

4. $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$

$\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$: $\int x^{1/2} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C$

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ ($\int x^{-2} dx = -x^{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{x} + C$) " $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$ ";
 $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$ ($\int x^{-3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-2} + C = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$) " $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$ ".

5. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

$\tilde{n}$

6. $\frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$

6.1. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$:

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ ($\int x^{-2} dx = -x^{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{x} + C$)

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

6.2. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

$\tilde{n}$

6.3. $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$

$\int -\frac{1}{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{2x^2} + C$

6.4. $\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$

$\tilde{n}$

7. $\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$

$\tilde{n}$