

a f(x) dx = ∫ f(φ(t)) φ'(t) dt - qo- ma zameno переменной икиод. вопред. интегр. Ourcemme: 1) x = e(+) gorma Some verse uguar. ; 2/ 406. npeger haxog ug coannou; 3) Bozbpary. u cuanoù noperen. ree upergenca; 4) x = ce (+) = t = 4 (x) Иншегрирование по частам · Tyunepu 3.1.1.  $\int \chi^2 dx = \left[ \chi^2 \right] \cdot \left[ f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \right] = \frac{x^3}{3} \left[ \frac{4^3}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3} = 21 \right]$  $\begin{array}{ll} 9.1.2. & \int_{-4}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^{2}}} = \int_{-4}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9-(x+2)^{2}}} = \int_{-4}^{2} \frac{d(n+2)}{\sqrt{3^{2}-(x+2)^{2}}} = \left[\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} = \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{x}{a}\right] = \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{n+2}{3}\Big|_{-4}^{2} \\ = \operatorname{arcsin} 0 - \operatorname{arcsin} \left(-\frac{2}{2}\right) = \operatorname{arcsin} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \operatorname{arcsin} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3}\right] = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3}\right] = \operatorname{arcsin} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3}\right] = \frac{1}{$ 9.1.12. \( \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - \pi \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{2}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{6} \cos \left( \frac{2}{3} - 2x \right) \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) dx  $=\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2\mu\right)\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\pi\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\pi\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\pi\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(\sin \left(-\frac{1}{3}\pi\right)\right) - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\pi\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\pi\right) - \frac$ 9.1.20.  $\int_{1}^{3} \frac{x^{4}+1}{x^{3}(x^{2}+1)} dx = \left[\frac{x^{4}+1}{x^{3}(x^{2}+1)} + \frac{A}{x^{3}} + \frac{B}{x^{2}} + \frac{C}{x^{2}+1} + \frac{2x+1}{x^{2}+1} + \frac{A}{x^{2}+1} + \frac{A}{x^{2}+1$  $\begin{cases} C + \mathbf{Q} = 1 & A = 1 \\ 8 + E = 0 & 8 = 0 \\ A + C = 0 & 9 = 0 \\ A = 1 & D = 2 & E = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{X}^4 + 1} = \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2x+1}} = \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^{2x+1}} = \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^{2x+1}} = \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^{2x+1}} = \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^{2x+1}} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \ln x + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \ln x + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2$ 9.1.26.  $\int f(x) dx$ , ease  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x}, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 2, & 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$  in the sum of the payment x = 1.  $\int f(x) dx = \int e^{x} dx + \int 2 dx = e^{x} |_{0}^{1} + \lambda x|_{1}^{2} = e^{-1} + 4 - 2 = e^{\pm 1}$  $\frac{1}{9.1.96.} \int_{5+\lambda \sqrt{x}}^{9} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \left[ \int_{x=t}^{x=t} \int_{x=2t}^{x=t^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{2tdt}{\sqrt{x}} = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{2t+5-5}{\sqrt{x}} dt = \int_{1}^{3} (1-t)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \int_{1}^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \int_{1}^{\sqrt$ 5 1 dt - 13-5-1 lul2 t+5 113 = 3-1-5 (lu 11-luy) = 2-5 lug 9.1.51.  $\int_{3+2\cos x}^{2} dx = \left[ \frac{4g}{2} + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{2arctg}{4x}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^{2}}{1+t^{2}} - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{2}{3} \right] = \int_{3+2}^{2} \frac{2}{1+t^{2}} dt$   $= \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2}{t^{2}+5} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{arctg}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{arctg}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2$  $=\int \frac{2}{4^2+5} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ 9.1.52  $\int x(3-x)^4 dx = \begin{bmatrix} t=3-x \\ x=3-t \end{bmatrix} dx = -dt = \int \frac{x(3-x)^4}{t(110)} = \int x(3-x)^4 dx = \int (3-6)^4 (-dt) = \int x(3-x)^4 dx = \int x(3-x)$  $\int_{0}^{8} (t^{8} - 3t^{4}) dt = \left(\frac{t^{9}}{9} - \frac{3}{4}t^{8}\right) \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{19}{92}\right)$ = ( d(t+1/2) = ln | t + 1 + VE2+t+1 | 1 = ln 3+2/3 9.1.61.  $\int \frac{dx}{(4+n^2)^n} = \left[\frac{n-2+gt}{dx-2\cos^2t} dt^{-2}\right] \frac{n(0)^2}{t(0)^{\frac{n}{2}}} = \int \frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{2}}} \frac{2dt}{\cos^2t} \frac{2dt}{(1+u^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} = \int \frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{2}}} \frac{2dt}{(1+u^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \frac{2dt}{(1+u^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} = \int \frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{2}}} \frac{2dt}{(1+u^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \frac{2dt}{(1+u^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} = \int \frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{2}}} \frac{2dt}{(1+u^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \frac{2dt}{(1+u^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \frac{2dt}{(1+u^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} = \int \frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{2}}} \frac{2dt}{(1+u^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \frac{2dt}{(1+u^2$ = 1 ( cos2 + d+ = 1 5 (1+ cos2+) d+ = 16 (+ + 1 sin2+) = 16 ( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} ) = \frac{\tau}{64}

