

P.153.1. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5-4x}}$ $\sqrt{5-4x}=t, \quad 5-4x=t^2, \quad x=\frac{5-t^2}{4}$ $dx = -\frac{t}{2} dt$

$= \int_3^1 \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{5-t^2}{4} \cdot (-\frac{t}{2} dt)$ $x=-1, \quad t=3$

$= \frac{1}{8} \int_1^3 (5-t^2) \cdot t dt$ $x=1, \quad t=1$

$= \frac{1}{8} [5t|_1^3 - \frac{t^3}{3}|_1^3] = \frac{1}{8} (15-5 - \frac{27}{3} + \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{8} (10 - \frac{26}{3}) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$

P.153.2 $\int_0^{\ln 2} x e^{-x} dx = -\int_0^{\ln 2} x d e^{-x} = -[x e^{-x}]_0^{\ln 2} - \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{-x} dx = -[\ln 2 \cdot e^{-\ln 2} - 0 + e^{-x}]_0^{\ln 2}$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - e^{-\ln 2} + e^0 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \ln 2)$

P.152.3 $\int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot \cos t \cdot \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{16}$

P.152.4 $\int_0^{\pi} x \cdot \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\pi} x d \cos x = -[x \cdot \cos x]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$

$= -[\pi \cdot \cos \pi - 0 - \sin x|_0^{\pi}] = -\pi \cdot (-1) = \pi$

P.152.5 $\int \sqrt{x^2+9} dx = \int 3 \sec t \cdot 3 \sec^2 t dt = 9 \int \sec^3 t dt$

$= \frac{9}{2} (\sec t \cdot \tan t + \ln |\sec t + \tan t|) + C$

$= \frac{9}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{3} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}}{3} + \frac{x}{3} \right| \right] + C$

$= \frac{9}{2} \left[\frac{x \sqrt{x^2+9}}{9} + \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2+9}| \right] + C$

$\int_0^4 \sqrt{x^2+9} dx = \frac{9}{2} \left[\frac{x \sqrt{x^2+9}}{9} + \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2+9}| \right]_0^4$

$= \frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{4 \cdot 5}{9} + \ln(4+5) - \ln 3 \right) = 10 + \frac{9}{2} \ln 3$