

07.03

$$1. \int \frac{dx}{1+3\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sec^2(x)}{\tan^2(x)+4} dx = |u = \tan(x)| =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u^2+4} du = |v = u/2| = \int \frac{2}{4v^2+4} dv =$$

$$= \frac{\arctan(v)}{2} = \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\tan(x)}{2}\right)}{2} + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(x) - 5\sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{\sec^2(x)}{\tan^2(x) - 5\tan(x)} dx =$$

$$= |u = \tan(x)| = \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 5u} = \int \frac{du}{u^2(1 - \frac{5}{u})} = |v = 1 - \frac{5}{u}| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{5}{\tan(x)}\right)}{5} + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{8 - 4\sin(x) + 7\cos x} = - \int \frac{dx}{4\sin(x) - 7\cos(x) - 8} =$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\frac{8 + \tan(\frac{x}{2})}{\tan(\frac{x}{2})+1} - \frac{7(1 - \tan^2(\frac{x}{2}))}{\tan^2(\frac{x}{2})+1} - 8} = |u = \tan(\frac{x}{2})| = 2 \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 6u + 15} =$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{du}{(u-5)(u-3)} = 2 \int \left( \frac{1}{2(u-5)} - \frac{1}{2(u-3)} \right) du =$$

$$\frac{A}{u-5} + \frac{B}{u-3} = \frac{1}{(u-5)(u-3)} \quad \left| \quad = \int \frac{du}{u-5} - \int \frac{du}{u-3} = \right.$$

$$Au - 3A + Bu - 5B = 1 \quad \left| \quad = \ln(u-5) - \ln(u-3) = \right.$$

$$(A+B)u + (-3A-5B) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -3A-5B=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=-B \\ -3(-B)-5B=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = -\frac{1}{2} \\ B = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$= \ln\left(1 + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 5\right) - \ln\left(1 + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 3\right) + C$$



$$4. \int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \left| u = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right| =$$

$$= \int 2 \cos(u) \sqrt{4 - u \sin^2(u)} du = 4 \int \cos^2(u) du =$$

$$= 2 \cos(u) \sin(u) + \frac{u}{2} = x \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}} + 2 \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

$$5. \int \frac{x^2 - 4}{x} dx = \int x dx - \int \frac{4 dx}{x} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - 4 \ln|x| + C$$