

$$355) 18 \quad a) \int x \sqrt{x+1} dx = \int (t^2 - 1) \sqrt{t^2} 2t dt =$$

Eroa kenteko

$$\begin{aligned} x+1 &= t^2 \\ dx &= 2t dt \end{aligned}$$

$$x = t^2 - 1$$

$$t = \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$t = (x+1)^{1/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int (t^2 - 1) t \cdot 2t dt = \int (2t^4 - 2t^2) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{5} t^5 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + K. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} (x+1)^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{3/2} + K$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{(x+1)^5} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x+1)^3} + K.}$$

$$b) \int \frac{dx}{x - \sqrt[4]{x}} = \int \frac{4t^3 dt}{t^4 - t} = \int \frac{4t^3 dt}{t(t^3 - 1)} = \int \frac{4t^2 dt}{t^3 - 1}$$

Eroa kenteko

$$\begin{aligned} x &= t^4 \\ dx &= 4t^3 dt \end{aligned}$$

$$t = x^{1/4}.$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{3t^2 dt}{t^3 - 1} = \frac{4}{3} \ln |t^3 - 1| + K$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \ln (x^{3/4} - 1) + K$$

$$\boxed{J = \frac{4}{3} \ln (\sqrt[4]{x^3} - 1) + K}$$

$$c) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{t^2 - 1}} dx = \int \frac{(t^2 - 1) 2t dt}{\sqrt{t^2}} = \int \frac{2t(t^2 - 1) dt}{t}$$

Eroa kenteko.

$$\begin{aligned} x+1 &= t^2 \\ dx &= 2t dt \end{aligned}$$

$$x = t^2 - 1.$$

$$t = \sqrt{x+1} = (x+1)^{1/2}$$

$$= 2 \int (t^2 - 1) dt = 2 \left( \frac{t^3}{3} - t \right) + K.$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{(x+1)^{3/2}}{3} - \sqrt{x+1} \right) + K.$$

$$\boxed{J = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x+1)^3} - 2 \sqrt{x+1} + K.}$$

$$d) \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(t^2-1)\sqrt{t^2-1}} 2t dt =$$

Etsa kentzko:  $\int \frac{2t dt}{(t^2-1)\cdot t} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1}$

$$x=t^2-1$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{t^2-1} = \frac{A}{t+1} + \frac{B}{t-1} = \frac{A(t-1)+B(t+1)}{(t+1)(t-1)}$$

$$1 = A(t-1) + B(t+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} t=1 &\rightarrow 1 = 2B \rightarrow B = 1/2 \\ t=-1 &\rightarrow 1 = -2A \rightarrow A = -1/2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= 2 \int \left( \frac{1/2}{t+1} - \frac{1/2}{t-1} \right) dt = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln|t+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|t-1| \right] + K \\ &= \ln|t+1| - \ln|t-1| + K = \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| + K \\ &= \boxed{\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+1}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} \right| + K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e) \int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{t}{t(t+1)} dt \\ &= 2 \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt = 2 \ln|t+1| + K \\ &= \boxed{2 \ln|\sqrt{x+1}| + K} \end{aligned}$$

Etsa kentzko

$$\sqrt{x} = t$$

$$x = t^2.$$

$$dx = 2t dt$$

$$f) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx = \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} 2t dt =$$

Erso kanteko  
 $\sqrt{x} = t$   
 $x = t^2$   
 $dx = 2t dt$

$$= 2 \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt$$

$$\begin{matrix} t^2 & 1 \\ -t^2 - 1 & -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= 2t - 2 \operatorname{arctg}(t) + k =$$

$$= \boxed{2\sqrt{x} - 2 \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{x}) + k}$$