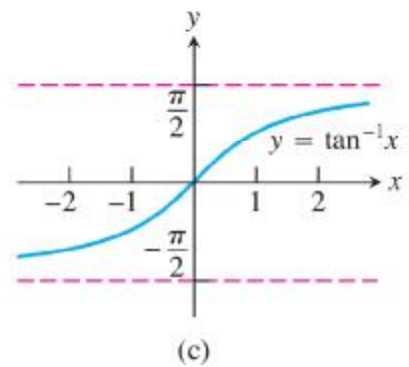
Domain: $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
Range: $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$



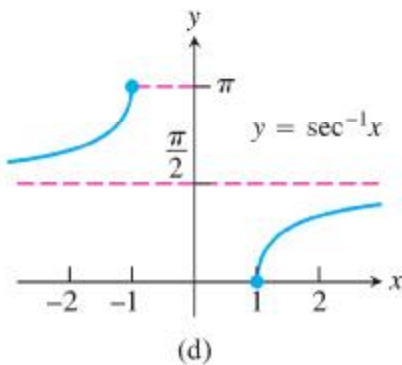
Domain: $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
Range: $0 \leq y \leq \pi$



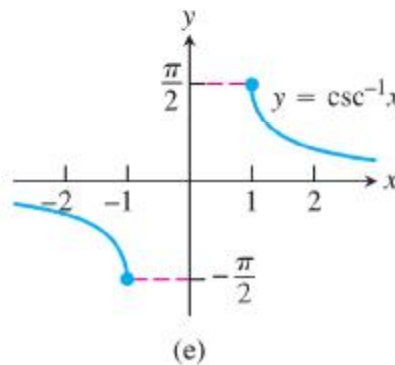
Domain: $-\infty < x < \infty$
Range: $-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$



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: $0 < y < \pi$

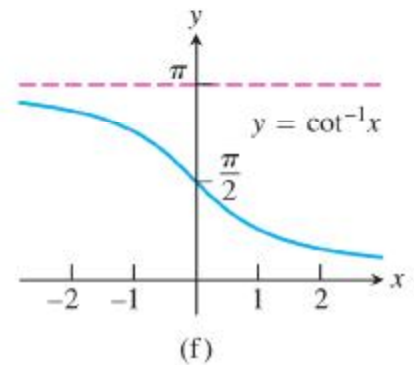


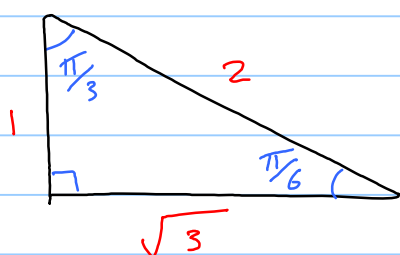
Illustration: $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ since $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

ملحوظة: لاحظ أنه جميع الجداول العكسية كزوايا تكون إما من الربع الأول أو الثاني أو "الربع الأول أو الرابع"

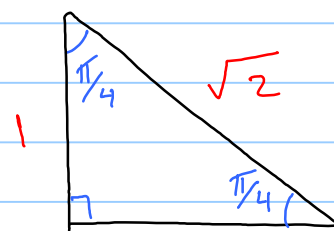
الجداول الثاني يوضح المتغيرات السابقة للجداول العكسية

	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

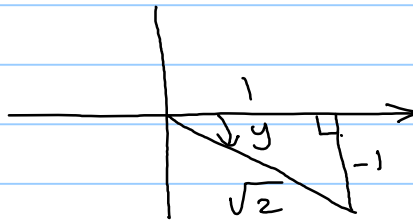
Examples:

1) Find the value of y for the following:

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

بداية، ولجميع الدوال (كثلاثية، لغيرية، فضاء قيمته) عند النقاط (الموجبة دائماً من مربع الدوال كزاوية) ومختبر عند النقاط (سالبة تكونه من مربع الدوال كزاوية) أو (لثاني حسب الدالة (كثلاثية)).

من هذا السؤال، من المعلوم أنه $y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ كزاوية هي إما من الربع الأول أو الربع (الرابع) / ولأنه $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$ هي سالبة / لذا ستكون من الربع (الرابع) حيث $\sin y = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$

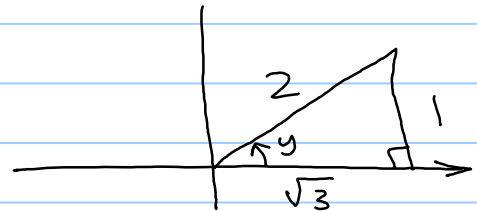


$\therefore \boxed{y = -\frac{\pi}{4}}$

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

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

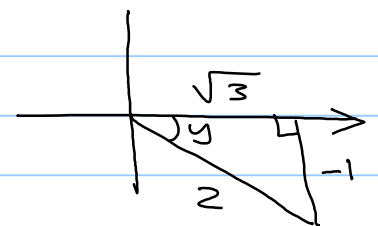
$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{\pi}{6}}$



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

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

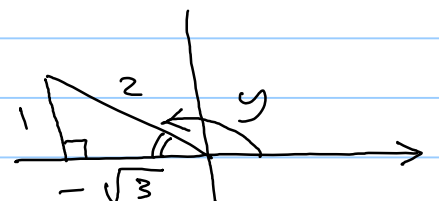
$\therefore \boxed{y = -\frac{\pi}{6}}$



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

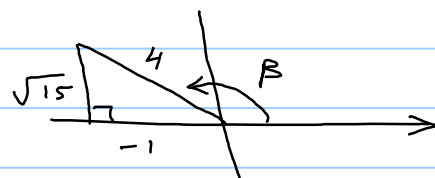
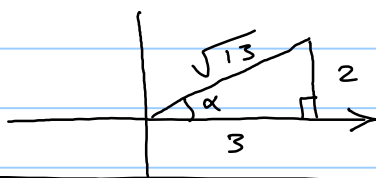
sol: $\cos y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $y \in [0, \pi]$

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



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



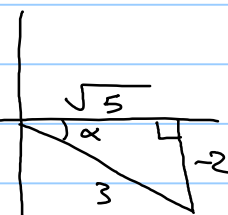
$$\therefore \sec \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

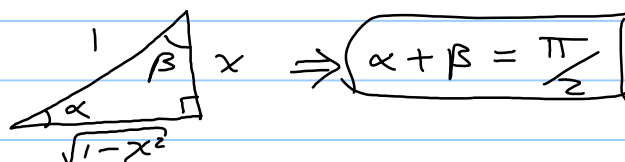
$$7- \cot^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} x$$

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

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

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

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



ملاحظات: يستخدم المنطوق (4) / (7) / لاحظ مايلي :

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

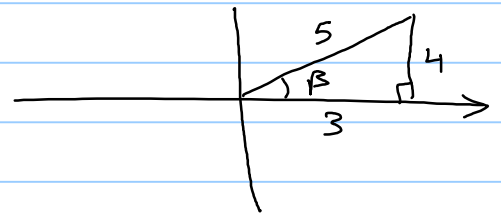
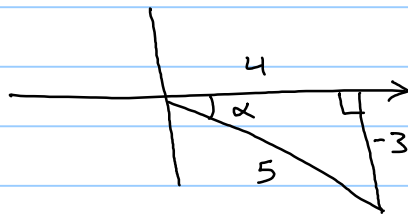
Examples:

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

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

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

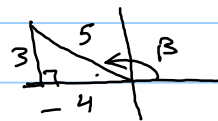
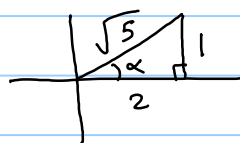
Sol: Set $\alpha = \tan^{-1}\frac{-3}{4}$, $\beta = \sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5}$, so



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

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

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



نقوم أولاً بحساب $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$ ثم نأخذ العكس (الإجابة للسر الذي)

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

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

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

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

المساواة (الميزة) هي في الحقيقة $\frac{\pi}{6}$ تنتمي إلى المجال $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

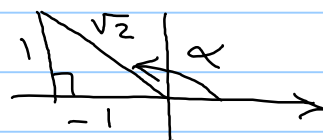
$$5) \cot^{-1}(\cot -\frac{\pi}{4}) = \alpha$$

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. fns and Integration.

Thrm:

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

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

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

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

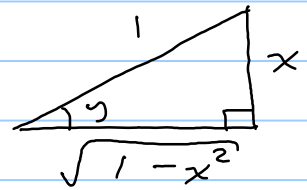
$$5) \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2-1}}, \quad |x| > 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

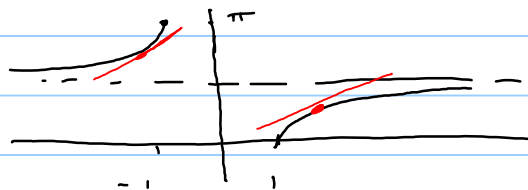
$$\text{But } \sec y = x \text{ and } \tan^2 y = \sec^2 y - 1 = x^2 - 1$$

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

عوضه في (*)

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

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



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

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

إثبات (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 قانون (سلسلة التعميم) (تقوаниه السابقة):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 (ب) بطريقة العلاقة $\csc^{-1} \frac{3}{x} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{3}$

Integration Formulas:

من قوائمهم التي شتقوا السابقة يمكن استخدامها لتكاملات كتابية :

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

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

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

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

حساب التكامل $\int \frac{-du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{a} \right) + C$ ، يمكن أيضًا إيجاد

1- خارج التكامل كالآتي

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

مع الأخذ بعينه التي كتبنا صيغة كلا الجوابين لوجود العلامة :

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

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 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 $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$ - مربع نصف معامل x - ثم طرحه وبالنسبة يكون هكذا

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

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

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

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

$$5) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{4x^2 - 5}} = \int \frac{dx}{2x \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{5}{4}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}} \cdot \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}} \right| + C \quad \left(a = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{2x}{\sqrt{5}} \right| + C}$$

لاحظ أنه يمكنه على المثال (5) بأخذ $u = 2x$ ثم $du = 2dx$ وتحويل المتكامل باستخدام التعويض البسيط وفي النهاية نحصل على نفس الجواب (المسألة).

$$6) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 6}} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x \sqrt{e^{2x} - 6}}$$

$$u = e^x \\ du = e^x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u \sqrt{u^2 - 6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{u}{\sqrt{6}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{6}} \right| + C = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sec^{-1} \left(\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{6}} \right) + C}$$

موجبة دائماً.

$$7) \int \frac{dy}{\tan^{-1} y (1 + y^2)}$$

$$u = \tan^{-1} y \\ du = \frac{dy}{1 + y^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C = \boxed{\ln|\tan^{-1} y| + C}$$