

Р.1.29

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

Р.1.30

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctg \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

Р.1.31

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

Р.1.32

$$\int \frac{dx}{\pi-x^2} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C$$

Р.1.33

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

Р.1.34

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

Р.1.35

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

Р.1.36

$$\int \frac{dx}{4x^2+1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \arctg \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctg 2x + C$$

Р.1.37

$$\int (e^x - \frac{1}{x} + 4 \cos x) dx = \int e^x dx - \int \frac{1}{x} dx + 4 \int \cos x dx = e^x - \ln |x| + 4 \sin x + C$$

Р.1.38

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

Р.1.39

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{x^3} + 1}{x^4} dx = \int \frac{x^{1/2} - 3x^{3/2} + 1}{x^4} dx = \int x^{-7/2} dx - 3 \int x^{-5/2} dx + \int x^{-4} dx = -\frac{2}{5} \sqrt{x} - \frac{60}{7} \sqrt{x^3} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + C$$

8.1.40

$$\int (10x^{-81} + 92(95)^x) \cdot dx = \int 97x^{-91} dx + \left(\frac{92}{95}\right)^x dx = 97 \int x^{-91} dx + 92 \int 95^x dx = \frac{97x^{-90}}{-90} + \frac{92(95)^x}{\ln(95)}$$

$$\frac{92(95)^x}{\ln(95)} = \frac{9}{9x} 99 + \frac{92(95)^x}{\ln(95)}$$

8.1.41

$$\int (5 \sinh x - 7 \cosh x + 1) dx = 5 \int \sinh x dx - 7 \int \cosh x dx + \int dx = 5 \cosh x - 7 \sinh x + x + C$$

8.1.42

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

$$2) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4x^3}{3} - 4x + C = \frac{2}{9} \sqrt{x^3} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + 4x + C$$

8.1.43

$$a) \int \frac{7 - \sqrt{x^2 + \pi}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \pi}} dx = \int \frac{7}{\sqrt{x^2 + \pi}} dx + \int \frac{-\sqrt{x^2 + \pi}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \pi}} dx = 7 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + \pi}} + \int dx = 7 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + \pi}| + x + C$$

8.1.44

$$u) \int \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 5)^3}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 5)^3}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{x^{3/2} - 15x^{1/2} + 75x^{-1/2} - 125}{x^3} dx = \int (x^{-3/2} - 15x^{-5/2} + 75x^{-3/2} - 125x^{-3}) dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{-1/2}}{-1/2} - \frac{15x^{-3/2}}{-3/2} + \frac{75x^{-1/2}}{-1/2} - \frac{125x^{-2}}{-2} + C = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{15}{\sqrt{x^3}} - \frac{50}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{125}{2x^2} + C$$

no 8.1.45

$$3) \int \sin 7x dx = -\frac{1}{7} \cos 7x + C$$

u 8.1.46

$$4) \int \sqrt{2x - 8} dx = \int (2x - 8)^{1/2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(2x - 8)^{3/2}}{3/2} = \frac{5}{12} \sqrt{(2x - 8)^3} + C$$

8.1.47

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

8.1.48

$$\int \frac{dx}{9x + 7} = \frac{1}{90x + 7} = \frac{1}{9} \ln |9x + 7| + C = \frac{\ln |9x + 7|}{9} + C$$

8.1.49

$$\int \frac{2x}{6(2x + 11)^6} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{(6(2x + 11))^{-5}}{-5} = -\frac{1}{18(6(2x + 11))^5}$$

8.1.50

$$\int \frac{dx}{25x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{25} \arctan 5x + C$$

(8.1.51)

$$\int 3^{2-11x} dx = -\frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{3^{2-11x}}{\ln 3} + C$$

(8.1.52)

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

(8.1.53)

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

(8.1.54)

$$\int \cos^2 8x dx = \int (\cos 16x + 1) dx = \int \cos 16x dx + \int dx = \frac{1}{16} \sin 16x + C$$

(8.1.55)

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

(8.1.56)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{4x+1}{x-5} dx &= \int \frac{4(x-5)+21}{x-5} dx = \int \frac{4(x-5)}{x-5} dx + \int \frac{21}{x-5} dx = 4 \int dx + 21 \int \frac{dx}{x-5} = \\ &= 4x + 21 \ln |x-5| + C \end{aligned}$$

(8.1.57)

$$\begin{aligned} \int (3 \tan^2 x - 2 \tan^4 x) dx &= \int (9 \tan^2 x - 12 \tan^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x + 4 \tan^4 x) dx = \int 9 \tan^2 x dx - \int 12 dx + \\ &+ \int 4 \tan^4 x dx = 9 \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx - \int 12 dx + 4 \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = 9 \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - 9 \int dx - 12 \int dx + \\ &+ 4 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - 4 \int dx = 9 \tan x - 9x - 12x + 4 \cot x - 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

(8.1.60)

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