

1

Так как неопределенный интеграл это множество всех первообразных, отличающихся на константу, то первое и последнее равенство неверные.

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

2)

а)

$$C_1 = \arcsin(x) + \arccos(x), \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\begin{cases} \arcsin' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ -\arccos' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{они являются первообразными одной и той же функции.}$$

Вычислим значение в точке 0 : $\arcsin(0) + \arccos(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

б)

3

а)

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

б)

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-8-12x-4x^2}} dx = \left(\begin{matrix} t = 2x+3 \\ 2dx = dt \end{matrix} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin t + C = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2x+3) + C$$

с)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \left(\begin{matrix} \cos x = t \\ x = \arccos t \\ dx = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \end{matrix} \right) = - \int \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x} + C \end{aligned}$$

д)

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

e)

$$\int \sin^5 x dx = \int \sin x \sin^4 x = \int \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ dt = -\sin x \\ dx = -\frac{dt}{\sin x} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\int (1 - t^2) dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t + C = -\frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + \frac{2 \cos^3 x}{3} - \cos x + C$$

f)

$$\int x^2 \arccos x = \left[\begin{array}{l} f(x) = x^2 \\ g(x) = \arccos x \\ F(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \\ g' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{array} \right] = \frac{x^3}{3} \arccos x + \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1-x^2} = t \\ x^2 = 1-t^2 \\ dx = -\frac{t}{x} dt \end{array} \right] = -\int \frac{x^3}{3t} \cdot \frac{t}{x} dt = -\frac{1}{3} \int (1-t^2) dt = \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t}{3} + C = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}^3}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{3} + C$$

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

g)

$$I = \int \sin(\ln x) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} f(x) = 1 \\ g(x) = \sin(\ln x) \\ F(x) = x \\ g' = -\frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} \end{array} \right] = x \cos(\ln x) - \int \cos \ln x dx$$

$$\int \cos \ln x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} f(x) = 1 \\ g(x) = \cos(\ln x) \\ F(x) = x \\ g' = -\frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} \end{array} \right] = x \sin(\ln x) + I$$

$$I = x \cos(\ln x) - x \sin(\ln x) - I$$

$$I = \frac{x \cos(\ln x) - x \sin(\ln x)}{2}$$