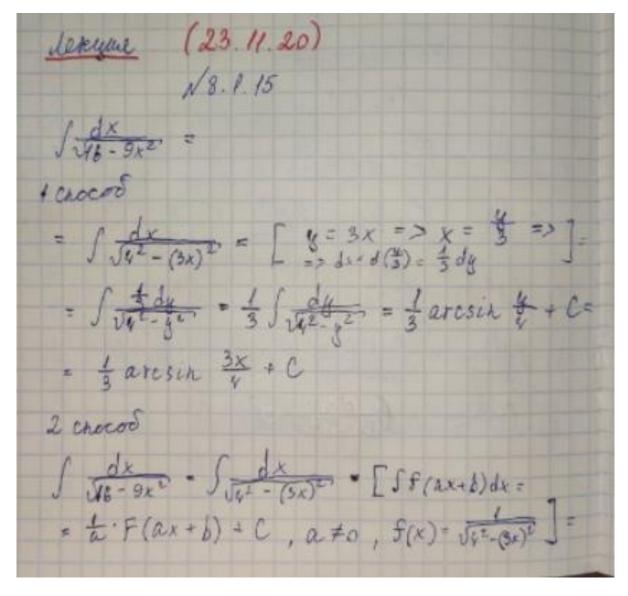
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Подгруппа №1



 $4 \arcsin \left(\frac{3x}{4}\right) + C$ 181.22 11 / sin x dx = [sin x = 1 - cosx] = = 1 1 - cosk dx = 1 5(1 - cosk)dx = = 1x - 1 . 2 - sin(2x) + C = 1 (x - sin2x)+C 2) $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{x^2+1} dx =$ = S(1 - 1)dx = x - arctgx + C Основние устори (zameka hozevekkon) 1) Sf(q(x)) · q'(x)dx, q(x) h f(x) · renzezabun iamena t = v(x) 55(4(x)) 4'(x)dx = 55(t)dt 2) S f(x) dx Baunetra $x = \psi(t)$

If(x)dx = Sf(4(t)) + 4(t)dt no racomedi (weekog conjector) u(x), V(x) - renzezabna na unneglane 3 W(X), V(X) Sur'dx = uv - Su'dx Sudv = uv - Svdu If(x) - g(x) - dx = F(x) - g(x) - SF(x) - g'(x) dx Эгиские задаг 1) $S(7x-1)^{23}dx = \sum_{t=7x-1=3}^{x-1} dt = \frac{x^{2-1}}{2} dt = C$ = (7x-1)xdx = 7dx => de = 7dt] = = St23 fdt = f St23 tt = f - 124 + C $= \frac{t^{24}}{168} + C = \frac{(7x - 1)^{24}}{168} + C$

 $2 \int x^{2} \sin(x^{3}+1) dx = \int \frac{t}{2} x^{3}+1 = \lambda dt - d(x^{3}+1) - \int \frac{1}{2} dt - d(x^{3}+1) dt = \int \frac{t}{3} dt - \frac{t}{3} \int \sin t dt = -\frac{\cos t}{3} + C = \int \frac{\cos t}{3} + C = \int \frac{\cos t}{3} + C = \int \frac{\cos t}{3} + C = \int \frac{t}{3} \int \frac{t}{3} dt = \int \frac{t}{3} \int \frac{t}{$