

$$8.5.2. \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} =$$

1 сп.

$R(-\sin x; \cos x) = -R(\sin x; \cos x)$, случай 3

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[t = \cos x \rightarrow x = \arccos t; dx = -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}; \sin x = \sqrt{1-t^2} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\ &= -\int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = -\int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} = \left[\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\cos x - 1}{\cos x + 1} \right| + C = \ln \left(-\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\ &= \ln \left| \left(\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right| + C = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

2 сп.

$$\int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x + c}; a \neq 0, b \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} &= \left[a \neq 0; t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow x = 2 \operatorname{arctg} t; dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}; \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{2(1+t^2)}{2t(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln |t| + C = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$8.5.3. \int \frac{dx}{5 \cos x + 3} = \left[t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow x = 2 \operatorname{arctg} t; dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}; \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{5 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 3} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{5(1-t^2)+3(1+t^2)}{1+t^2}} &= \int \frac{2dt}{5-5t^2+3+3t^2} = \int \frac{2dt}{8-2t^2} = \int \frac{2dt}{2(4-t^2)} = \int \frac{dt}{4-t^2} = -\int \frac{dt}{t^2-4} = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \ln \left| \frac{t-2}{t+2} \right| + C = \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} - 2}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 2} \right| + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 2}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} - 2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8.5.5. \int \frac{dx}{3 \sin^2 x + 5 \cos^2 x} &= \left[t = \operatorname{tg} x \rightarrow x = \operatorname{arctg} t; dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}; \sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}; \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right] = \\ \int \frac{\frac{dt}{1+t^2}}{3 \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right)^2 + 5 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right)^2} &= \int \frac{\frac{dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{3t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{5}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{3t^2+5} = \int \frac{dt}{3(t^2+\frac{5}{3})} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3})^2} = \left[\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C \right] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \\ \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}} + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x}{\sqrt{5}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8.5.6. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^5 x \cos x} &= \left[\frac{1}{\sin^5 x \cos x}, \sin x = -\sin x, \cos x = -\cos x \rightarrow \frac{1}{(-\sin x)^5 + (-\cos x)} = \right. \\ &= \frac{1}{-(\sin x)^5 + (-\cos x)} = \frac{1}{\sin^5 x \cos x}; t = \operatorname{tg} x \rightarrow x = \operatorname{arctg} t, \sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}; \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}; dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \left. \right] = \\ \int \frac{\frac{dt}{1+t^2}}{\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right)^5 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}} &= \int \frac{\frac{dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{t^5}{(1+t^2)^5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}} = \int \frac{(\sqrt{1+t^2})^6 dt}{(\sqrt{1+t^2})^5 t^5} = \int \frac{(\sqrt{1+t^2})^3 dt}{(\sqrt{1+t^2})^5 t^5} = \int \frac{(\sqrt{1+t^2})^2 dt}{t^5} = \int \frac{1+t^2+t^4}{t^5} dt = \int \frac{dt}{t^5} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{2t^2}{t^5} dt + \int \frac{t^4}{t^5} dt = \int t^{-5} dt + 2 \int t^{-3} dt + \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{t^{-5+1}}{-5+1} + 2 \frac{t^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + \ln |t| + C = -\frac{1}{4} t^{-4} - t^{-2} + \ln |t| + C$$

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

$$8.5.8. \int \sin^3 x dx = \left[R(-\sin x; \cos x) = -R(\sin x; \cos x); t = \cos x \rightarrow x = \arccos t; dx = -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}; \sin x = \sqrt{1+t^2} \right] = \int (\sqrt{1+t^2})^3 \cdot \left(-\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right) = -\int \frac{(\sqrt{1+t^2})^3}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = -\int (\sqrt{1+t^2})^2 dt =$$

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

$$8.5.9. \int \frac{\cos^3 x dx}{\sin^4 x} = \left[R(\sin x; -\cos x) = -R; t = \sin x \rightarrow x = \arcsin t; dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}; \cos x = \sqrt{1+t^2} \right] =$$

$$\int \frac{(\sqrt{1+t^2})^3}{t^4} \cdot \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{(\sqrt{1+t^2})^2}{t^4} dt = \int \frac{1+t^2}{t^4} dt = \int \frac{dt}{t^4} - \int \frac{t^2}{t^4} dt = \int t^{-4} dt - \int t^{-2} dt = \frac{t^{-4+1}}{-4+1} - \frac{t^{-2+1}}{-2+1} +$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{3t^3} + \frac{1}{t} + C = -\frac{1}{3 \sin^3 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x} + C$$

$$8.5.11. \int \cos^4 x dx = \int (\cos^2 x)^2 dx = \left[\cos^2 x = \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \right] = \int \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \int \frac{1}{4} (1 + \cos 2x)^2 dx =$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \cos(2x) d(2x) + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1+\cos 4x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos(2x) d(2x) + \frac{1}{8} (\int dx + \int \cos 4x dx) = \frac{1}{4} \int dx +$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \cos(2x) d(2x) + \frac{1}{8} \int dx + \frac{1}{32} \int \cos(4x) d(4x) = \frac{3}{8} \int dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos(2x) d(2x) +$$

$$\frac{1}{32} \int \cos(4x) d(4x) = \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C$$

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