



Решение: 1) $C=0$, $d=1 \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$

$$2) \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

4) Exp. Suron:

$$x^m (a + f \cdot x^p)^q dx \quad m, n, p \in \mathbb{R}$$

0 96 2

Замечание: $x = t^k$, z - общий знаменатель дроби x^k .

$$2) \frac{m+1}{n} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Замечание: $ax + bx^k = \frac{1}{k}$, k — натуральное число

$$3 \frac{a-1}{2} + p \in R$$

Задача $ax^4 + b = t^4$, i - квадратичная форма Φ
№ 2.4.1

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \sqrt{x}} &= \left[\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} \right] \Rightarrow k - 2xk = 6 \Rightarrow x = t^6 \Rightarrow dx = 6t^5 dt \\ &= \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^{12} + 3t^6} = 6 \int \frac{t^5 dt}{t^6 + 3} = 6 \int \frac{t^5 dt}{t^6 + 3} = 6 \int \frac{t^5 dt}{t^6 + 3} = 6 \int \frac{t^5 dt}{t^6 + 3} = \\ &= \left[\frac{t^6 + 3}{t^6 + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \right] = \frac{t^6 + 3}{6(t^6 + 3)} = \frac{1}{6} \\ &= 6 \int \frac{t^5 - t + 3(t^5 + 1)}{t^6 + 3} dt = 6 \int \frac{(t^5 - t + 3t^5 + 3)}{t^6 + 3} dt = 6 \int \frac{4t^5 - t + 3}{t^6 + 3} dt = \\ &= 6 \int \frac{4t^5}{t^6 + 3} dt - 6 \int \frac{t}{t^6 + 3} dt + 6 \int \frac{3}{t^6 + 3} dt = 6 \int \frac{4t^5}{t^6 + 3} dt - 6 \int \frac{t}{t^6 + 3} dt + 6 \int \frac{3}{t^6 + 3} dt = \\ &= 6 \left(\frac{t^6}{6} - \frac{t^6}{6} + 1 - \ln|t^6 + 3| + C \right) = [x - t^6] \Rightarrow t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ &= 2\sqrt[6]{x^6} - 3\sqrt[6]{x^6} + 6\sqrt[6]{x^6} - 6\ln|\sqrt[6]{x^6} + 3| + C = \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{x} + 6\sqrt{x} - 6\ln|\sqrt{x} + 3| + C \end{aligned}$$

$\sqrt{8.44}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x + \sqrt{1+x}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} a=1, b=1, a \cdot x + b = x+1 \\ \lambda=2, q=3 \Rightarrow \lambda \cdot \log(2 \cdot x) = b \Rightarrow x-1 = t^2 \\ \Rightarrow x=t^2+1 \Rightarrow dx=2t dt \end{array} \right] \int \frac{(t^2+1)t^3}{t^2} \cdot 2 \cdot t^2 dt = \\ &= \int \frac{(t^2+1)t^3}{t^2} \cdot 2t^2 dt = 2 \int (t^2+1)t^3 dt = \\ &= 2 \int t^3 dt + 2 \int t^3 dt = 2 \int t^3 dt + 2 \int t^3 dt = \\ &= \frac{2t^4}{4} + \frac{2t^4}{4} = \frac{t^4}{2} + \frac{t^4}{2} = t^4 + C = (x-1)^2 + C = \end{aligned}$$

✓ 8.4.7.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} &= [n=2 \Rightarrow \text{KOK}(2)=k \Rightarrow \frac{1-x}{1+x} = t^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}] \\ \Rightarrow dx &= \left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right)' dt = \frac{(1-t^2)'(1+t^2) - (1-t^2)(1+t^2)'}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = \\ &= \frac{-2t(1+t^2) - 2t(1-t^2)}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt \\ &= \int t \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{(-4t)dt}{(1+t^2)^2} = -4 \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2+1)(t^2+1)^2} dt = \\ &= -4 \int \frac{t^2-1+1}{(t^2+1)(t^2+1)^2} dt = -4 \int \frac{t^2-1}{(t^2+1)(t^2+1)^2} dt + 4 \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)(t^2+1)^2} = \\ &= \left[\frac{At+B}{t^2+1} + \frac{Ct+D}{t^2+1} \Rightarrow A=C=0, D=-\frac{1}{2}, B=\frac{1}{2} \right] = \\ &= 4 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} + 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} \right) = \\ &= 4 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} + 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} - 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \\ &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} + 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \\ &= 2 \arctg t + \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \\ &= 2 \arctg \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \right) + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + 1} \right| + C = \\ &= 2 \arctg \left| \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \right| + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

