

$$1) \int \frac{dx}{1+3\cos^2 x} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1+3\cos^2 x = 1 + \frac{3}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 4}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$dx = \cos^2 x \, dt = \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \int \frac{t^2 + 1}{t^2 + 4} \cdot \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{2} + C = \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{2} \right)}{2} + C$$

$$2) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x - 5 \sin x \cos x} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} x \\ dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \\ dx = dt \cos^2 x \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{dt \cos^2 x}{t^2 \cos^2 x - 5t \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 5t} = \int \frac{dt}{t(t-5)}$$

$$\frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t-5} = \frac{A(t-5) + Bt}{t(t-5)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \\ -5A=1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = -\frac{1}{5} \\ B = \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int \left(-\frac{dt}{5t} + \frac{dt}{5(t-5)} \right) = -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t} + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t-5} = -\frac{1}{5} \ln|t| + \frac{1}{5} \ln|t-5| + C =$$

$$= \frac{\ln \left| \frac{t-5}{t} \right|}{5} + C = \frac{\ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - 5}{\operatorname{tg} x} \right|}{5} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \int \frac{dx}{8-4\sin x+7\cos x} &= \int \frac{dx}{8-8\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}+7(1-2\sin^2\frac{x}{2})} = \left\{ t = \tan\frac{x}{2} \quad dx = 2\cos^2\frac{x}{2} dt \right\} = \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{\cos^2\frac{x}{2} dt}{15-8t\cos^2\frac{x}{2}-14t^2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} = -2 \int \frac{dt}{14t^2+8t-\frac{15}{\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}} = \left\{ \frac{15}{\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} = 15 \tan^2 x + 15 \right\} = \\
 &= -2 \int \frac{dt}{-t^2+8t-15} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2-8t+15} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(t-3)(t-5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{A}{(t-3)} + \frac{B}{(t-5)} = \frac{A(t-5)+B(t-3)}{(t-3)(t-5)} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \\ -5A-3B=1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A=-\frac{1}{2} \\ B=\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \int \left(-\frac{dt}{2(t-3)} + \frac{dt}{2(t-5)} \right) &= -\int \frac{dt}{t-3} + \int \frac{dt}{t-5} = -\ln|t-3| + \ln|t-5| + C = \\
 &= \ln\left| \frac{t-5}{t-3} \right| + C = \ln\left| \frac{\tan\frac{x}{2}-5}{\tan\frac{x}{2}-3} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx &= \left\{ x = 2\sin t \right\} = \int \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 t} d(2\sin t) = \int 2\cos t d(2\sin t) = \\
 &= \int 4\cos^2 t dt = \int (2(2\cos^2 t - 1) + 2) dt = \int (2\cos 2t + 2) dt = 2 \int (\cos 2t + 1) dt = \\
 &= 2 \int \cos 2t dt + 2 \int dt = \sin 2t + 2t + C = 2\sin t \cos t + 2t + C = \\
 &= x \cdot \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} + 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C = x \cdot \sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}} + 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \int \frac{x^2-4}{x} dx = \int x dx - 4 \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - 4 \ln|x| + C$$