



*INSTITUTO DE MATEMÁTICA -UFBA  
DEPARTAMENTO DE MATEMÁTICA  
MAT A01 – CÁLCULO A  
3ª LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS*  
Atualizada em 2009.1

01. Resolva as seguintes integrais:

$$1.1) \int \left(2x^3 - \frac{5}{x^2} + 4\right) dx$$

$$1.2) \int \left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{x}\right) dx$$

$$1.4) \int \sin(3x) dx$$

$$1.5) \int \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx$$

$$1.7) \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$1.8) \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$$

$$1.10) \int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$$

$$1.11) \int \frac{\operatorname{arctg}^3 x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$1.13) \int e^{\frac{x}{3}} dx$$

$$1.14) \int \frac{dx}{e^{3x}}$$

$$1.16) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(3x)}$$

$$1.17) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(7x)}$$

$$1.19) \int \tan 2x dx$$

$$1.20) \int [\cot g(e^x)] e^x dx$$

$$1.22) \int (\sqrt{x^2 + 1}) x dx$$

$$1.23) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 3}} dx$$

$$1.25) \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx$$

$$1.26) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - 9x^2}} dx$$

$$1.28) \int \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x+1} dx$$

$$1.29) \int \frac{\sin 2x}{(1+\cos 2x)^2} dx$$

$$1.31) \int \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt[3]{\cos^4 3x}} dx$$

$$1.32) \int \frac{\arccos^2 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$1.34) \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$1.35) \int e^{\cos x} \sin x dx$$

$$1.37) \int (e^{2x})^2 dx$$

$$1.38) \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2+e^{2x}} dx$$

$$1.40) \int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$1.41) \int 3^{(x^2+4x+3)} (x+2) dx$$

$$1.43) \int x^2 \sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$1.44) \int x \cos 2x dx$$

$$1.46) \int \ln 5x dx$$

$$1.47) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$1.49) \int t(\sec t)(\tan t) dt$$

$$1.50) \int x^2 \ln x dx$$

$$1.3) \int \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$1.6) \int \tan^5 x \sec^2 x dx$$

$$1.9) \int \frac{dx}{2x^2 + 5}$$

$$1.12) \int 5^{\sin x} \cos x dx$$

$$1.15) \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{4-e^{2x}}} dx$$

$$1.18) \int \frac{dx}{5-2x}$$

$$1.21) \int \left(\tan(4s) - \cot g\left(\frac{s}{4}\right)\right) ds$$

$$1.24) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} dx$$

$$1.27) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(x+1) \sqrt{\tan(x+1)}}$$

$$1.30) \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}} dx$$

$$1.33) \int \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} dx$$

$$1.36) \int a^{x^2} x dx$$

$$1.39) \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} dx$$

$$1.42) \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos^2 x}$$

$$1.45) \int x e^{3x} dx$$

$$1.48) \int x(\cos x)^2 dx$$

$$1.51) \int x^2 e^{2x} dx$$

$$1.52) \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$1.53) \int \operatorname{arctg}(3x) dx$$

$$1.54) \int (x^2 + 2x)e^x dx$$

$$1.55) \int \operatorname{arcsen}(x - 2) dx$$

$$1.56) \int \operatorname{arccos}(x) dx$$

$$1.57) \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

02. Determine uma função  $f$  sabendo que  $f'(x)$  é contínua e que:

2.1)  $f(\pi) = 2$  e satisfaz a equação  $\int f'(x) \operatorname{tg} x dx = \operatorname{sen}^3 x - \operatorname{cos} x + C$ , sendo  $C$  uma constante real.

2.2)  $f(0) = 5$  e satisfaz a equação  $\int \operatorname{arctg} \frac{f'(x)}{x} dx = x^3 + C$ , sendo  $C$  uma constante real.

2.3)  $f(0) = 1$  e satisfaz a equação  $\int (1+x^2) f'(x) dx = x + C$ , sendo  $C$  uma constante real.

03. Em cada ponto da curva  $y = f(x)$ , tem-se  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \operatorname{tg}^2(x)$ . Sabendo-se que a reta tangente a essa curva no ponto  $(0,1)$  é paralela ao eixo Ox, determinar a equação da mesma.

04. Determine o valor médio de  $f$  no intervalo indicado e os valores de  $x$  em que este ocorre:

$$a) f(x) = x^2 \text{ em } [0,1] \quad b) f(x) = a + b \operatorname{cos} x \text{ em } [-\pi, \pi], a \neq 0 \text{ e } b \neq 0.$$

$$c) f(x) = x(a^2 - x^2)^{1/2} \text{ em } [-a, a], a \neq 0 \quad d) f(x) = \operatorname{sen}^2(x) \text{ em } [0, \pi].$$

05. Determine a derivada  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  de cada uma das funções dadas abaixo:

$$a) y = \int_1^x \ln t dt; x > 0$$

$$b) y = \int_x^0 (1+t^2)^{1/2} dt$$

$$c) y = \int_1^{x^2} (1+t^4)^{1/2} dt$$

$$d) y = \int_{-x}^x (3+t^2)^{-1} dt$$

$$e) y = \int_x^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$f) \int_0^y e^t dt + \int_0^x \operatorname{sen} t dt = 0$$

$$g) \int_0^y e^{-t^2} dt + \int_0^{x^2} (\operatorname{sen} t)^2 dt = 0$$

$$h) \int_{\pi/2}^x \sqrt{3 - \operatorname{sen}^2 z} dz + \int_0^y \cos z dz = 0$$

06. Sendo  $f$  definida por  $f(x) = \int_0^x \left( \int_0^t (u^2 + 7) du \right) dt$ , calcule  $f''$ .

07. Mostre que a função  $f(x) = \int_a^x e^t \operatorname{sen} t dt$  tem um mínimo em  $x = 0$  e um máximo em  $x = \pi$ .

08. Determine os pontos extremos das funções:

$$a) F(x) = \int_1^x e^{-t^2/2} (1-t^2) dt$$

$$b) F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{t^2 - 5t + 4}{2 + e^t} dt$$

09. Calcule as seguintes integrais:

$$a) \int_1^3 \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 + 5}{x^2} dx$$

$$b) \int_1^0 t^2 (\sqrt[3]{t} - \sqrt{t}) dt$$

$$c) \int_{-3}^6 |x-4| dx$$

10. Sendo  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{x}, & \text{se } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ , calcule  $\int_0^2 f(x)dx$

11. Determine a área da região limitada pelas curvas:

a)  $y = \cos x, x = 0, x = \pi, y = 0$

b)  $y = x^2 + 1, y = 5$

c)  $y = x^2$  e  $y = 4x$

d)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2}, y = -x^2, x = 1$  e  $x = 2$

e)  $x = y^2, x = 1$  e  $x = 4$

f)  $y = |x^2 - 4|$  e  $y = 2$

g)  $x = (y - 2)^2$  e  $x = y$

h)  $f(x) = x^3$  e  $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

i)  $f(x) = x/x$  e  $g(x) = x^3$

j)  $x = y^2 - 2$  e  $x = 6 - y^2$

l)  $y = 2^x, y = 2x - x^2, x = 0$  e  $x = 3$ .

12) Determine a expressão da integral que permite calcular a área da região do plano:

a) Exterior à parábola  $y^2 = 2x$  e interior ao círculo  $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ .

b) Limitada pela hipérbole  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  e a reta  $x = 2a$ .

c) Comum aos círculos  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  e  $x^2 + y^2 = 4x$ .

13. Resolva as seguintes integrais:

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

2)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 6x + 5}$

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

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

5)  $\int \frac{(x+5)dx}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x + 3}}$

6)  $\int \frac{3x+5}{\sqrt{x(2x-1)}} dx$

7)  $\int \frac{x+1}{2x+1} dx$

8)  $\int \frac{xdx}{(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)}$

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

10)  $\int \frac{x-8}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x} dx$

11)  $\int \frac{x^3 + 1}{4x^3 - x} dx$

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

13)  $\int \frac{x^3 - 6}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 8} dx$

14)  $\int \frac{3x-7}{x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 4} dx$

15)  $\int \frac{8x-16}{16-x^4} dx$

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

17)  $\int \frac{(5x^3 + 12)dx}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x}$

18)  $\int x \operatorname{arctg}(x) dx$

19)  $\int x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$

20)  $\int \frac{(x+3)dx}{x(x-2\sqrt{x}+3)}$

21)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^3} - 3\sqrt{x}}{6\sqrt[4]{x}} dx$

22)  $\int \frac{dx}{6\sqrt[(x-2)^5]{\left(\sqrt[3]{(x-2)^2} - 1\right)}}$

23)  $\int x \cdot (1+x)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx$

24)  $\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{x}}$

25)  $\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \frac{dx}{x^2}$

26)  $\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \frac{dx}{x}$

$$27) \int \operatorname{sen}^3(x) dx$$

$$28) \int \operatorname{sen}^2(x) \cos^3(x) dx$$

$$29) \int \frac{\cos^3(x)}{\operatorname{sen}^4(x)} dx$$

$$30) \int \sec(2x) dx$$

$$31) \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}^3(x) dx}{\sqrt[3]{\cos^4(x)}}$$

$$32) \int \operatorname{sen}^2(3x) dx$$

$$33) \int \operatorname{sen}^2(x) \cdot \cos^2(x) dx$$

$$34) \int \operatorname{tg}^3(x) dx$$

$$35) \int \operatorname{sen}(5x) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(3x) dx$$

$$36) \int \operatorname{sen}(x) \cdot \cos(5x) dx$$

$$37) \int \cot g^5(x) \cos \sec^3(x) dx$$

$$38) \int \operatorname{tg}^3(x) \sec^4(x) dx$$

$$39) \int (\operatorname{tg}(2x))^3 \sqrt{\sec(2x)} dx$$

$$40) \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{tg}(x) - 1}$$

$$41) \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{1 + \operatorname{sen}x} dx$$

$$42) \int \frac{dx}{1 - \operatorname{sen}(x) + \cos(x)}$$

$$43) \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^2} dx$$

$$44) \int x^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

$$45) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$46) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx$$

$$47) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(4+x^2)^5}}$$

$$48) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^4 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 10}}$$

$$49) \int \sqrt{4+x^2} dx$$

$$50) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2}}$$

$$51) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 9)^2}$$

$$52) \int \frac{(x+1)dx}{(x^2 + 9)^2}$$

$$53) \int \frac{(2x+3)dx}{(x^2 + 2x + 10)^2}$$

$$54) \int \frac{x^4 + 4x^3 + 11x^2 + 12x + 8}{(x+1)(x^2 + 2x + 3)^2} dx$$

## RESPOSTAS

$$01. 1.1) (x^4/2) + (5/x) + 4x + c$$

$$1.2) (2/3)x^{3/2} - 3\ln|x| + c$$

$$1.3) (x^2/2) - \ln|x| + c$$

$$1.4) \frac{-\cos(3x)}{3} + c$$

$$1.5) (2/3)\sqrt{\operatorname{sen}^3 x} + c$$

$$1.6) (\operatorname{tg}x)^6/6 + c$$

$$1.7) (1/2)\ln|1+x^2| + c$$

$$1.8) \ln|\ln x| + c$$

$$1.9) (\sqrt{2}/2\sqrt{5})\arctg(\sqrt{2}x/\sqrt{5}) + c$$

$$1.10) (1/2) \arctgx^2 + c$$

$$1.11) \frac{1}{4} \arctg^4 x + c$$

$$1.12) \frac{5^{\operatorname{sen} x}}{\ln 5} + c$$

$$1.13) 3e^{x/3} + c$$

$$1.14) -\frac{e^{-3x}}{3} + c$$

$$1.15) \operatorname{arcsen}(e^x/2) + c$$

$$1.16) -\cotg(3x)/3 + c$$

$$1.17) (\operatorname{tg}7x)/7 + c$$

$$1.18) (-1/2)\ln|5 - 2x| + c$$

$$1.19) (-1/2)\ln|\cos 2x| + c$$

$$1.20) \ln|\operatorname{sen}(e^x)| + c$$

$$1.21) (-1/4)\ln|\cos(4s)| - 4\ln|\operatorname{sen}(s/4)| + c$$

$$1.22) \frac{1}{3}[(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}] + c$$

$$1.23) \frac{(2x^2 + 3)^{1/2}}{2} + c$$

$$1.24) \frac{1}{3}[2(x^3 + 1)^{1/2}] + c$$

$$1.25) \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + c$$

$$1.26) \frac{1}{3}\operatorname{arc sen}\left(\frac{3x}{4}\right) + c$$

- 1.27)  $2\sqrt{tg(x+1)} + c$       1.28)  $\frac{1}{2} \ln^2(x+1) + c$   
 1.29)  $\frac{1}{2(1+\cos 2x)} + c$       1.30)  $2\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x} + c$   
 1.31)  $\frac{1}{(\cos 3x)^{1/3}} + c$       1.32)  $-\frac{\arccos^3 x}{3} + c$   
 1.33)  $\sin(\ln x) + c$       1.34)  $2e^{\sqrt{x}} + c$   
 1.35)  $-e^{\cos x} + c$       1.36)  $\frac{a^{x^2}}{2 \ln a} + c$   
 1.37)  $\frac{e^{4x}}{4} + c$       1.38)  $\frac{\ln|2+e^{2x}|}{2} + c$   
 1.39)  $\arcsen(e^x) + c$       1.40)  $\frac{4}{3}(1+\sqrt{x})^{3/2} + c$   
 1.41)  $\frac{3^{(x^2+4x+3)}}{2 \ln 3} + c$       1.42)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \operatorname{tg} x\right) + c$   
  
 1.43)  $\frac{2}{7}(x+1)^{7/2} - \frac{4}{5}(x+1)^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{3/2} + c$       1.44)  $\frac{x}{2} \operatorname{sen} 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + c$   
 1.45)  $\frac{1}{3} xe^{3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{3x} + c$       1.46)  $x \ln(5x) - x + c$   
 1.47)  $-x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} + c$  ou  $-\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} + c$   
 1.48)  $-x \operatorname{cotgx} + \ln|\operatorname{sen} x| + c$   
 1.49)  $t \operatorname{sect} - \ln|\sec t + \operatorname{tg} t| + c$       1.50)  $\frac{x^3}{3} \left( \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \right) + c$   
 1.51)  $\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + c$       1.52)  $\frac{1}{2} e^x (\operatorname{sen} x + \cos x) + c$   
 1.53)  $x \operatorname{arctg}(3x) - \frac{1}{6} \ln(9x^2 + 1) + c$       1.54)  $x^2 e^x + c$   
 1.55)  $(x-2) \operatorname{arcsen}(x-2) + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 3} + c$       1.56)  $x \operatorname{arccos}(x) - \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$   
 1.57)  $\frac{1}{2} x \cos(\ln(x)) + \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x)) + c$   
  
 02. 2.1)  $f(x) = -\cos^3 x + \operatorname{sen} x + 1$       2.2)  $f(x) = -\frac{1}{6} \ln|\cos 3x^2| + 5$       2.3)  $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x + 1$   
 03.  $-\frac{x^2}{2} - \ln|\cos(x)| + 1$   
 04. a)  $1/3$  em  $(1/3)^{1/2}$       b) a em  $\pm \pi/2$       c) 0 em 0 e  $\pm a$       d)  $1/2$ , em  $\pi/4$  e  $3\pi/4$   
 05. a)  $\operatorname{ln} x$ ;      b)  $-(1+x^2)^{1/2}$ ;      c)  $2x(1+x^8)^{1/2}$ ;  
 d)  $2(3+x^2)^{-1}$ ;      e)  $2xe^{-x^4} - e^{-x^2}$       f)  $y' = -e^{-y} \operatorname{sen} x$

g)  $y' = -2xe^{y^2} \operatorname{sen}^2(x^2)$

h)  $y' = \frac{-\sqrt{3 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}}{\cos y}$

06.  $f''(x) = x^2 + 7$

08. a)  $x_{\text{máx}} = 1$  e  $x_{\text{mín}} = -1$ ; b)  $x_{\text{máx}} = -1$  e  $x_{\text{máx}} = 1$ ;  $x_{\text{mín}} = -2$ ,  $x_{\text{mín}} = 0$  e  $x_{\text{mín}} = 2$ .

09 a) 10/3 b) -1/70 c) 53/2

10.  $\frac{4\sqrt{2}-1}{3}$

11. a) 2 b) 32/3 c) 32/3

d) 17/6 e) 28/3 f)  $2\left(\frac{8\sqrt{2}+12\sqrt{6}-32}{3}\right)$

g) 9/2 h) 1 i) 1/6

j) 64/3 l)  $7/\ln 2$

12. 12a)  $\int_{-2}^2 \left( \sqrt{8-y^2} + \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy + 4 \int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{8-y^2} dy$  ou  $2 \left[ \int_{-2\sqrt{2}}^0 \sqrt{8-x^2} dx + \int_0^2 (\sqrt{8-x^2} - \sqrt{2x}) dx \right]$

12b)  $2 \int_0^{b\sqrt{3}} \left( 2a - \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2+y^2} \right) dy$  ou  $2 \int_a^{2a} \frac{b}{a} \left( \sqrt{x^2-a^2} \right) dx$

12c)  $2 \left( \int_0^1 \sqrt{4x-x^2} dx + \int_1^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx \right)$  ou  $4 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{4-y^2} - 1) dy$

13.

1)  $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{2} + C$

2)  $\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-5}{x-1} \right| + C$

3)  $\frac{1}{4} \ln |2x^2 + 4x + 3| + 2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{arctg} [\sqrt{2}(x+1)] + C$

4)  $-\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{3+4x-4x^2} + \frac{7}{4} \operatorname{arcsen} \frac{2x-1}{2} + C$

5)  $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 + 4x + 3} + 2\sqrt{2} \ln |\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x + 3} + \sqrt{2}(x+1)| + C$

6)  $\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 - x} + \frac{23}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln |4x-1 + \sqrt{8(2x^2-x)}| + C$

7)  $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \ln |2x+1| + C$

8)  $\frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{(x+3)^6}{(x+5)^5(x+1)} \right| + C$

9)  $\frac{1}{x-1} + \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x-1} \right| + C$

10)  $\frac{3}{x-2} + \ln \left( \frac{x-2}{x} \right)^2 + C$

11)  $\frac{x}{4} - \ln |x| + \frac{1}{16} [9 \ln |2x-1| + 7 \ln |2x+1|] + C$

12)  $\ln \left| \frac{(x^2-2x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x-1} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{x-1}{2} \right) + C$

13)  $\ln \left| \frac{x^2+4}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \right| + \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{artg} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C$

14)  $\ln \left| \frac{x^2+4}{(x+1)^2} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} (x/2) + C$

15)  $\ln \sqrt{4+x^2} - \ln |2+x| - \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) + C$

16)  $\operatorname{arctgx} + \ln \sqrt{x^2+1} - \ln |x-1| + \frac{1}{1-x} + C$

$$17) 5x + 3 \ln x - \frac{17}{3} \ln|x-1| + \frac{83}{3} \ln|x-4| + C$$

$$19) \frac{x^2}{2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{2}(x - \ln(1+x)) + C$$

$$21) \frac{2}{27} \sqrt[4]{x^9} - \frac{2}{13} \sqrt[12]{x^{13}} + C$$

$$23) \frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{3}{5}(1+x)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C$$

$$25) \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$27) \frac{1}{3} \cos^3(x) - \cos(x) + C$$

$$29) \csc(x) - \frac{1}{3} \csc^3(x) + C$$

$$31) \frac{3}{5} \sqrt[3]{\cos^5(x)} + \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{\cos(x)}} + C$$

$$33) \frac{x}{8} - \frac{\sin(4x)}{32} + C$$

$$35) \frac{1}{4} \left( \sin(2x) - \frac{\sin(8x)}{4} \right) + C$$

$$37) -\frac{1}{7}(\cos \sec(x))^7 + \frac{2}{5}(\cos \sec(x))^5 - \frac{1}{3}(\cos \sec(x))^3 + C$$

$$39) \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{(\sec(2x))^5} - \sqrt{\sec(x)} + C$$

$$41) \frac{2}{1 + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} + x + C$$

$$43) -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} - \arcsin\frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$45) -\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$47) \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} - \frac{x^3}{3(4+x^2)\sqrt{4+x^2}} \right) + C$$

$$49) 2 \ln\left(\sqrt{4+x^2} + x\right) + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4+x^2} + C$$

$$51) \frac{x}{18(x^2+9)} + \frac{1}{54} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

$$18) \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x) - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x) + C$$

$$20) 2 \ln \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$$

$$22) \frac{3}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt[6]{x-2} - 1}{\sqrt[6]{x-2} + 1} \right| - 3 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt[6]{x-2} + C$$

$$24) 2\sqrt{x} - 6\sqrt[3]{x} + 24\sqrt[6]{x} - 48 \ln(2 + \sqrt[6]{x}) + C$$

$$26) 2 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}} \right| + C$$

$$28) \frac{1}{3} \sin^3(x) - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5(x) + C$$

$$32) \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin(6x)}{12} + C$$

$$34) \frac{\tan^2(x)}{2} + \ln|\cos(x)| + C$$

$$36) -\frac{\cos(6x)}{12} + \frac{\cos(4x)}{8} + C$$

$$38) \frac{1}{4} (\tan(x))^4 + \frac{1}{6} (\tan(x))^6 + C$$

$$40) \frac{\ln |\tan(x)-1|}{2} - \frac{\ln(\tan^2(x)+1)}{4} - \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$42) -\ln|1-\tan(x/2)| + C$$

$$44) 2 \operatorname{arcsen} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x \sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{4}x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} + C$$

$$46) \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \cdot \arccos\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) + C$$

$$48) \frac{\sqrt{9+(x+1)^2}}{3^4(x+1)} - \frac{\sqrt{[9+(x+1)^2]^3}}{3^5(x+1)^3} + C$$

$$50) -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2}}{x+1} + C$$

$$52) \frac{x-9}{18(x^2+9)} + \frac{1}{54} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

$$53) \frac{x-17}{18(x^2+2x+10)} + \frac{1}{54} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x+1}{3}\right) + C$$

$$54) -\frac{x+2}{2(x^2+2x+3)} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \ln|x+1| + C$$