DZ

1

$$f(x) = |1 + x| - |1 - x|$$

рассмотрим 3 промежутка: $(-\infty;-1),(-1;1),(1;+\infty)$

$$x \in (-\infty; -1)$$
:

$$f(x) = -1 - x + 1 - x = -2x$$

$$\int -2x\mathrm{d}x = -x^2$$

$$x \in (-1;1)$$
:

$$f(x) = 1 + x + 1 - x = 2$$

$$\int 2 dx = 2x$$

$$x\in (1;+\infty)$$
 :

$$f(x) = 1 + x - 1 + x = 2x$$

$$\int 2x dx = x^2$$

2

a)

первообразной F(x) для f(x) называется такая функция, что $F^{\prime}(x)=f(x)$

при этом производную можно взять только у непрерывной функции. Значит F(x) должна быть непрерывна

$$sign(x) = \left\{egin{array}{l} 1, x \in (0, +\infty) \ 0, x = 0 \ -1, x \in (-\infty; 0) \end{array}
ight.$$

тогда F(x) должна выглядеть

$$F(x) = \left\{egin{aligned} x, x \in (0; +\infty) \ c, x = 0 \ -x, x \in (-\infty; 0) \end{aligned}
ight.$$

если c
eq 0 то функция разрывна и у нее точно нельзя взять производную на промежутке R

рассмотрим c=0

тогда
$$F(x) = |x|$$

но в точках где подмодульная функция равно 0 производной не существует, значит и F(x) не существует

b) определена на всей $R\,F(x)=|x|$

$$F'|x| = \left\{ egin{aligned} 1, x > 0 \ -1, x < 0 \end{aligned}
ight. = sign(x)/(0,0)$$

3

a)

$$\int rac{x^2-x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{3/2} dx - \int x^{1/2} dx + \int x^{-1/2} dx = rac{2x^{5/2}}{5} - rac{2x^{3/2}}{3} - 2x^{1/2} + c$$

b)

$$\int \sqrt{x\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}}dx = \int x^{1/2}x^{1/4}x^{1/8}dx = \int x^{7/8}dx = rac{8x^{15/8}}{15} + c$$

c)

$$\int sin^2rac{x}{2}dx=\int (rac{1}{2}-rac{cosx}{2})dx=rac{x}{2}-rac{sinx}{2}+c$$

4

a)

$$\int \frac{6x-7}{3x^3-7x+1} dx$$

$$t = 6x - 7$$

$$\int rac{t}{rac{t^2-49}{12}+1} drac{7+t}{6} =$$

$$\int rac{12t}{t^2-37}drac{7+t}{6}=$$

$$\int \frac{2t}{t^2-37}dt =$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t^2-37} dt^2 =$$

$$\int rac{1}{t^2-37} d(t^2-37) =$$

$$\ln|t^2 - 37| = \ln|36x^2 - 84x + 12| + c$$

b)

$$\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 1} dx = \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1} dx^2$$

$$t = x^2$$

$$\int t\sqrt{t-1}dt = \int ((t-1)\sqrt{t-1} + \sqrt{t-1})d(t-1)$$

$$q = t - 1$$

$$egin{align} \int (qq^{1/2}-q^{1/2})dq &= \int q^{3/2}dq - \int q^{1/2}dq = rac{2q^{5/2}}{5} - rac{2q^{3/2}}{3} \ & rac{2(x^2-1)^{5/2}}{5} - rac{2(x^2-1)^{3/2}}{3} + c \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x^2+2x-1} (4x+2) dx =$$

$$rac{1}{2} \int e^{2x^2+2x-1} d(2x^2+2x) =$$

$$rac{1}{2}\int e^{2x^2+2x-1}d(2x^2+2x-1)=$$

$$=rac{e^{2x^2+2x-1}}{2}+c$$

d)

$$\int rac{2^x}{\sqrt{1-4^x}} dx =$$

$$rac{1}{ln2}\intrac{ln(2)2^x}{\sqrt{1-4^x}}dx=$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln 2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4^x}} d2^x =$$

$$\frac{arcsin2^x}{ln2} + c$$

e)

$$\int rac{1}{x ln x ln ln x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{1}{lnxlnlnx} dlnx$$

$$t = lnx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t \ln t} dt =$$

$$\int \frac{1}{lnt} dlnt =$$

$$ln(lnt) + c = ln(ln(ln|x|)) + c$$

f)

$$\int sin^6xcosxdx =$$

$$\int sin^6 dsinx =$$

$$\frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + c$$

g)

$$\int rac{1}{x^2} cos rac{1}{x} dx =$$

$$-\int (-rac{1}{x^2}cosrac{1}{x})dx=
onumber \ -\int cosrac{1}{x}drac{1}{x}=
onumber \ -sinrac{1}{x}+c$$

h)

$$\int \frac{sinxdx}{\sqrt{1-2cosx}} =$$

$$rac{1}{2}\intrac{2sinx}{\sqrt{1-cosx}}dx=$$

$$rac{1}{2}\intrac{1}{\sqrt{1-2cosx}}d(-2cosx)=$$

$$rac{1}{2}\intrac{1}{\sqrt{1-2cosx}}d(1-2cosx)=$$

$$ln(1-2cosx)+c$$

i)

$$\int rac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}arcsinx}dx=$$

$$\int rac{1}{arcsinx} darcsinx =$$

$$ln|arcsinx|+c$$

5

a)

$$F(x) = \int x lnx dx$$

$$\int x lnx dx =$$

$$x^2 lnx - \int x dx lnx =$$

$$x^2 lnx - (\int x (lnx + 1) dx) =$$

$$x^2 lnx - (\int x lnx dx + rac{x^2}{2} + c) =$$

$$x^2 lnx - rac{x^2}{2} - \int x lnx dx$$

 \Longrightarrow

$$F(x)=x^2lnx-rac{x^2}{2}-F(x)$$

$$F(x)=rac{x^2}{2}(lnx-rac{1}{2})$$

b)

$$\int arctgxdx =$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} xarctgx - \int xdarctgx = \\ xarctgx - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2}dx = \\ xarctgx - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx = \\ xarctgx - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}d(x^2+1) = \\ xarctgx - \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{2} + c \\ \text{C}) \\ \int \frac{arcsinx}{x^2}dx = \\ -(\int -\frac{arcsinx}{x^2}dx) = \\ -(\int arcsinxdx^{-1}) = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} - \int \frac{1}{x}darcsinx) = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} - \int \frac{1}{x}\sqrt{1-x^2}dx) = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx) = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}d(-x^2)) = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{1-x^2}+\sqrt{1-x^2}}d(1-x^2)) = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}-\sqrt{1-x^2}}d(1-x^2)) \\ t = 1 - x^2 \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}(t-1)}d(t)) = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} - \int \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}(t-1)}d(t)) = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} - \int \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}(t-1)}d(t)) = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} - \int \frac{1}{2}\ln|\frac{1+\sqrt{t}}{1-\sqrt{t}}|) + c = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\ln|\frac{1+\sqrt{t}}{1-\sqrt{t}-x^2}|) + c = \\ -(\frac{arcsinx}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\ln|\frac{1+\sqrt{t}-x^2}{1-\sqrt{t}-x^2}|) + c = \\ \end{array}$$