

Войтенко Игорь Александрович

Подгруппа №1

№8.1.29

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x}} = \int x^{-2} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int x^{-\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{-\frac{5}{2}+1}}{-\frac{5}{2}+1} + C = \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{-\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{x^3}} + C = C - \frac{2}{3x\sqrt{x}}$$

№8.1.30

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+3} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+(\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

№8.1.31

$$\int \frac{1}{5^x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x dx = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{1}{5}} + C = \frac{1}{5^x \ln 5} + C = -\frac{1}{5^x \ln 5} + C$$

№8.1.32

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{2^2-x^2}} = \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{x}{2} + C$$

№8.1.33

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

№8.1.34

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-25} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2-5^2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} \ln \left| \frac{x-5}{x+5} \right| + C = \frac{1}{10} \ln \left| \frac{x-5}{x+5} \right| + C$$

№8.1.35

$$\int \left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 dx = \int \left(x^2 + \frac{4x}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}\right) dx = \int x^2 dx + 4 \int dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + 4x + 4 \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + 4x - \frac{4}{x} + C$$

№8.1.36

$$\int \frac{dx}{4x^2+1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(2x) + C$$

N 8.1.37

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

$$= \frac{7^x}{\ln 7} - 3 \ln |x| + 4 \sin x + C$$

N 8.1.38

$$\int (\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\cos^2 x} - 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{x^4}) dx = \sqrt{5} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^4} =$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \tan x - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} - 2 \frac{x^{-4+1}}{-4+1} + C = \sqrt{5} \tan x - \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{3} + \frac{2}{3x^3} + C$$

N 8.1.39

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 5\sqrt{x^3} + 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx - 5 \int \frac{\sqrt{x^3}}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} dx - 5 \int x^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx =$$

$$= \int x^0 dx - 5 \int x^1 dx + \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{0+1}}{0+1} - 5 \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C =$$

$$= \frac{4x\sqrt{x}}{5} - \frac{50x^2\sqrt{x}}{23} + \frac{4\sqrt{x}}{3} + C$$

N 8.1.40

$$\int (0,7x^{-0,1} + 0,2 \cdot (0,5)^x) dx = \int (\frac{7x^{-\frac{1}{10}}}{10} + \frac{(\frac{1}{5})^x}{5}) dx =$$

$$= \frac{7}{10} \int x^{-\frac{1}{10}} dx + \frac{1}{5} \int (\frac{1}{5})^x dx = \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{10}+1}}{-\frac{1}{10}+1} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{(\frac{1}{5})^x}{\ln \frac{1}{5}} + C =$$

$$= \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{10\sqrt[10]{x^9}}{9} - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^x \ln 2} + C = \frac{7\sqrt[10]{x^9}}{9} - \frac{1}{2^x 5 \ln 2} + C$$

N 8.1.41

$$\int (5 \sinh x - 7 \cosh x + 1) dx = 5 \int \sinh x dx - 7 \int \cosh x dx + \int dx =$$

$$= 5 \cosh x - 7 \sinh x + x + C$$

№ 8.1.42

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2-1)(\sqrt{x}+4) dx &= \int (x\sqrt{x}^3 + 4x^2 - \sqrt{x} - 4) dx = \\ &= \int x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx + 4 \int x^2 dx - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - 4 \int dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} + 4 \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} - 4x + C = \\ &= \frac{2x^3\sqrt{x}}{5} + \frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{3} - 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

№ 8.1.43

$$\int \frac{7 - \sqrt{x^2+25}}{x\sqrt{x^2+25}} dx = 7 \int \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{x^2+25}} - \int \frac{1}{x} dx = 7 \ln |x \cdot \sqrt{x^2+25}| - x + C$$

№ 8.1.44

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}-5}{x} \right)^3 dx &= \int \frac{(\sqrt{x}-5)^3}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}^3 - 3\sqrt{x} \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot 25 - 125}{x^3} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{x}^3}{x^3} dx - 15 \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^3} dx + 75 \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^3} dx - 125 \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \\ &= \int x^{\frac{3}{2}-3} dx - 15 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}-3} dx + 75 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}-3} dx - 125 \int x^{-3} dx = \\ &= \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx - 15 \int x^{-\frac{5}{2}} dx + 75 \int x^{-\frac{5}{2}} dx - 125 \int x^{-3} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}+1}}{-\frac{3}{2}+1} - 15 \frac{x^{-\frac{5}{2}+1}}{-\frac{5}{2}+1} + 75 \frac{x^{-\frac{5}{2}+1}}{-\frac{5}{2}+1} - 125 \frac{x^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + C = \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{15}{x} - \frac{150}{3x\sqrt{x}} + \frac{125}{2x^2} + C = \frac{15}{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{50}{x\sqrt{x}} + \frac{125}{2x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

№ 8.1.45

$$\int \sin 7x dx = -\frac{1}{7} \cos 7x + C$$

№ 8.1.46

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt[5]{2x-3} dx &= \left[ 2x-3 = 2x+6 \right] \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x-3)^{\frac{1}{5}+1}}{\frac{1}{5}+1} + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5\sqrt[5]{(2x-3)^6}}{6} + C = \frac{5}{12} \cdot 5\sqrt[5]{(2x-3)^6} \end{aligned}$$



$$\int (1-4x)^{2001} dx = \int [ -4x+1 = ax+b ] = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{(1-4x)^{2001+1}}{2001+1} + C =$$

$$= -\frac{(1-4x)^{2002}}{8008} + C$$

№ 8.1.48

$$\int \frac{dx}{9x+7} = \int [ 9x+7 = ax+b ] = \frac{1}{9} \ln|9x+7| + C$$

№ 8.1.49

$$\int \frac{dx}{(6x+11)^4} = \int [ 6x+11 = ax+b ] = \frac{1}{6} \frac{(6x+11)^{-4+1}}{-4+1} + C =$$

$$= -\frac{(6x+11)^{-3}}{18} + C = -\frac{1}{18(6x+11)^3} + C$$

№ 8.1.50

$$\int \frac{dx}{25x^2+1} = \frac{1}{25} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \frac{1}{25}} = \frac{1}{25} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + (\frac{1}{5})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{5}} + C = \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{arctg} 5x + C$$

№ 8.1.51

$$\int 3^{2-11x} dx = \int [ -11x+2 = ax+b ] = -\frac{1}{11} \frac{3^{2-11x}}{\ln 3} + C = -\frac{3^{2-11x}}{11 \ln 3} + C$$

№ 8.1.52

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-\frac{1}{4}}| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-\frac{1}{4}}| + C$$

№ 8.1.53

$$\int \sin^2 3x dx = \int \frac{1-\cos 6x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 6x dx =$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \sin 6x + C = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 6x}{12} + C$$

N 8.1.54

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^2 8x \, dx &= \int \frac{1 + \cos 16x}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 16x \, dx = \\ &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \sin 16x + C = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 16x}{32} + C\end{aligned}$$

N 8.1.55

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \, dx = : ($$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \, dx &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x + C\end{aligned}$$

N 8.1.56

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{4x+1}{x-5} \, dx &= \int \frac{4x+1-21+21}{x-5} \, dx = \int \frac{4x-20+21}{x-5} \, dx = \\ &= 4 \int \frac{x-5}{x-5} \, dx + 21 \int \frac{dx}{x-5} = 4 \int dx + 21 \int \frac{dx}{x-5} = \\ &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} x-5=t \\ dt=dx \end{array} \Rightarrow dt=dx \right] = 4 \int dx + 21 \int \frac{dt}{t} = \\ &= 4x + 21 \ln |t| + C = 4x + 21 \ln |x-5| + C\end{aligned}$$

N 8.1.57

$$\begin{aligned}\int (3 \operatorname{tg} x - 2 \operatorname{ctg} x)^2 \, dx &= \int (9 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 12 \operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{ctg} x + 4 \operatorname{ctg}^2 x) \, dx = \\ &= 9 \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx - 12 \int dx + 4 \int \operatorname{ctg}^2 x \, dx = 9 \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx - 12 \int dx + \\ &+ 4 \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx = 9 \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx - 12 \int dx + 4 \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx = \\ &= 9 \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - 9 \int dx - 12 \int dx + 4 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - 4 \int dx = \\ &= 9 \operatorname{tg} x - 9x - 12x - 4 \operatorname{ctg} x - 4x + C = \\ &= 9 \operatorname{tg} x - 4 \operatorname{ctg} x - 25x + C\end{aligned}$$



N 8.1.58

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{4\sqrt{1-x^2} + 3x^2}{x^2-1} dx &= \int \frac{4\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2-1} dx + \int \frac{3x^2}{x^2-1} dx = \\
 &= -4 \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-x^2} dx + 3 \int \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} dx = \\
 &= -4 \int (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} dx + 3 \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{x^2-1} dx = \\
 &= -4 \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + 3 \int dx + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} = \\
 &= -4 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 3 \int dx + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} = \\
 &= -4 \arcsin x + 3x + \frac{3}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C = \\
 &= 3x + \frac{3}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - 4 \arcsin x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

N 8.1.59.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\cos 2x dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx - \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = -\cot x - \tan x + C = C - \cot x - \tan x
 \end{aligned}$$

N 8.1.60

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos x} dx = 2 \int \sin x dx = -2 \cos x + C \\
 &= C - 2 \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$