

$$8.1.29. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^{2\frac{1}{2}}} = \int x^{-\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{-\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{2}{3x\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$8.1.30. \int \frac{dx}{x^2+3} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+(\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$8.1.31. \int \frac{1}{5^x} dx = \int 5^{-x} dx = -\int 5^{-x} d(-x) = -\frac{5^{-x}}{\ln 5} + C = -\frac{1}{5^x \ln 5} + C$$

$$8.1.32. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$8.1.33. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+(-1)^2}} = \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+1}| + C$$

$$8.1.34. \int \frac{dx}{x^2-25} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2-5^2} = \frac{1}{10} \ln \left| \frac{x-5}{x+5} \right| + C$$

$$8.1.35. \int \left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 dx = \int \left(x^2 + 4 + \frac{4}{x^2}\right) dx = \int x^2 dx + \int 4 dx + \int \frac{4}{x^2} dx = \int x^2 dx + 4 \int dx + 4 \int x^{-2} dx = \\ = \frac{x^3}{3} + 4x + 4 \cdot \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + 4x - \frac{4}{x} + C$$

$$8.1.36. \int \frac{dx}{4x^2+1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+(\frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \operatorname{arctg} 2x + C = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} 2x + C$$

$$8.1.37. \int (4^x - 8/x + 4 \cos x) dx = \int 4^x dx - \int 8/x dx + \int 4 \cos x dx = \int 4^x dx - 8 \int x^{-1} dx + 4 \int \cos x dx = \\ = 4^x / \ln 4 - 8 \ln|x| + 4 \sin x + C$$

$$8.1.38. \int \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 x} - 3x - \frac{2}{x^3}\right) dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 x} dx - \int 3x dx - \int \frac{2}{x^3} dx = \sqrt{3} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - 2 \int x^{-3} dx = \\ = \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C = \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + \frac{1}{x^2} + C$$

$$8.1.39. \int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[5]{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int 3 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{5}-\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int x^0 dx - 3 \int x^{\frac{2}{10}-\frac{5}{10}} dx + \int 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^1}{1} - \\ - 3 \frac{x^{\frac{-3}{10}}}{\frac{-3}{10}} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{4x\sqrt{x}}{5} - \frac{60x^{\frac{2}{10}}}{23} + \frac{4\sqrt{x^3}}{3} + C$$

$$8.1.40. \int (0,4 \cdot x^{0,1} + 0,2 \cdot (0,5)^x) dx = \int 0,4 x^{0,1} dx + \int 0,2 \cdot (0,5)^x dx = 0,4 \int x^{0,1} dx + 0,2 \int 0,5^x dx = \\ = 0,4 \cdot \frac{x^{0,9}}{0,9} + 0,2 \cdot \frac{(0,5)^x}{\ln(0,5)} + C = \frac{4x^{0,9}}{9} + 0,2 \cdot \frac{(0,5)^x}{\ln(0,5)} + C$$

$$8.1.41. \int (5 \operatorname{sh} x - 4 \operatorname{ch} x + 1) dx = 5 \int \operatorname{sh} x dx - 4 \int \operatorname{ch} x dx + \int dx = 5 \operatorname{ch} x - 4 \operatorname{sh} x + x + C$$

$$8.1.42. \int (x^2-1)(\sqrt{x}+4) dx = \int (x^2\sqrt{x} + 4x^2 - \sqrt{x} - 4) dx = \int x^{2\frac{1}{2}} dx + 4 \int x^2 dx - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - 4 \int dx = \\ = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + 4 \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - 4x + C = \frac{2x^{\frac{5}{2}}\sqrt{x}}{5} + \frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{3} - 4x + C$$

$$8.1.43. \int \frac{4-\sqrt{x^2+5}}{\sqrt{x^2+5}} dx = \int \frac{4 dx}{\sqrt{x^2+5}} - \int dx = 4 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+5}} - \int dx = 4 \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+5}| - x + C$$

$$8.1.44. \int \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}-5}{x}\right)^3 dx = \int \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3 \cdot 5x + 3 \cdot 25\sqrt{x} - 125}{x^3} dx = \int \left(x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{15}{x^2} + 45x^{-\frac{5}{2}} - 125x^{-3}\right) dx =$$

$$= \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - 15 \int x^2 dx + 45 \int x^{-\frac{5}{2}} dx - 125 \int x^{-3} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} - 15 \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{45 x^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{-\frac{3}{2}} - 125 \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{15}{x} - \frac{50}{x\sqrt{x}} + \frac{125}{2x^2} + C$$

$$8.1.45. \int \sin 7x dx = \frac{1}{7} \int \sin 7x d(7x) = \frac{1}{7} \cdot (-\cos(7x)) + C = -\cos 7x / 7 + C$$

$$8.1.46. \int \sqrt[5]{2x-8} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt[5]{2x-8} d(2x-8) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x-8)^{\frac{6}{5}}}{\frac{6}{5}} + C = \frac{5(2x-8)^{\frac{6}{5}}}{12} + C$$

$$8.1.47. \int (1-4x)^{2001} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int (1-4x)^{2001} d(1-4x) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(1-4x)^{2002}}{2002} + C = -\frac{(1-4x)^{2002}}{8008} + C$$

$$8.1.48. \int \frac{dx}{9x+4} = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{d(9x+4)}{(9x+4)} = \frac{1}{9} \ln|9x+4| + C$$

$$8.1.49. \int \frac{dx}{(6x+11)^4} = \frac{1}{6} \int (6x+11)^{-4} d(6x+11) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{(6x+11)^{-3}}{[-3]} + C = -\frac{(6x+11)^{-3}}{18} + C$$

$$8.1.50. \int \frac{dx}{25x^2+1} = \frac{1}{25} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+(\frac{1}{5})^2} = \frac{1}{25} \cdot 5 \cdot \arctg 5x + C = \frac{1}{5} \arctg 5x + C$$

$$8.1.51. \int 3^{2-11x} dx = \frac{1}{11} \int 3^{2-11x} d(2-11x) = -\frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{3^{2-11x}}{\ln 3} + C$$

$$8.1.52. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-\frac{1}{4}}| + C$$

$$8.1.53. \int \sin^2 3x dx = \int \frac{1-\cos 6x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} dx - \int \frac{\cos 6x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \int \cos(6x) d(6x) = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{12} \sin 6x + C$$

$$8.1.54. \int \cos^2 8x dx = \int \frac{1+\cos 16x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} dx + \int \frac{\cos 16x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \int \cos 16x d(16x) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{\sin 16x}{32} + C$$

$$8.1.55. \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x + C$$

$$8.1.56. \int \frac{4x+1}{x-5} dx = 4 \int \frac{x+\frac{1}{4}}{x-5} dx = 4 \int \frac{x-5+\frac{21}{4}}{x-5} dx = 4 \int \left(1 + \frac{21}{4(x-5)} \right) dx = 4 \left(\int dx + \frac{21}{4} \int \frac{1}{x-5} dx \right) =$$

$$= 4 \left(x + \frac{21}{4} \ln|x-5| \right) + C = 4x + 21 \ln|x-5| + C$$

$$8.1.59. \int \frac{\cos 2x dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x - \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$8.1.60. \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos x} dx = \int 2 \sin x dx = 2 \int \sin x dx = -2 \cos x + C$$