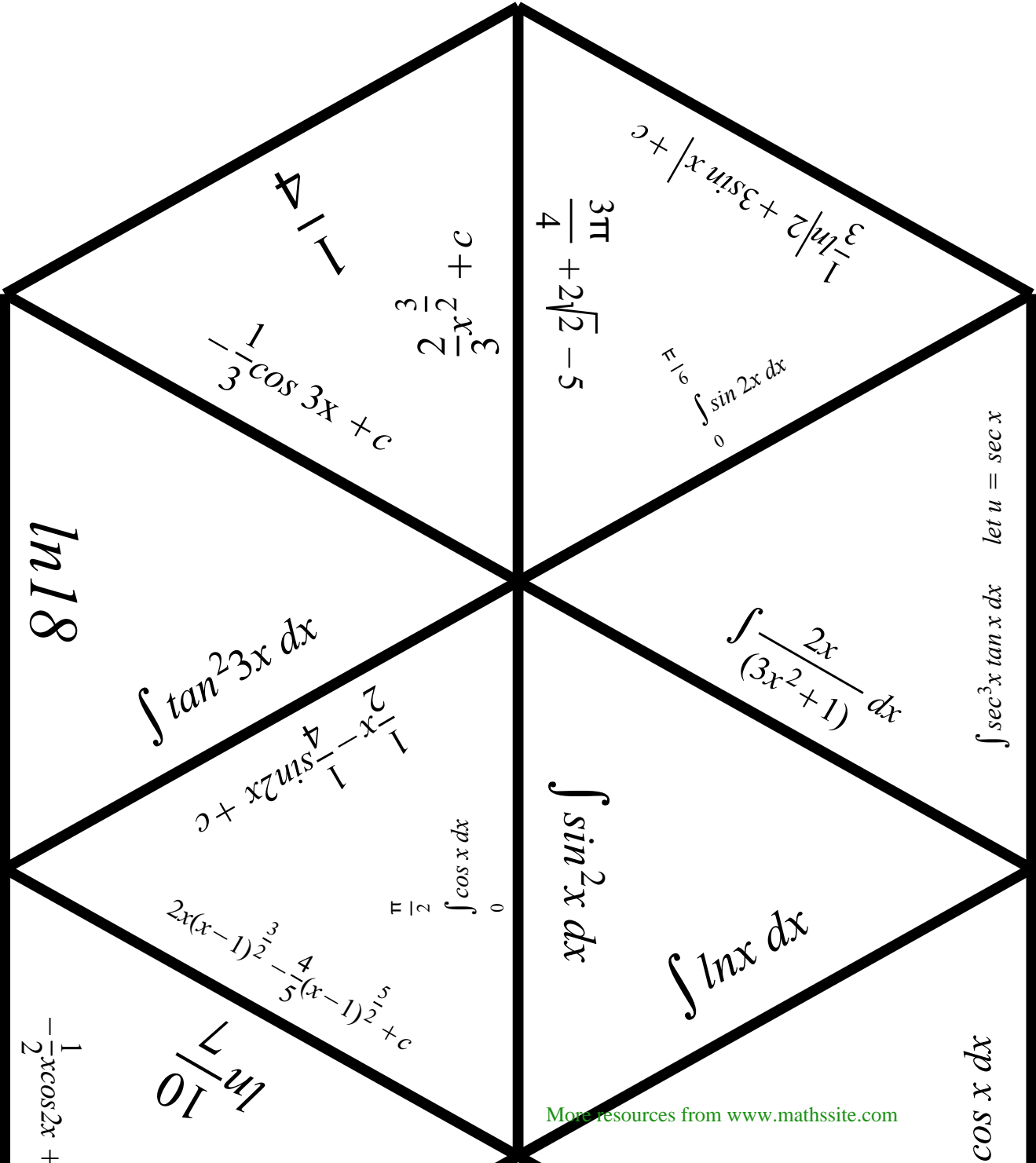


$\int \frac{1}{x^2(x-1)} \, dx$ write in

$\int 2x \, dx$



ln 18

$$\int \tan^2 3x \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + c$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\cos 3x + c$$

$$-1/4$$

$$c + \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\sqrt{2} - 5$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\ln|2 + 3\sin x| + c$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/6} \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$\int \sec^3 x \tan x \, dx \quad \text{let } u = \sec x$$

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

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \, dx$$

$$2x(x-1)^{3/2} - \frac{4}{5}(x-1)^{5/2} + c$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx$$

$$\cos x \, dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x \cos 2x +$$

$$\ln \frac{7}{10}$$

$$-\ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + \ln|x-1| + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}\cos 2x + c$$

$$\int \frac{2}{x^3} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \ln|3x^2 + 1| + c$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sec^2 x \tan^2 x dx$$

$$\ln|x| - \ln|x+1| + c$$

$$x^3 + c$$

$$\int \cos \frac{1}{2} x dx$$

$$4(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

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

$$\int \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + c$$

$$\frac{1}{44} (4x+3)^{11} + c$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{(2x-1)^2} dx \text{ let } u = 2x-1$$

$$\int 3x \sqrt{x-1} dx \text{ [integration by parts]}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{-1} x^2 (x^3 - 2)^2 dx \text{ let } u = x^3 - 2$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{let } x = 3 \sin u$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \tan 3x$$

$$6/11$$