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Подгруппа №1

Лекция (23.11.20)

№8. П. 15

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4^2 - 9x^2}} =$$

1 способ

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4^2 - (3x)^2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} y = 3x \Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{3} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow dx = d\left(\frac{y}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} dy \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{3} dy}{\sqrt{4^2 - y^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{4^2 - y^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \arcsin \frac{y}{4} + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \arcsin \frac{3x}{4} + C$$

2 способ

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4^2 - 9x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4^2 - (3x)^2}} = \left[\int f(ax+b) dx = \right. \\ \left. = \frac{1}{a} \cdot F(ax+b) + C, a \neq 0, f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4^2 - (3x)^2}} \right] =$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{3} \arcsin\left(\frac{3x}{4}\right) + C$$

№ 8 1.22

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \int \sin^2 x \, dx &= \left[\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right] = \\ &= \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) \, dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) + C = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \, dx &= \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{x^2+1} \, dx = \\ &= \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) \, dx = x - \arctg x + C \end{aligned}$$

Основные методы
интегрирования

Метод разложения
(замеча разложения)

$$1) \int f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) \, dx, \quad \varphi(x) \text{ и } f(x) - \text{выражения на интервале}$$

Замени $t = \varphi(x)$

$$\int f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) \, dx = \int f(t) \, dt$$

$$2) \int f(x) \, dx$$

Замени $x = \varphi(t)$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(\psi(t)) \cdot \psi'(t) dt$$

zamienianie
po zmiennych (całkowaniu)

$u(x), v(x)$ - różniczkowalne na przedziale

$\exists u'(x), v'(x)$

$$\int u v' dx = uv - \int v u' dx$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ F(x)}}{f(x)} \cdot \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ g'(x)}}{g(x)} dx = F(x) \cdot g(x) - \int F(x) \cdot g'(x) dx$$

Technika całkowania

§ 8.2.1

$$1) \int (7x-1)^{23} dx = \left[\int x^L dx = \frac{x^{L+1}}{L+1} + C \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t = 7x-1 \Rightarrow dt = d(7x-1) = \\ = (7x-1)' dx = 7 dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{7} dt \end{aligned} \right] =$$

$$= \int t^{23} \frac{1}{7} dt = \frac{1}{7} \int t^{23} dt = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{t^{24}}{24} + C =$$

$$= \frac{t^{24}}{168} + C = \frac{(7x-1)^{24}}{168} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \int x^2 \cdot \sin(x^3+1) dx &= \left[\begin{aligned} t &= x^3+1 \Rightarrow dt = d(x^3+1) \\ &= 3x^2 dx \Rightarrow x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} dt \end{aligned} \right] = \\
 &= \int \sin t \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin t dt = -\frac{\cos t}{3} + C = \\
 &= -\frac{\cos(x^3+1)}{3} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \int \frac{x dx}{x^2+1} &= \left[\begin{aligned} x dx &= \frac{1}{2} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} d(x^2+1) \\ t &= x^2+1 \Rightarrow dt = d(x^2+1) = 2x dx \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{aligned} \right] = \\
 &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| + C = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C = \left[\begin{aligned} \text{angenehm} \\ \text{kognitiv} \end{aligned} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C
 \end{aligned}$$