

## 2. Integrali indefiniti immediati

$$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log|x| + c$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + c$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$\int a^x dx = a^x \log_a e + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + c$$

$$\int \sinh x dx = \int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} dx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} + c = \cosh x + c$$

$$\int \cosh x dx = \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} dx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} + c = \sinh x + c$$

### Esempi

$$1. \int 5x^4 dx = 5 \int x^4 dx = 5 \frac{x^{4+1}}{4+1} + c = x^5 + c$$

$$2. \int \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \int x^{-4} dx = \frac{x^{-4+1}}{-4+1} + c = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + c$$

$$3. \int 3^{x+2} dx = \int 3^2 \cdot 3^x dx = 9 \cdot 3^x \log_3 e + c = 3^{x+2} \log_3 e + c$$

$$4. \int (1 - 2\sin x) dx = \int dx - 2 \int \sin x dx = x + 2\cos x + c$$

### Esercizi

(gli esercizi con asterisco sono avviati)

$$1. \int (2x^3 - \cos x) dx$$

$$*2. \int \frac{3+\sqrt{x}}{x} dx$$

$$*3. \int \frac{5x+4}{x} dx$$

$$*4. \int \frac{x^3+3x-4}{x-1} dx$$

$$5. \int \frac{x^3-8}{x-2} dx$$

$$*6. \int \frac{1-x}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$*7. \int \frac{3x+4\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$*8. \int \frac{x^2+5x+4}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$*9. \int \left( e^{x+2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$*10. \int \frac{x^4+2x^2+2}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$*11. \int \frac{2\cos^3 x + 5}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$*12. \int \frac{3-2\sin^3 x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$*13. \int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$*14. \int (4x + 4 + \tan^2 x) dx$$

$$15. \int (2x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \sinh x) dx$$

Come immediata generalizzazione della precedente, si ha la seguente tabella

$\int [f(x)]^\alpha \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log f(x)  + c$
$\int \sin f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = -\cos f(x) + c$	$\int \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = \sin f(x) + c$
$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2 f(x)} dx = \operatorname{tg} f(x) + c$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sin^2 f(x)} dx = -\operatorname{ctg} f(x) + c$
$\int e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) dx = e^{f(x)} + c$	$\int a^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) dx = a^{f(x)} \log_a e + c$
$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsin} f(x) + c$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} f(x) + c$
$\int \sinh f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = \cosh f(x) + c$	$\int \cosh f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = \sinh f(x) + c$

$$\int f'(x)[f(x)]^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} [f(x)]^{\alpha+1} + c \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

### Esempi

1.  $\int (4x + 3)^5 dx$ , poiché  $D(4x + 3) = 4$ , moltiplichiamo e dividiamo per 4, si ha

$$\int (4x + 3)^5 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (4x + 3)^5 \cdot 4 dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(4x+3)^6}{6} + c = \frac{(4x+3)^6}{24} + c$$

2.  $\int \sin(2x) \cdot \cos^3(2x) dx$ , poiché  $D\cos(2x) = -2\sin(2x)$ , si ha

$$\int \sin(2x) \cdot \cos^3(2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int -2\sin(2x) \cdot \cos^3(2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos^4(2x)}{4} + c = -\frac{\cos^4(2x)}{8} + c$$

### Esercizi

$$*16. \int (2x - 1)^3 dx$$

$$*17. \int x(3 - 4x^2)^2 dx$$

$$*18. \int x^2(2 + 3x^3)^4 dx$$

$$*19. \int \frac{x}{(3+4x^2)^6} dx$$

$$*20. \int \sqrt[3]{4-x} dx$$

$$*21. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x-3}} dx$$

$$*22. \int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 2x + 1} dx$$

$$*23. \int \cos x \cdot \sin^4 x dx$$

$$*24. \int \sin x \cdot \sqrt{\cos x} dx$$

$$*25. \int \frac{\cos x}{(2-\sin x)^2} dx =$$

$$*26. \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx$$

$$*27. \int \frac{1-\sin^2 x}{\sin^4 x} dx$$

$$*28. \int \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$*30. \int \sin^3 x dx$$

$$*32. \int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$34. \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$*36. \int \frac{\arcsin^2(x+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2-2x}} dx$$

$$38. \int \frac{(1+\log x)^4}{x} dx$$

$$*40. \int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{1+\log x}} dx$$

$$*42. \int \operatorname{tg} x \sqrt{\log(\cos x)} dx$$

$$44. \int \sinh x \cdot \cosh x dx$$

$$29. \int \sin x \sqrt{\cos x + 1} dx$$

$$*31. \int \cos^3 x dx$$

$$*33. \int \frac{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$35. \int \frac{\arcsin^2 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$37. \int \frac{1}{x \log^2 x} dx$$

$$*39. \int \frac{\log x}{x \sqrt{1-\log^2 x}} dx$$

$$41. \int \frac{\log^2(x+2)}{x+2} dx$$

$$*43. \int \frac{\arccos x + x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log|f(x)| + c$$

### Esempi

$$1. \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \log|\cos x| + c$$

$$2. \int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \log|\sin x| + c$$

$$3. \int \frac{x}{1+5x^2} dx = (\text{tenendo conto che } D(1+5x^2) = 10x) = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{10x}{1+5x^2} dx = \frac{1}{10} \log(1+5x^2) + c$$

### Esercizi

$$*45. \int \frac{2}{3-5x} dx$$

$$*47. \int \frac{x^2}{x^3-1} dx$$

$$*49. \int \frac{x^3}{3x^4+1} dx$$

$$51. \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^3-3x} dx$$

$$53. \int \frac{x}{x^2-3} dx$$

$$*55. \int \frac{x^3-8}{x+2} dx$$

$$*57. \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^2 x + 1} dx$$

$$*46. \int \frac{1}{7x-2} dx$$

$$*48. \int \frac{x^4}{x^5+1} dx$$

$$*50. \int \frac{x^2+4x}{x^3+6x^2+1} dx$$

$$52. \int \frac{-1+x}{3-2x+x^2} dx$$

$$*54. \int \frac{x^4}{x-1} dx$$

$$*56. \int \operatorname{tg} \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx$$

$$*58. \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}(3x)} dx$$

59.  $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx$

60.  $\int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx$

61.  $\int \frac{\sin x}{2 - \cos x} dx$

62.  $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{4 + \sin^2 x} dx$

63.  $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{3 + \cos^2 x} dx$

\*64.  $\int \frac{1}{\sin 2x} dx$

\*65.  $\int \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x} dx$

66.  $\int \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\operatorname{tg} x} dx$

\*67.  $\int \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\log(\cos x)} dx$

68.  $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 3} dx$

69.  $\int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx$

70.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + 1)} dx$

71.  $\int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1) \arctg x} dx$

72.  $\int \frac{3}{x(1 - \log x)} dx$

73.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2} \arcsin x} dx$

\*74.  $\int \frac{\log x}{x - 2x \log^2 x} dx$

$$\int f'(x) e^{f(x)} dx = e^{f(x)} + c \qquad \int f'(x) a^{f(x)} dx = a^{f(x)} \log_a e + c$$

### Esempi

1.  $\int e^{3-2x} dx = (\text{tenendo conto che } D(3 - 2x) = -2) = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{3-2x} \cdot (-2) dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{3-2x} + c$

2.  $\int \frac{3^{\log \sin x}}{\operatorname{tg} x} dx = (\text{tenendo conto che } D(\log \sin x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}) = 3^{\log \sin x} \log_3 e$

### Esercizi

75.  $\int e^{2x} dx$

\*76.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{e^x}}$

77.  $\int x e^{-x^2} dx$

78.  $\int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx$

79.  $\int x^2 e^{x^3} dx$

80.  $\int x^3 e^{-x^4} dx$

81.  $\int \sin 2x e^{\sin^2 x} dx$

82.  $\int x e^{2x^2-1} dx$

83.  $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

84.  $\int \cos x \cdot e^{\sin x} dx$

\*85.  $\int \frac{x e^{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$

86.  $\int (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) e^{\operatorname{tg} x} dx$

$$87. \int 2^{2-x} + 3^{4+2x} dx \qquad 88. \int \frac{e^{\arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$89. \int \sin 4x e^{1+\cos^2 2x} dx \qquad 90. \int \frac{\frac{x}{e^{x+1}}}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$\int f'(x) \sin f(x) dx = -\cos f(x) + c$$

$$\int f'(x) \cos f(x) dx = \sin f(x) + c$$

$$\int f'(x) [1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 f(x)] dx = \int \frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2 f(x)} dx = \operatorname{tg} f(x) + c$$

$$\int f'(x) [1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 f(x)] dx = \int \frac{f'(x)}{\sin^2 f(x)} dx = -\operatorname{ctg} f(x) + c$$

### Esempi

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \int \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx &= (\text{poichè } D\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2, \text{ moltiplicando e dividendo per } 2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \cdot \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \int \frac{1}{\cos^2(4x+1)} dx &= (\text{poichè } D(4x+1) = 4, \text{ moltiplicando e dividendo per } 4) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4}{\cos^2(4x+1)} dx = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tg}(4x+1) + c \end{aligned}$$

### Esercizi

$$*91. \int \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dx$$

$$92. \int \sin(4x) dx$$

$$93. \int \cos\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) dx$$

$$94. \int \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx$$

$$95. \int \cos(2-x) dx$$

$$96. \int [\sin(4x) + \cos(4x)] dx$$

$$97. \int x \sin(x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$*98. \int \sin^2 x dx$$

$$*99. \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$*100. \int \sin^2 3x dx$$

$$101. \int \cos^2 4x dx$$

$$102. \int [1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(4x)] dx$$

$$103. \int \frac{1}{\sin^2(2x+5)} dx$$

$$104. \int \frac{x}{\sin^2(2x^2+1)} dx$$

$$105. \int \frac{x^2+x}{\cos^2(2x^3+3x^2)} dx$$

$$*106. \int \left(2 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - [f(x)]^2}} dx = \arcsin f(x) + c \qquad \int \frac{f'(x)}{1 + [f(x)]^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} f(x) + c$
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## Esempi

$$1. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-4x^6}} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-(2x^3)^2}} dx \text{ (tenendo conto che } D(2x^3) = 6x^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{6x^2}{\sqrt{1-(2x^3)^2}} dx = \frac{1}{6} \arcsin(2x^3) + c$$

$$2. \int \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx = \text{(tenendo conto che } D\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{2} + c$$

## Esercizi

$$*107. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dx$$

$$108. \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-\log^2 x}} dx$$

$$*109. \int \frac{x^3+x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx$$

$$*110. \int \frac{x}{1+16x^4} dx$$

$$111. \int \frac{1}{25+x^2} dx$$

$$*112. \int \frac{1}{26+10x+x^2} dx$$

$$113. \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} dx$$

$$114. \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-\log^2 x}} dx$$

$$*115. \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sqrt{2-\sin^4 x}} dx$$

$$116. \int \frac{2e^x}{e^{2x}+1} dx$$

$$117. \int \frac{\log x}{x(1+\log^4 x)} dx$$

## Soluzioni

### Integrali indefiniti immediati

$$1. S. \quad \frac{x^4}{2} - \sin x + c$$

$$*2. S. \quad \int \frac{3+\sqrt{x}}{x} dx = 3 \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 3\log|x| + \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + c = 3\log|x| + 2\sqrt{x} + c$$

$$*3. S. \quad \int \frac{5x+4}{x} dx = 5 \int \frac{x}{x} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{x} dx = 5x + 4\log|x| + c$$

$$*4. S. \text{ (tenendo conto che } x^3 + 3x - 4 = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 4) \text{ )}$$

$$\int \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+4)}{x-1} dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x + c ; ;$$

$$5. S. \quad \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + 4x + c;$$

$$*6. S. \quad x - \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} + c; \quad (1-x = (1+\sqrt{x})(1-\sqrt{x}));$$

$$*7. \text{ S. } \int \frac{3x+4\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \left( 3x^{1-\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \dots 2x\sqrt{x} + \frac{24}{5}\sqrt[6]{x^5} + c$$

$$*8. \text{ S. } \int \frac{x^2+5x+4}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( x^{2-\frac{1}{2}} + 5x^{1-\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \dots \frac{\sqrt{x}(3x^2+25x+60)}{15} + c$$

$$*9. \text{ S. } \int \left( e^{x+2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \int (e^2 e^x + x^{-2}) dx = e^{x+2} - \frac{1}{x} + c$$

$$*10. \text{ S. } \int \frac{x^4+2x^2+2}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{(1+x^2)^2+1}{1+x^2} dx = \dots x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \arctan x + c$$

$$*11. \text{ S. } \int \frac{2\cos^3 x + 5}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int (2\cos x + 5\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}) dx = 2\sin x + 5\tan x + c$$

$$*12. \text{ S. } \int \frac{3-2\sin^3 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int (-2\sin x + 3\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}) dx = 2\cos x - 3\cot x + c$$

$$*13. \text{ S. } \frac{1}{2}(x - \sin x) + c; \left( \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1-\cos x}{2} \right)$$

$$*14. \text{ S. } \int (4x + 4 + \tan^2 x) dx = \int (4x + 3 + 1 + \tan^2 x) dx = 2x^2 + 3x + \tan x + c$$

$$15. \text{ S. } x^2 + 2\sqrt{x} + \cosh x + c;$$

$$\int f'(x)[f(x)]^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} [f(x)]^{\alpha+1} + c \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

$$*16. \text{ S. } \int (2x-1)^3 dx = (\text{tenendo conto che } D(2x-1) = 2) = \frac{1}{2} \int 2(2x-1)^3 dx = \frac{1}{8}(2x-1)^4 + c;$$

$$*17. \text{ S. } \int x(3-4x^2)^2 dx = -\frac{1}{8} \int -8x(3-4x^2)^2 dx = -\frac{1}{24}(3-4x^2)^3 + c;$$

$$*18. \text{ S. } \int x^2(2+3x^3)^4 dx = \frac{1}{9} \int 9x^2(2+3x^3)^4 dx = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{(2+3x^3)^5}{5} + c = \frac{(2+3x^3)^5}{45} + c$$

$$*19. \text{ S. } \int \frac{x}{(3+4x^2)^6} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int 8x(3+4x^2)^{-6} dx = -\frac{1}{40} \frac{1}{(3+4x^2)^5} + c$$

$$*20. \text{ S. } \int \sqrt[3]{4-x} dx = -\int -(4-x)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \dots -\frac{3}{4}(4-x)^{\frac{4}{3}}\sqrt[3]{4-x} + c;$$

$$*21. \text{ S. } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x-3}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int 4(4x-3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \dots \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4x-3} + c;$$

$$*22. \text{ S. } \int \sqrt[3]{x^2+2x+1} dx = \int (x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \dots \frac{3}{5}(x+1) \cdot \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} + c;$$

$$*23. \text{ S. } \int \cos x \cdot \sin^4 x dx = (\text{si osserva che } D\sin x = \cos x) = \frac{1}{5}\sin^5 x + c;$$

$$*24. \text{ S. } \int \sin x \cdot \sqrt{\cos x} dx = (\text{si osserva che } D\cos x = -\sin x) = -\frac{2}{3}\cos x \cdot \sqrt{\cos x} + c;$$

$$*25. \text{ S. } \int \frac{\cos x}{(2-\sin x)^2} dx = -\int -\cos x(2-\sin x)^{-2} dx = \dots = \frac{1}{2-\sin x} + c;$$

$$*26. \text{ S. } \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx = -\int -\sin x \cdot \cos^{-3} x dx = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + c = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x} + c = \frac{1}{2}\tan^2 x + \frac{1}{2} + c = \frac{1}{2}\tan^2 x + c';$$

$$*27. \text{ S. } \int \frac{1-\sin^2 x}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = \dots = -\frac{\cot^3 x}{3} + c$$

$$*28. S. \int \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx = \dots = \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{\cos x} + c$$

$$29. S. -\frac{2}{3}(\cos x + 1)\sqrt{\cos x + 1} + c;$$

$$*30. S. \int \sin^3 x dx = \int \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \sin x dx = -\cos x + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + c$$

$$*31. S. \int \cos^3 x dx = \int \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x dx = \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x dx = \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$$

$$*32. S. \int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \sin x dx = \dots = -\frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + c$$

$$*33. S. \int \frac{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 x}{3} + c$$

$$34. S. \frac{1}{2} \arcsin^2 x + c; \quad 35. S. \frac{1}{3} \arcsin^3 x + c;$$

$$*36. S. \int \frac{\arcsin^2(x+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2-2x}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin^2(x+1)}{\sqrt{1-(x^2+2x+1)}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin^2(x+1)}{\sqrt{1-(x+1)^2}} dx = \frac{\arcsin^3(x+1)}{3} + c$$

$$37. S. -\frac{1}{\log x} + c; \quad 38. S. \frac{(1+\log x)^5}{5} + c$$

$$*39. S. \int \frac{\log x}{x\sqrt{1-\log^2 x}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \log^2 x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (-2 \log x) \frac{1}{x} dx = -\sqrt{1 - \log^2 x} + c;$$

$$*40. S. \int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{1+\log x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} (1 + \log x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \dots = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(1 + \log x)^2} + c$$

$$41. S. \frac{1}{3} \log^3(x+2) + c;$$

$$*42. S. \int \operatorname{tg} x \sqrt{\log(\cos x)} dx = \left( \text{poichè } D \log(\cos x) = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\operatorname{tg} x \right) = \\ = -\frac{2}{3} \log(\cos x) \sqrt{\log(\cos x)} + c;$$

$$*43. S. \int \frac{\arccos x + x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int -\frac{\arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int -2x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \dots = \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \arccos^2 x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + c;$$

$$44. S. \frac{1}{2} \cosh^2 x + c;$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log|f(x)| + c$$

$$*45. S. \int \frac{2}{3-5x} dx = (D(3-5x) = -5, \text{ moltiplicando e dividendo per } -5) = -\frac{2}{5} \log|3-5x| + c;$$

$$*46. S. \int \frac{1}{7x-2} dx = \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{7}{7x-2} dx = \frac{1}{7} \log|7x-2| + c$$

$$*47. S. \int \frac{x^2}{x^3-1} dx = (\text{moltiplicare e dividere per } 3) = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3x^2}{x^3-1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \log|x^3-1| + c;$$

$$*48. S. \int \frac{x^4}{x^5+1} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{5x^4}{x^5+1} dx = \frac{1}{5} \log|x^5+1| + c = \log \sqrt[5]{|x^5+1|} + c$$



$$*49. \text{ S. } \int \frac{x^3}{3x^4+1} dx = \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{12x^3}{3x^4+1} dx = \frac{1}{12} \log(3x^4 + 1) + c$$

$$*50. \text{ S. } \int \frac{x^2+4x}{x^3+6x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3x^2+12x}{x^3+6x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \log|x^3 + 6x^2 + 1| + c$$

$$51. \text{ S. } \frac{1}{3} \log|x^3 - 3x| + c = \log \sqrt[3]{|x^3 - 3x|} + c;$$

$$52. \text{ S. } \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 - 2x + 3) + c = \log \sqrt{(x^2 - 2x + 3)} + c$$

$$53. \text{ S. } \frac{1}{2} \log|x^2 - 3| + c = \log \sqrt{|x^2 - 3|} + c$$

$$*54. \text{ S. } \int \frac{x^4-1+1}{x-1} dx = \int (x+1)(x^2+1) dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x + \log|x-1| + c$$

$$*55. \text{ S. } \left( \text{dividendo il numeratore per il denominatore si ha : } \frac{x^3-8}{x+2} = x^2 - 2x + 4 - \frac{16}{x+2} \right)$$

$$\int \left( x^2 - 2x + 4 - \frac{16}{x+2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 16 \log|x+2| + c;$$

$$*56. \text{ S. } \int \operatorname{tg} \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2 \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\cos \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \log \left| \cos \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| + c$$

$$*57. \text{ S. } \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^2 x + 1} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x + 1} dx = \log(\sin^2 x + 1) + c$$

$$*58. \text{ S. } \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}(3x)} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3 \cos 3x}{\sin 3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \log|\sin(3x)| + c$$

$$59. \text{ S. } -\log|\cos x - \sin x| + c; \quad 60. \text{ S. } \log(1 + \sin x) + c; \quad 61. \text{ S. } \log(2 - \cos x) + c;$$

$$62. \text{ S. } \log(4 + \sin^2 x) + c; \quad 63. \text{ S. } -\log(3 + \cos^2 x) + c$$

$$*64. \text{ S. } \left( \frac{1}{\sin 2x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) \right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin 2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} (-\log|\cos x| + \log|\sin x|) = \frac{1}{2} \log|\operatorname{tg} x| + c;$$

$$*65. \text{ S. } \int \frac{1-\operatorname{tg} x}{1+\operatorname{tg} x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \log|\sin x + \cos x| + c;$$

$$66. \text{ S. } \log|\operatorname{tg} x| + c;$$

$$*67. \text{ S. } \left( \text{poichè } D \log(\cos x) = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\operatorname{tg} x \right) \int \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\log(\cos x)} dx = -\log|\log(\cos x)| + c;$$

$$68. \text{ S. } \log(e^x + 3) + c; \quad 69. \text{ S. } \log|\log x| + c; \quad 70. \text{ S. } 2 \log(\sqrt{x} + 1) + c;$$

$$71. \text{ S. } \log|\operatorname{arctg} x| + c; \quad 72. \text{ S. } -3 \log|1 - \log x| + c; \quad 73. \text{ S. } \log|\operatorname{arcsin} x| + c;$$

$$*74. \text{ S. } \left( \text{tenendo conto che } D(1 - 2 \log^2 x) = -4(\log x) \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{\log x}{x - 2x \log^2 x} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{-4(\log x) \frac{1}{x}}{1 - 2 \log^2 x} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \log|2 \log^2 x - 1| + c;$$

$$\int f'(x) e^{f(x)} dx = e^{f(x)} + c \qquad \int f'(x) a^{f(x)} dx = a^{f(x)} \log_a e + c$$

$$75.S. \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + c;$$

$$*76. S. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{e^x}} = \int e^{-\frac{x}{3}} dx = -3 \int e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) dx = -3e^{-\frac{x}{3}} + c;$$

$$77.S. -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2} + c;$$

$$78.S. -e^{\frac{1}{x}} + c;$$

$$79.S. \frac{1}{3}e^{x^3} + c$$

$$80.S. -\frac{1}{4}e^{-x^4} + c;$$

$$81.S. e^{\sin^2 x} + c$$

$$82.S. \frac{1}{4}e^{2x^2-1} + c;$$

$$83.S. 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + c$$

$$84.S. e^{\sin x} + c;$$

$$*85.S. (\text{poichè } D\sqrt{1+x^2} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}) \int \frac{x e^{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = e^{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + c$$

$$86.S. e^{tgx} + c;$$

$$87.S. -2^{2-x} \log_2 e + \frac{1}{2} 3^{4+2x} \log_3 e + c$$

$$88.S. e^{\arcsin x} + c$$

$$89.S. -\frac{1}{2}e^{1+\cos^2 2x} + c; \quad 90.S. e^{\frac{x}{x+1}} + c$$

$$\int f'(x) \sin f(x) dx = -\cos f(x) + c$$

$$\int f'(x) \cos f(x) dx = \sin f(x) + c$$

$$\int f'(x) [1 + tg^2 f(x)] dx = \int \frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2 f(x)} dx = tg f(x) + c$$

$$\int f'(x) [1 + ctg^2 f(x)] dx = \int \frac{f'(x)}{\sin^2 f(x)} dx = -ctg f(x) + c$$

$$*91.S. (\text{poichè } D\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 3, \text{ si ha } \int \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot 3 dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + c$$

$$92.S. -\frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) + c;$$

$$93.S. \frac{1}{3} \sin\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + c;$$

$$94.S. \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + c$$

$$95.S. -\sin(2-x) + c; \quad 96.S. -\frac{1}{4} [\cos(4x) - \sin(4x)] + c; \quad 97.S. -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x^2 + 1) + c$$

$$*98.S. \int \sin^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{4} \int 2 \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c$$

$$*99.S. \int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} dx = \dots = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c$$

$$*100.S. \int \sin^2 3x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos(6x)}{2} dx = \dots = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{12} \sin 6x + c$$

$$101.S. \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + c;$$

$$102.S. \frac{1}{4} tg(4x) + c;$$

$$103.S. -\frac{1}{2} ctg(2x + 5) + c$$

$$104.S. -\frac{1}{4} ctg(2x^2 + 1) + c; \quad 105.S. \frac{1}{6} tg(2x^3 + 3x^2) + c$$

$$*106.S. \int \left(2 + tg^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \int \left(1 + 1 + tg^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \int dx + 2 \int \left(1 + tg^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2} dx =$$

$$=x + 2tg\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + c.$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}} dx = \arcsin f(x) + c \quad \int \frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2} dx = \arctg f(x) + c$$

$$\textbf{*107. S.} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-2x+x^2)}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} dx = \arcsin(x-1) + c$$

$$\textbf{108. S.} \arcsin \log x + c$$

$$\textbf{*109. S.} \int \frac{x^3+x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \dots = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-x^4} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin x^2 + c$$

$$\textbf{*110. S.} \int \frac{x}{1+16x^4} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{8x}{1+(4x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{8} \arctg(4x^2) + c$$

$$\textbf{111. S.} \frac{1}{5} \arctg\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + c$$

$$\textbf{*112. S.} \int \frac{1}{26+10x+x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+25+10x+x^2} dx = \dots = \arctg(x+5) + c$$

$$\textbf{113. S.} \arcsin(e^x) + c; \quad \textbf{114. S.} \arcsin(\log x) + c;$$

$$\textbf{*115. S.} \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sqrt{2-\sin^4 x}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sqrt{\left[1-\left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\right]}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\sin^2 x}{2}\right) + c;$$

$$\textbf{116. S.} 2\arctg(e^x) + c; \quad \textbf{117. S.} \frac{1}{2} \arctg(\log^2 x) + c.$$