32(2) \[ \int \frac{x + 1}{x^3} \, dx = ? \] No quotient rule, separate into two fractions. Difference of two fractions plus the arbitrary constant.

3(2) \[ \int \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx = x? \] When written with radicals, checksum = 10, difference of two radicals plus the arbitrary constant.

49(2) \[ \int \tan^2 x \, dx = ? \] 8 symbols, checksum = 0, difference of two terms plus the arbitrary constant.

Hint: \( 1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x \), thus \( \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta - 1 \). Recall \( (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x \) and \( x' = 1 \).