

D3-1

~ 1635

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(1-x)^3}{x^3 \sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \frac{1 - 3x + 3x^2 - x^3}{x^{\frac{7}{2}}} dx = \\ &= \int x^{-\frac{7}{2}} dx - 3 \int x^{-\frac{5}{2}} dx + 3 \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

~ 1637

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(\sqrt{2x} - \sqrt[3]{3x})^2}{x} dx &= \int \frac{2x - 2\sqrt{2x}\sqrt[3]{3x} + \sqrt[3]{9x^2}}{x} dx = \\ &= \int 2 dx - 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt[3]{3} \int x^{-\frac{1}{6}} dx + \sqrt[3]{9} \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \\ &= 2x - \frac{12\sqrt{2}\sqrt[3]{3}}{5} \sqrt[6]{x^5} + \frac{3\sqrt[3]{9}}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

~ 1641

$$\int \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-1} dx = \int 1 dx + 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} = x + 2 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C$$

~ 1659

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(5x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(5x-2)}{(5x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{1}{5} \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{(5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + C = \\ &= -\frac{2}{15(5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + C \end{aligned}$$

~ 1669

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 - \cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2})} = \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} =$$

$$= -\operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{2} + C$$

~ 1677

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

~ 1682

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{(t-1)\sqrt{t}} = \int \frac{d\sqrt{t}}{t-1} = \int \frac{ds}{s^2-1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{s-1}{s+1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{t}-1}{\sqrt{t}+1} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+1} \right| + C$$

~ 1690

$$\int \frac{e^x dx}{2+e^x} = \int \frac{de^x}{2+e^x} = \ln(t^x+2) + C$$

~ 1713

$$\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx = \int \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{x^2})}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{x})}{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + C$$

~1730

$$\begin{aligned}\int x \sqrt{2-5x} \, dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{5} (5x-2) \sqrt{2-5x} + \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{2-5x} \right) dx = \\&= -\frac{1}{5} \int (2-5x)^{1,5} dx + \frac{2}{5} \int (2-5x)^{0,5} dx = \\&= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{(2-5x)^{2,5}}{2,5} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{(2-5x)^{1,5}}{1,5} + C = \\&= -\frac{2}{25} (2-5x)^{2,5} + \frac{4}{15} (2-5x)^{1,5} + C\end{aligned}$$