

$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{8x^2}{1-2x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{2}{2x-x^2} dx$$

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

$$\textcircled{4} \int \frac{4-3x}{x+2} dx$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int \frac{3x-1}{2x+3} dx$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int \sqrt{\sin^2 x + (\cos x - 1)^2} dx$$

$$\textcircled{9} \int \frac{1}{x^2-4} dx$$

$$\textcircled{10} \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$\textcircled{11} \int \frac{2x^2+5x-1}{x^3+x^2-2x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{12} \int \frac{4x-3}{3x-4} dx$$

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

$$(2) = \ln\left|\frac{x}{2-x}\right| + C$$

$$(3) = \frac{2}{3}(2x^3 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$(4) = 10\ln|x+2| - 3(x+2) + C$$

$$(5) = 2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - x + C = -2 \cot x - x + 2 \operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$(6) = -e^{-x}(x^2 + 2x + 2) + C$$

$$(7) = \frac{3}{4}(2x-3) - \frac{11}{4}\ln|2x+3| + C = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{11}{4}\ln|2x+3| + C$$

$$(8) = -4 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

$$(9) = \frac{1}{4} \ln\left|\frac{x-2}{x+2}\right| + C$$

$$(10) = \frac{1}{2}e^x(\cos x + \sin x) + C$$

$$(11) = 2\ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{x}{x+2}\right| + C$$

$$(12) = \frac{4}{9}(3x-4) + \frac{7}{9}\ln|3x-4| + C$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} dx \quad \text{use } x = \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{5x-2}{2x-5} dx$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{x+4}{x-4} dx$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x dx$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int_0^2 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx \quad \text{use } x = 4 \sin \theta$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x + \cot x)^2 dx$$

$$\textcircled{9} \int \frac{4x^3 \sqrt{x^4+1}}{1+\sqrt{x^4+1}} dx$$

$$\textcircled{10} \int_0^2 \frac{4x^3 - 12x^2 - 22x - 3}{(4-x)(2x+1)} dx$$

$$\textcircled{11} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sec x)^2 dx$$

$$\textcircled{12} \int_2^3 \frac{x^2 - 3x + 5}{(4-x)(1-x)^2} dx$$

$$\textcircled{1} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |\operatorname{cosec} 2x + \cot 2x| + C = \ln |\tan x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \sqrt{3} - 1 - \frac{\pi}{12},$$

$$\textcircled{3} = -4e^{-x}(x^2 + 8x + 32) + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{21}{4} \ln \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{5} = x + 8 \ln |x - 4| + C$$

$$\textcircled{6} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{7} = \frac{1}{3}(4\pi + 6\sqrt{3}),$$

$$\textcircled{8} = \frac{1}{8}(26 - \pi - 4\sqrt{2})$$

$$\textcircled{9} = x^4 - 2\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + 2 \ln |1 + \sqrt{x^4 + 1}| + C$$

$$\textcircled{10} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{5}{64} \right) - 6$$

$$\textcircled{11} = \frac{5}{8}(\pi + 2)$$

$$\textcircled{12} = \frac{1}{2} + \ln 2$$