

$$1. \int \left(\frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{x^3 - 2x}{4} \right) dx$$

$$2 \int x^{-3} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{2}{-2} x^{-2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + c = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{x^4}{16} - \frac{x^2}{4} + c$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx - \frac{7}{6} \int x^{\frac{1}{6}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{5} x^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{7}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{7} x^{\frac{7}{6}} + c = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{3}}}{5} - x^{\frac{7}{6}} + c$$

$$3. \int \left(\frac{3}{x} + 5 \cos x - 3 \operatorname{sen} x \right) dx$$

$$3 \int \frac{1}{x} dx + 5 \int \cos x dx - 3 \int \operatorname{sen} x dx = 3 \ln|x| + 5 \operatorname{sen} x + 3 \cos x + c$$

$$4. \int \frac{e^{\ln x}}{x} dx$$

$$t = \ln x \quad dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \int e^t dt = e^t + c = e^{\ln x} + c$$

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

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

$$6. \int \frac{6x^3 - 7x^2 + 4x + 1}{2x - 1} dx$$

$\begin{array}{r} 6x^3 - 7x^2 + 4x + 1 \\ -6x^3 + 3x^2 \\ \hline -4x^2 + 4x + 1 \\ +4x^2 - 2x \\ \hline 2x + 1 \\ -2x + 1 \\ \hline +2 \end{array}$	$\frac{2x - 1}{3x^2 - 2x + 1}$
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$$\int \left(3x^2 - 2x + 1 + \frac{2}{2x - 1} \right) dx =$$

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

$$= x^3 - x^2 + x + \ln|2x - 1| + c$$

$$7. \int \frac{6x^2 + 6}{x^3 + 3x - 2} dx$$

$$2 \int \frac{3x^2 + 3}{x^3 + 3x - 2} dx = 2 \ln |x^3 + 3x - 2| + c$$

$$8. \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$$

$$t = \ln x \quad dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln t + c = \ln |\ln x| + c$$

$$9. \int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx$$

$$t = e^x \quad dt = e^x dx \quad \int \frac{1}{1 + t^2} dt = \operatorname{arctg} t + c = \operatorname{arctg} e^x + c$$

$$10. \int \frac{x}{e^x} dx$$

$$\int x e^{-x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x \quad f'(x) = 1 \\ g'(x) = e^{-x} \quad g(x) = -e^{-x} \end{array}$$

$$= -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + c = -\frac{x+1}{e^x} + c$$

$$11. \int \frac{x-5}{x^2 - 12x + 36} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x-5}{(x-6)^2} dx = \int \frac{x-5-1+1}{(x-6)^2} dx = \int \frac{x-6}{(x-6)^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-6)^2} dx = \ln |x-6| - \frac{1}{x-6} + c$$

$$12. \int \ln (2x - 3) dx$$

$$\int (1 \cdot \ln (2x - 3)) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \ln (2x - 3) \quad f'(x) = \frac{2}{2x - 3} \\ g'(x) = 1 \quad g(x) = x \end{array}$$

$$= x \ln (2x - 3) - \int \frac{2x}{2x - 3} dx = x \ln (2x - 3) - \int \frac{2x - 3 + 3}{2x - 3} dx = x \ln (2x - 3) +$$

$$- \int \frac{2x - 3}{2x - 3} dx - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2}{2x - 3} dx = x \ln (2x - 3) - x - \frac{3}{2} \ln (2x - 3) = \frac{2x - 3}{2} \ln (2x - 3) - x + c$$

$$13. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} dx$$

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

$$14. \int \frac{\cos x + 3}{3x + \sin x} dx$$

$$D(3x + \sin x) = 3 + \cos x \quad \int \frac{\cos x + 3}{3x + \sin x} dx = \ln|3x + \sin x| + c$$

$$15. \int \frac{x^2}{1 + x^6} dx$$

$$t = x^3 \quad dt = 3x^2 dx \quad \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{1 + t^2} dt = \frac{1}{3} \arctg t + c = \frac{1}{3} \arctg x^3 + c$$

$$16. \int \frac{5}{\sqrt{16 - 25x^2}} dx$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{25}{16}x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{5}{4}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{5}{4}x\right)^2}} dx = \arcsen \frac{5}{4}x + c$$

$$17. \int \frac{x + 5}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} dx$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} A + C = 0 \\ B - 2C = 1 \\ -A + B + C = 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = -C \\ B = 2C + 1 \\ C + 2C + 1 + C = 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = 3 \\ C = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

18. $\int \frac{1}{x - \sqrt{x}} dx$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{t^2 - t} 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{t}{t(t-1)} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt = 2 \ln |t-1| + c = \mathbf{2 \ln |\sqrt{x} - 1| + c}$$