

8.1.

(1-5).

1.1.

$$\int \frac{3 + \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \left(3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{6}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{6}{7} x^{\frac{7}{6}} - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C =$$

$$= 6\sqrt{x} + \frac{6}{7} \sqrt[6]{x^7} - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + C, \quad C = const$$

:

$$\left(6\sqrt{x} + \frac{6}{7} \sqrt[6]{x^7} - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + C \right)' = 6 \cdot \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)' + \frac{6}{7} \cdot \left(x^{\frac{7}{6}} \right)' - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)' + (C)' =$$

$$= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{7}{6} x^{\frac{1}{6}} - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 0 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[6]{x} - 2\sqrt{x} = \frac{3 + \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

2.1.

$$\int \sqrt{3+x} dx = \int (3+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(3+x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (3+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{(3+x)^3} + C, \quad C = const$$

:

$$\left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{(3+x)^3} + C \right)' = \frac{2}{3} \left((3+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)' + (C)' = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot (3+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (3+x)' =$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{1+x} \cdot (0+1) = \sqrt[3]{1+x}$$

3.1.

$$\int \frac{dx}{3-x} = - \int \frac{d(3-x)}{3-x} = -\ln|3-x| + C, \quad C = const$$

:

$$\left(-\ln|3-x| + C \right)' = -(\ln|3-x|)' + (C)' = -\frac{1}{3-x} \cdot (3-x)' =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3-x} \cdot (0-1) = \frac{1}{3-x}$$

4.1.

$$\int \sin(2-3x) dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int \sin(2-3x) d(2-3x) = \frac{1}{3} \cos(2-3x) + C, \quad C = const$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos(2-3x) + C \right)' &= \frac{1}{3} (\cos(2-3x))' + (C)' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-\sin(2-3x)) \cdot (2-3x)' = \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \sin(2-3x) \cdot (0-3) = \sin(2-3x) \end{aligned}$$

5.1.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{3} dx}{9x^2 - 3} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int \frac{d(3x)}{(3x)^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{3x - \sqrt{3}}{3x + \sqrt{3}} \right| + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{3x - \sqrt{3}}{3x + \sqrt{3}} \right| + C, \quad C = const \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{3x - \sqrt{3}}{3x + \sqrt{3}} \right| + C \right)' &= \frac{1}{6} (\ln |3x - \sqrt{3}| - \ln |3x + \sqrt{3}|)' + (C)' = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{3x - \sqrt{3}} \cdot (3x - \sqrt{3})' - \frac{1}{3x + \sqrt{3}} \cdot (3x + \sqrt{3})' \right) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{3}{3x - \sqrt{3}} - \frac{3}{3x + \sqrt{3}} \right) = \\ &= \frac{3x + \sqrt{3} - 3x + \sqrt{3}}{2(3x - \sqrt{3})(3x + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2(9x^2 - 3)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9x^2 - 3} \end{aligned}$$

6.1.

$$\int \frac{2x dx}{\sqrt{5 - 4x^2}} = (*)$$

$$t = 5 - 4x^2 \Rightarrow dt = (5 - 4x^2)' dx \Rightarrow dt = -8x dx \Rightarrow 2x dx = -\frac{dt}{4}$$

$$(*) = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = -\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{5 - 4x^2}}{2} + C, \quad C = const$$

7.1.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 - 5x^2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{5}x)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{5}x)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arcsin \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} x \right) + C, \\ C &= const \end{aligned}$$

8.1.

$$\int e^{2x-7} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x-7} d(2x-7) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-7} + C, \quad C = const$$

9.1.

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2x+1) \cdot \sqrt[3]{\ln^2(2x+1)}} = (*)$$

$$: t = \ln(2x+1) \Rightarrow dt = \frac{2dx}{2x+1} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{2x+1} = \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$(*) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt[3]{t^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{2}{3}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3t^{\frac{1}{3}} + C = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\ln(2x+1)} + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

10.1.

$$\int \sin^4 2x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^4 2x d(\sin 2x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 2x + C = \frac{1}{10} \sin^5 2x + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

11.1

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{tg^3 x} dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int (tg x)^{\frac{3}{2}} d(tg x) = \frac{2}{5} (tg x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{tg^5 x} + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

12.1

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\arctg^6 3x}}{1+9x^2} dx = \int \frac{\arctg^3 3x}{1+9x^2} dx = (*)$$

:

$$t = \arctg 3x \Rightarrow dt = \frac{3dx}{1+9x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{1+9x^2} = \frac{dt}{3}$$

$$(*) = \frac{1}{3} \int t^3 dt = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{t^4}{4} + C = \frac{\arctg^4 3x}{12} + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

13.1.

$$\int \frac{xdx}{e^{2x^2+4}} = \int e^{-(2x^2+4)} x dx = (*)$$

:

$$t = -(2x^2+4) \Rightarrow dt = -4x dx \Rightarrow x dx = -\frac{dt}{4}$$

$$(*) = -\frac{1}{4} \int e^t dt = -\frac{1}{4} e^t + C = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-(2x^2+4)} + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

14.1.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(x-1)dx}{7x^2+4} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{14} d(7x^2+4) - dx}{7x^2+4} = \frac{1}{14} \int \frac{d(7x^2+4)}{7x^2+4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{7}x)}{(\sqrt{7}x)^2+2^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{14} \ln(7x^2+4) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}} \arctg\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}x}{2}\right) + C, \quad C = \text{const} \end{aligned}$$

8.2.

1.1.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{2-3x}{x^2+2} dx &= \int \frac{-\frac{3}{2}d(x^2+2)+2dx}{x^2+2} = -\frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+2)}{x^2+2} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+(\sqrt{2})^2} = \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+2) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C = -\frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+2) + \sqrt{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C, \quad C = \text{const}\end{aligned}$$

2.1.

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{1+3\cos 2x} = (*)$$

:

$$t = 1 + 3\cos 2x \Rightarrow dt = -6\sin 2x dx \Rightarrow \sin 2x dx = -\frac{dt}{6}$$

$$(*) = -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dt}{t} = -\frac{1}{6} \ln|t| + C = -\frac{1}{6} \ln|1+3\cos 2x| + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

3.1.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{(1-2x-x^3)dx}{1+x^2} &= \int \frac{-x(x^2+1)-x+1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \left(-x + \frac{-x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \\ &= -\int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + \operatorname{arctg} x + C, \quad C = \text{const}\end{aligned}$$

4.1

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^2(1-x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2(1-x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2(1-x) d(2(1-x)) = \\ &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2(1-x)) + C, \quad C = \text{const}\end{aligned}$$

5.1.

$$\int tg^2 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{(1-\cos^2 x) dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int dx = tg x - x + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

6.1.

$$\int \sin 3x \cos x dx = (*)$$

:

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(*) &= \int \frac{\sin(3x+x) + \sin(3x-x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 4x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C, \\ &C = \text{const}\end{aligned}$$

7.1.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{4x^2 - 5x + 4} &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - \frac{5}{4}x + 1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{5}{8}x + \frac{25}{64} + \frac{39}{64}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{5}{8}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{5}{8}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{39}}{8}\right)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{8}{\sqrt{39}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x - \frac{5}{8}\right) \cdot \frac{8}{\sqrt{39}}\right) + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{39}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{8x-5}{\sqrt{39}}\right) + C, \quad C = \text{const}\end{aligned}$$

8.1.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4+8x-x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-(x^2-8x+16)+16}} = \int \frac{d(x-4)}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{20})^2-(x-4)^2}} = \\ &= \arcsin\left(\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{20}}\right) + C, \quad C = \text{const}\end{aligned}$$

9.1.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{(x+1)dx}{2x^2+3x-4} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{4}d(2x^2+3x-4) + \frac{1}{4}dx}{2x^2+3x-4} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(2x^2+3x-4)}{2x^2+3x-4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - 2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln|2x^2+3x-4| + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{16} - 2 - \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{1}{4} \ln|2x^2+3x-4| + \\ &+ \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \ln|2x^2+3x-4| + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}} \ln \left| \frac{x + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}}{x + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}} \right| + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln|2x^2+3x-4| + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{41}} \ln \left| \frac{4x+3-\sqrt{41}}{4x+3+\sqrt{41}} \right| + C, \quad C = \text{const}\end{aligned}$$

10.1.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{(2x-13)dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-3x-16}} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{3}d(3x^2-3x-16) - 12dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-3x-16}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(3x^2-3x-16)}{\sqrt{3x^2-3x-16}} - \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x-\frac{16}{3}}} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3x^2-3x-16} - 4\sqrt{3} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{16}{3}}} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3x^2-3x-16} - 4\sqrt{3} \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2-x-\frac{16}{3}} \right| + C, \quad C = \text{const}\end{aligned}$$

-8.3.

6.1.

$$\int (x+1)e^{2x} dx = (*)$$

:

$$u = x+1 \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$dv = e^{2x} dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$(*) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + C = \frac{e^{2x}(2x+1)}{4} + C, \quad C = const$$

7.1.

$$\int \ln(x-5) dx = (*)$$

:

$$u = \ln(x-5) \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x-5}$$

$$dv = dx \Rightarrow v = x$$

$$(*) = x \ln(x-5) - \int \frac{x dx}{x-5} = x \ln(x-5) - \int \frac{(x-5+5) dx}{x-5} =$$

$$= x \ln(x-5) - \int \left(1 + \frac{5}{x-5}\right) dx = x \ln(x-5) - x - 5 \ln|x-5| + C, \quad C = const$$

8.1.

$$\int \operatorname{arctg} 2x dx = (*)$$

:

$$u = \operatorname{arctg} 2x \Rightarrow du = \frac{2 dx}{1+4x^2}$$

$$dv = dx \Rightarrow v = x$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

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

$$= x \operatorname{arctg} 2x - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+4x^2) + C, \quad C = const$$

-8.4.

1.1.

$$\int \frac{(3x^2 + 20x + 9) dx}{(x^2 + 4x + 3)(x + 5)} = \int \frac{(3x^2 + 20x + 9) dx}{(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)} = (*)$$

:

$$\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x+5} = \frac{3x^2 + 20x + 9}{(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)}$$

$$A(x+3)(x+5) + B(x+1)(x+5) + C(x+1)(x+3) = 3x^2 + 20x + 9$$

$$A(x^2 + 8x + 15) + B(x^2 + 6x + 5) + C(x^2 + 4x + 3) = 3x^2 + 20x + 9$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B + C = 3 \\ 8A + 6B + 4C = 20 \\ 15A + 5B + 3C = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 3 - A - B \\ 4A + 2B = 8 \\ 12A + 2B = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8A = -8 \\ 12A + 2B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = -1; B = 6; C = -2$$

$$(*) = \int \left(-\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{6}{x+3} - \frac{2}{x+5} \right) dx = -\ln|x+1| + 6\ln|x+3| - 2\ln|x+5| + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

2.1.

$$\int \frac{(x^3 + 1)dx}{x^3 - x^2} = \int \frac{(x^3 - x^2 + x^2 + 1)dx}{x^3 - x^2} = \int \left(1 + \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2(x-1)} \right) dx = (*)$$

:

$$\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x-1} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2(x-1)}$$

$$Ax(x-1) + B(x-1) + Cx^2 = x^2 + 1$$

$$A(x^2 - x) + B(x-1) + Cx^2 = x^2 + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} A + C = 1 \\ -A + B = 0 \\ -B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = -1; A = -1; C = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(*) = x + \int \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x-1} \right) dx = x - \ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + 2\ln|x-1| + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

3.1.

$$\int \frac{(3x+13)dx}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+5)} = (*)$$

:

$$\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2x+5} = \frac{3x+13}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+5)}$$

$$A(x^2 + 2x + 5) + B(x^2 - x) + C(x-1) = 3x + 13$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ 2A - B + C = 3 \\ 5A - C = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = -A \\ 3A + C = 3 \\ 5A - C = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8A = 16 \\ 5A - C = 13 \end{cases}$$

$$A = 2; B = -2; C = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*) &= \int \left(\frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{-2x-3}{(x^2+2x+5)} \right) dx = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \int \frac{-d(x^2+2x+5) - dx}{(x^2+2x+5)} = \\
 &= 2 \ln|x-1| - \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+5)}{(x^2+2x+5)} - \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+5)} = \\
 &= 2 \ln|x-1| - \ln(x^2+2x+5) - \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2+2^2} = \\
 &= 2 \ln|x-1| - \ln(x^2+2x+5) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right) + C, \quad C = \text{const}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.1.

$$\int \frac{5x dx}{x^4 + 3x^2 - 4} = \int \frac{5x dx}{(x^2-1)(x^2+4)} = \int \frac{5x dx}{(x+1)(x-1)(x^2+4)} = (*)$$

:

$$\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+4)} = \frac{5x}{(x+1)(x-1)(x^2+4)}$$

$$A(x-1)(x^2+4) + B(x+1)(x^2+4) + (Cx+D)(x^2-1) = 5x$$

$$A(x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4) + B(x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 4) + C(x^3 - x) + D(x^2 - 1) = 5x$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=0 \\ -A+B+D=0 \\ 4A+4B-C=5 \\ -4A+4B-D=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C=-A-B \\ D=A-B \\ 5A+5B=5 \\ -5A+5B=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 10B=5$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2}; A = \frac{1}{2}; C = -1; D = 0$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+4) + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

5.1.

$$\int \frac{dx}{2 + \sqrt{x+3}} = (*)$$

:

$$x+3 = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

$$(*) = \int \frac{2t dt}{2+t} = \int \frac{2(t+2)-4}{t+2} dt = 2 \int dt - 4 \int \frac{dt}{t+2} = 2t - 4 \ln|t+2| =_{t=\sqrt{x+3}}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x+3} - 4 \ln|\sqrt{x+3}+2| + C, \quad C = \text{const}$$

6.1.

$$\int \frac{(1-\sqrt{x+1})dx}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x+1})\sqrt{x+1}} = (*)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x+1=t^6 &\Rightarrow dx=6t^5 dt \\
 (*) &= \int \frac{(1-t^3) \cdot 6t^5 dt}{(1+t^2)t^3} = \int \frac{(1-t^3) \cdot 6t^2 dt}{(1+t^2)} = \int \frac{-6t^5 + 6t^2}{t^2+1} dt = \\
 &= \int \frac{-6t^3(t^2+1) + 6t(t^2+1) + 6(t^2+1) - 6t - 6}{t^2+1} dt = \int \left(-6t^3 + 6t + 6 + \frac{-6t-6}{t^2+1} \right) dt = \\
 &= -6 \int t^3 dt + 6 \int t dt + 6 \int dt - 3 \int \frac{d(t^2+1)}{t^2+1} - 6 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \\
 &= -\frac{6}{4} t^4 + 6 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + 6t - 3 \ln(t^2+1) - 6 \operatorname{arctg} t + C =_{t=\sqrt[6]{x+1}} \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} + 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x+1} + 6 \cdot \sqrt[6]{x+1} - 3 \ln(\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 1) - 6 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt[6]{x+1} + C, \quad C = \text{const}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{5+2\sin x+3\cos x} &= (*) \\
 &: \\
 z = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}; x = 2 \operatorname{arctg} z &\Rightarrow dx = \frac{2dz}{1+z^2}; \sin x = \frac{2z}{1+z^2}; \cos x = \frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2} \\
 (*) &= \int \frac{\frac{2dz}{(1+z^2)}}{5+2 \cdot \frac{2z}{1+z^2} + \frac{3(1-z^2)}{1+z^2}} = 2 \int \frac{dz}{5+5z^2+4z+3-3z^2} = 2 \int \frac{dz}{2z^2+4z+8} = \\
 &= \int \frac{dz}{z^2+2z+4} = \int \frac{d(z+1)}{(z+1)^2+(\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{z+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C, \quad C = \text{const}
 \end{aligned}$$

8.1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{8\sin^2 x - 16\sin x \cos x} &= \int \frac{dx}{8 \cdot \frac{(1-\cos 2x)}{2} - 8\sin 2x} = \int \frac{dx}{4-4\cos 2x-8\sin 2x} = (*) \\
 &: \\
 z = \operatorname{tg} x; x = \operatorname{arctg} z &\Rightarrow dx = \frac{dz}{1+z^2}; \sin 2x = \frac{2z}{1+z^2}; \cos 2x = \frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2} \\
 (*) &= \int \frac{\frac{dz}{1+z^2}}{4-\frac{4(1-z^2)}{1+z^2}-\frac{8 \cdot 2z}{1+z^2}} = \int \frac{dz}{4+4z^2-4+4z^2-16z} = \int \frac{dz}{8z^2-16z} = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dz}{z^2-2z+1-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(z-1)}{(z-1)^2-1} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{z-1-1}{z-1+1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{z-2}{z} \right| + C = \\
 &= \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - 2}{\operatorname{tg} x} \right| + C, \quad C = \text{const}
 \end{aligned}$$

9.1.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^4 3x \sin^2 3x dx &= \int \cos^2 3x (\cos 3x \sin 3x)^2 dx = \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 6x}{2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 6x \right)^2 dx = \\&= \frac{1}{8} \int (1 + \cos 6x) \cdot \sin^2 6x dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (\sin^2 6x + \sin^2 6x \cdot \cos 6x) dx = \\&= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{(1 - \cos 12x) dx}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \int \sin^2 6x d(\sin 6x) = \\&= \frac{1}{16} \int dx - \frac{1}{16} \int \cos 12x dx + \frac{1}{48} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 6x + C = \\&= \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{1}{192} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{144} \sin^3 6x + C, \quad C = \text{const}\end{aligned}$$