

$$1. \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} x-1=t \\ dx=dt \end{array} \right] = \int t^{-2} dt = \frac{1}{-1} t^{-1} = -\frac{1}{(x-1)}$$

$$2. \int \frac{5x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{5x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} 1+x^2=t \\ 2xdx=dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{5}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5\sqrt{t} = 5\sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$3. \int x\sqrt{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int x\sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} 1+x^2=t \\ 2xdx=dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\sqrt{t} dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}{3}$$

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

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \ln x=t \\ \frac{1}{x} dx=dt \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2}$$

$$5. \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \ln x=t \\ \frac{1}{x} dx=dt \end{array} \right] = \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} = \frac{\ln^3 x}{3}$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \ln x=t \\ \frac{1}{x} dx=dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \frac{1}{-1} t^{-1} = -\frac{1}{t} = -\frac{1}{\ln x}$$

$$7. \int \sqrt[3]{3x+5} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{3x+5} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} 3x+5=t \\ 3dx=dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \int t^{\frac{1}{3}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}} t^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt[3]{t^4} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(3x+5)^4}}{4}$$

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

$$\int \frac{2x}{x^2+5} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x^2+5=t \\ 2xdx=dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln t = \ln(x^2+5)$$

$$9. \int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} ax+b=t \\ adx=dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{a} \ln t = \frac{\ln(ax+b)}{a}$$

$$10. \int \frac{x}{x^2+9} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+9} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x^2+9=t \\ 2xdx=dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln t = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+9)$$

$$11. \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \ln x = t \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln t = \ln(\ln x)$$

$$12. \int \frac{\tan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\tan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = t \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dt \end{array} \right] = 2 \int \tan t dt = 2 \int \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} dt = \left[\begin{array}{l} \cos t = u \\ -\sin t dt = du \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{-du}{u} = -2 \ln u = -2 \ln(\cos t) = -2 \ln(\cos \sqrt{x})$$

$$13. \int x e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\int x e^{-x^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} -x^2 = t \\ -2xdx = dt \end{array} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = -\frac{1}{2} e^t = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2}$$

$$14. \int \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x} = t \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} dx = dt \end{array} \right] = -\int e^t dt = -e^t = -e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$15. \int 5x \cos(x^2+3) dx$$

$$\int 5x \cos(x^2+3) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x^2+3=t \\ 2xdx=dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{5}{2} \int \cos t dt = \frac{5}{2} \sin t = \frac{5}{2} \sin(x^2+3)$$

$$16. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} \cos^2 \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} \cos^2 \sqrt{x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = t \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dt \end{array} \right] = 2 \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = 2 \tan t = 2 \tan \sqrt{x}$$

$$17. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} 1+x^2 = t \\ 2xdx = dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt[3]{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{3}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} t^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt[3]{t^2}}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2}}{4}$$

$$18. \int \frac{7x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{7x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x^2 + 1 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \end{array} \right] = 7 \int \frac{1}{2t} dt = \frac{7}{2} \ln t = \frac{7}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1)$$

$$19. \int 2\sqrt{x^2 + x^4} dx$$

$$\int 2\sqrt{x^2 + x^4} dx = 2 \int \sqrt{x^2(1 + x^2)} dx = 2 \int x\sqrt{1 + x^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} 1 + x^2 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= 2 \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{1}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{(1 + x^2)^3}}{3}$$

$$20. \int \frac{dx}{(6x + 5)^3}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(6x + 5)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} 6x + 5 = t \\ 6 dx = dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{6} \int t^{-3} dt = \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{-2} t^{-2} = -\frac{1}{12t^2} = -\frac{1}{12(6x + 5)^2}$$