



$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot dx$$

$$dx = (1-2)/n$$
1/2

$$\int x^h dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{x^{n+1}}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1} \times + x^6 dx = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{x^7}{7}$$

$$\int x^{3} dx = \frac{x^{4}}{4} \qquad \int 2x^{7} dy = \frac{x}{4}$$

$$\int x^{2} + 3x + 5 dy = \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{3x^{2}}{2} + 5x$$

$$\int \frac{x^{6} + x^{3} - 7x}{x} dx = \frac{x^{6} + x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} - 7x$$

$$\int 3x^2 dx = \frac{3x^3}{3} = x^3$$

2. C. 62ne wone

$$\begin{cases} 3(x) = F(b) - F(a) \\ 3x^2 + 5 dx = \left[x^3 + 5x\right]^3 = \left[x^3 + 5 \cdot x\right] - \left(x^3 + 5 \cdot x\right] = 42 - 6 = 36 \end{cases}$$

051. PD

pol 100l yh  $dx = x^2 - x|_2^5 = 20 - 2 = 18$