

$$(25) \quad u = x^2 + 12x$$

$$du = 2x + 12 \, dx \quad \int \frac{1}{2} u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} + C$$
$$\frac{1}{2} du = x + 6 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + 12x)^{3/2} + C$$

$$(26) \quad u = x^2 - 6x \quad \int \frac{1}{2} u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} + C$$

$$du = 2x - 6 \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = x - 3 \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (x^2 - 6x)^{3/2} + C$$

$$(27) \quad \int t(t^2 + 1)^{-1} dt$$

$$u = t^2 + 1$$

$$du = 2t \, dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = t \, dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} u^{-1} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|t^2 + 1| + C$$

$$(28) \quad \int (-4x)(x^2 + 3)^{-1} dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 3$$

$$du = 2x \, dx$$

$$-2 du = -4x \, dx$$

$$\int -2 u^{-1} du$$

$$= -2 \ln|u| + C$$

$$= -2 \ln|x^2 + 3| + C$$

$$(29) \int (1+3\ln x)^2 \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{3} v^2 dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{v^3}{3} + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{(1+3\ln x)^3}{9} + C}$$

$$u = 1 + 3\ln x$$

$$du = 3 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$(30) \int (2+\ln x)^{3/2} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$\int u^{3/2} du$$

$$= \frac{u^{5/2}}{5/2} + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{2}{5} (2+\ln x)^{5/2} + C}$$

$$u = 2 + \ln x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$(31) \int e^{2x} (e^{2x} + 5)^{-1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} u^{-1} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \ln|e^{2x} + 5| + C}$$

$$u = e^{2x} + 5$$

$$du = 2e^{2x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = e^{2x} dx$$

$$\textcircled{32} \int \frac{1}{x} (\ln x)^{-1} dx$$

$$= \int u^{-1} du \\ = \ln |u| + C$$

$$u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \boxed{\ln |\ln x| + C}$$

$$\textcircled{33} \int (\log x) \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$\ln 10 \int u du \\ = (\ln 10) \frac{u^2}{2} + C$$

$$u = \log x \\ du = \frac{1}{x \ln 10} dx$$

$$(\ln 10) du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\ln 10}{2} (\log x)^2 + C}$$

$$\textcircled{34} u = \log_2(5x+1)$$

$$\int (\log_2(5x+1))^2 \left(\frac{1}{5x+1}\right) dx$$

$$du = \frac{5}{\ln 2 (5x+1)} dx$$

$$du = \frac{5}{\ln 2} \frac{1}{5x+1} dx$$

$$\frac{\ln 2}{5} du = \frac{1}{5x+1} dx$$

$$\int u^2 \left(\frac{\ln 2}{5}\right) du$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2}{5} \frac{u^3}{3} + C$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{(\ln 2)}{5} \frac{(\log_2(5x+1))^3}{3} + C}$$

$$(35) \quad u = 3x^2 + 1 \quad \int \frac{1}{6} \cdot 8^u \, du$$

$$du = 6x \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{6} du = x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \frac{8^u}{\ln 8} + C$$

$$= \frac{8^{3x^2+1}}{6 \ln 8} + C$$

$$(36) \quad u = 5\sqrt{x} + 2$$

$$du = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}} \, dx$$

$$\frac{2}{5} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx$$

$$\int (10^{5\sqrt{x}+2}) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{5} 10^u \, du$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \frac{10^u}{\ln 10} + C$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 10^{5\sqrt{x}+2}}{5 \ln 10} + C$$