

14512, 14513, 14514, 14515

$$\rightarrow \|(1, 2, \frac{1}{2})\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + \frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow$$

$$2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2c^2 dt$$

$$dx = \frac{3}{2} t^2 dt \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \frac{3}{2} t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{t} \cdot \sqrt{t^2 - 1} dt =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^2 \cdot \sqrt{e^2 - 1} \Big|_1^e = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 \sqrt{e^2 - 1} \cdot \sqrt{e^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{e^2 - 1} dt =$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(1+\cos \theta)^3} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(1-\cos \theta)^3} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{x^2 - 4x} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-4| \right] + C$$

$$\int \frac{e^2 \cdot 6e^3 dx}{e^4 - e^3} = 6 \int \frac{e^3 dx}{e^4 - e^3} = 6 \int \frac{e^4 dx}{e^4 - 1} =$$

$$= 6 \cdot \int \frac{(3x^2 + x + 1)(x+1) + 1}{(x-1)} dx = 6 \cdot \int (3x^2 + 4x + 2 + \frac{2}{x-1}) dx = \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{(z+1)(z-1) - 1}{(z+1)^2} dz =$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} - \frac{1}{2z} \frac{du}{dz} \right) = 2(u+1)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{e}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x+1 &= e \rightarrow x = \frac{e-1}{e} \rightarrow d_{x+1} \left(\frac{e-1}{e} \right) = \frac{1}{e} (e-1)' = \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{e^{3x} dx}{e^{3x} - e^3} = 3 \int \frac{e^{3x} dx}{e^3(e^3 - 1)} = 3 \int \frac{e^{3x} dx}{e^3 - 1}$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (t+1) dt + \pi \int_1^2 \frac{dt}{t-1} = (\pi/2) \cdot t^2 \Big|_0^1 + \pi \ln|t-1| \Big|_1^2$$

~~$\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3 \ln(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1) + C$~~

$$= \frac{3}{2} (2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3 \cdot (2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3 \ln |(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1| + C$$

D. 3.

28.4.6 - 24.7, 24.10, 24.11

pdf - over it

При №3 №2222 - норма роста → 20 см

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{varcege} = \text{arcege} = \ln \\ & \text{arcege} \sqrt{2x+1} = \ln(\sqrt{2x+1} + 1) + \ln(\sqrt{2x+1} - 1) + C \end{aligned}$$

WS 2.8

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3+1}} &= \left[\text{HOK} = 3, E = \sqrt{x+1} \right] = \\ &= \int \frac{3t^2 dt}{t^3+1} = 3 \int \frac{t^2-1+1}{t^3+1} dt = 3 \left(\int \frac{(t+1)(t-1)}{t^3+1} + \int \frac{dt}{t^3+1} \right) = \\ &= 3 \int (t-1) dt + 3 \int \frac{dt}{t^3+1} = 3 \frac{t^2}{2} - 3t + 3 \ln|t+1| + C = \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{(x+1)^3}}{2} - 3\sqrt{x+1} + 3 \ln|\sqrt{x+1} + 1| + C \end{aligned}$$

WS 4.8

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 \sqrt{x-1}} dx &= \int x^{-1/2} \cdot x^{-2} \cdot (\sqrt{x-1})^{-1} dx = \int x^{-3/2} \cdot (\sqrt{x-1})^{-1} dx \\ &= \int x^{-3/2} \cdot (x-1)^{-1/2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} m = -3/2, h=1, p=-1/2 \\ 1) p \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ 2) \frac{-3/2+1}{1} = -1/2 \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ 3) \frac{-3/2+1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} = -1/2 = -1 \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow -1 \cdot x^{-1} + 1 = e^2 \rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{t^2-1} \\ & dx = -2 \frac{t dt}{(t^2-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \left(1 - \frac{t}{2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{-2t dt}{(t^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
 &= \int (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{t}{1-t^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2t}{(1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{(1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{t} dt = \\
 &= \int 2 dt = 2t + C = 2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{2}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

25.4.10

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt{x} (1+\sqrt{x})^4 dx &= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^4 dx = \\
 &= \left[m = \frac{1}{2}; n = \frac{1}{2}; p = 4 \rightarrow p \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{HOK } (2,3) = 6 \rightarrow \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \begin{aligned} &u = x + 1 \rightarrow u = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow dx = 2\sqrt{x} du \end{aligned} \right] =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int u^2 \cdot (1+u^2)^4 \cdot 2\sqrt{x} du = 2 \int u^2 \cdot (1+u^2)^4 du = 2 \int u^2 (1+4u^2+6u^4+4u^6+u^8) du \\
 &= 2 \int (u^2 + 4u^6 + 6u^{10} + 4u^{14} + u^{18}) du = 2 \left(\frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{4u^7}{7} + \frac{6u^{11}}{11} + \frac{4u^{15}}{15} + \frac{u^{19}}{19} \right) + C \\
 &= 2 \left(\frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{4u^7}{7} + \frac{6u^{11}}{11} + \frac{4u^{15}}{15} + \frac{u^{19}}{19} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

25.4.11

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int x^{-2} (x^2+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[\begin{aligned} &1) p \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &2) -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ &3) -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1 \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow t^2 = 1+x^2+1 \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}}$$

$$dx = d\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}}\right) =$$

$$= -\frac{t dt}{(t^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int (t^2-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{t^2-1} - t^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{-2t dt}{(t^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \left(\frac{t^2-1}{t^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\int t^2 dt + \int dt = -\frac{1}{3} t^3 + t + C = \left[t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right] = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \right)^3 + \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} + C = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} (x^2+1)}{3x^2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

