

The integral $\int \frac{2x^{12} + 5x^9}{(x^5 + x^3 + 1)^3} dx$ is equal

to :

(1) $\frac{-x^5}{(x^5+x^3+1)^2} + C$

(2) $\frac{x^{10}}{2(x^5+x^3+1)^2} + C$

(3) $\frac{x^5}{2(x^5+x^3+1)^2} + C$

(4) $\frac{-x^{10}}{2(x^5+x^3+1)^2} + C$

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$$I = \int \frac{2x^{12} + 5x^9}{(x^5 + x^3 + 1)^3} dx$$

The highest power on x in the denominator after cubic expansion is 15. So, dividing numerator and denominator by x^{15} ,

$$I = \int \frac{\frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{5}{x^6}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^5}\right)^3} dx$$

The expression inside the integral is of the form $-\frac{f'(x)}{f^3(x)}$, where $f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^5}$.

$$\therefore I = -\left\{ \frac{f^{-3+1}(x)}{-3+1} \right\} + C = \frac{1}{2f^2(x)} + C$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^5}\right)^2} + C$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{x^{10}}{2(x^5 + x^3 + 1)^2} + C$$

Hence, Option (2).