на тему "Невизначений інтеграл"

студента групи ПД-11

Гапей М.Ю.

Варіант №5

→ f:(2·x+3)/sqrt(1-x-x^2);

(f)
$$\frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{-x^2-x+1}}$$

→ integrate(f,x)

(%02)
$$-2\sqrt{-x^2-x+1}-2 \operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{-2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

- \rightarrow f:x^2·log(2+3·x^3);
- (f) $x^2 \log(3x^3+2)$
- → integrate(f,x);

(%04)
$$\frac{(3x^3+2)\log(3x^3+2)-3x^3-2}{9}$$

(f)
$$\frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\cos(x)^2}$$

→ integrate(f,x);

(%021)
$$\int \frac{1}{2 \sin(x) + \cos(x)^2} dx$$

(f)
$$\frac{x^4 + x + 3}{x^3 - x - 6}$$

→ integrate(f,x);

$$(\%023) - \frac{5\log(x^2+2x+3)}{11} + \frac{25 \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{2x+2}{2^{3/2}}\right)}{11\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{21\log(x-2)}{11}$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 f:(x-b)/(x^2-a·x);

(f)
$$\frac{x-b}{x^2-ax}$$

→ integrate(f,x);

$$(\%025) \frac{b \log(x)}{a} - \frac{(b-a) \log(x-a)}{a}$$

→ ratsimp(%);

$$(\%026) - \frac{(b-a)\log(x-a)-b\log(x)}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 f:x^2·log(x);

$$\Rightarrow f:x^2 \cdot \log(x);$$
(f)
$$x^2 \log(x)$$

(F)
$$\frac{x^3 \log(x)}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

(|s)
$$C + \frac{8 \log(2)}{3} - \frac{8}{9}$$

(%031)
$$[C = -\frac{24 \log(2) - 26}{9}]$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 exp:(x^5-1)/(x^4+x^3-3·x^2-5·x-2);

(exp)
$$\frac{x^5-1}{x^4+x^3-3x^2-5x-2}$$

$$(\%033) \frac{77}{27(x+1)} - \frac{13}{9(x+1)^2} + \frac{2}{3(x+1)^3} + x + \frac{31}{27(x-2)} - 1$$

на тему "Визначений інтеграл"

студента групи ПД-11

Гапей М.Ю.

Варіант №5

- → load(romberg)\$
- → f(x):=(sin(x)+cos(2·x))/(sin(x)+2);

(%057) f(x):=
$$\frac{\sin(x) + \cos(2x)}{\sin(x) + 2}$$

- → a:0;
 - b:%pi;
- (a) 0
- (b) π
- \rightarrow romberg(f(x),x,a,b);

(%066) 4.506295366359653

$$\rightarrow$$
 f(x):=atan(5·x+2);

$$(\%067)$$
 f(x):=atan(5x+2)

- → a:-(%pi)/4;
- (a) $-\frac{\pi}{4}$
- → b:%e;
- (b) %e
- → romberg(f(x),x,a,b);

(%070) 3.88284634030045

$$\rightarrow$$
 f(x):=2^(x^2+x+1);

(%071) f(x):=
$$2^{x^2+x+1}$$

- → a:-2;
 - b:1;
- (a) -2
- (b) 1
- → romberg(f,x,a,b);

(%074) 277.6604329811181

- → f:sin(x)/x;
- (f) $\frac{\sin(x)}{x}$
- → integrate(f,x,0,inf);

$$(\%076) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

 \rightarrow F(x):=integrate(exp(-2·t),t,0,x)+0;

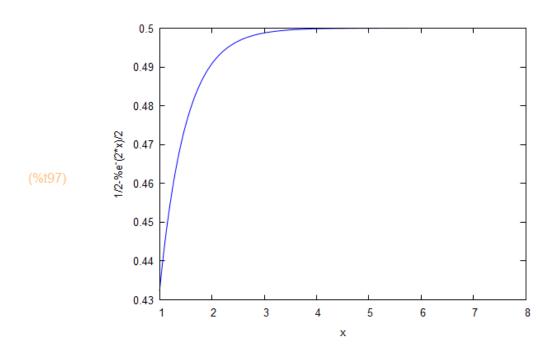
(%095) F(x):=
$$\int_{0}^{x} \exp((-2)t) dt + 0$$

→ ev(F(x),x=0);

(%o96) **0**

- \rightarrow wxplot2d(F(x),[x,1,8]);
- → f:exp(-x³);
- (f) $\%e^{-x^3}$
- → integrate(f,x,-2,inf);

$$\frac{\text{gamma_incomplete}\left(\frac{1}{3}, -8\right)}{3}$$



на тему "Застосування визначених інтегралів"

студента групи ПД-11

Гапей М.Ю.

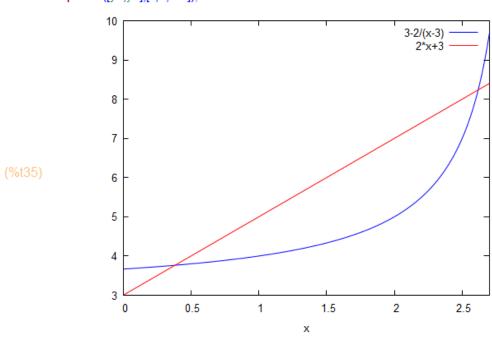
Варіант №5

 \rightarrow y1:3-2/(x-3);

(y1)
$$3 - \frac{2}{x-3}$$

$$(y2)$$
 2 $x + 3$

→ wxplot2d([y1,y2],[x,0,2.7]);



- → x1:find_root(y2-y1,x,0,1);
- (x1) 0.3819660112501052
- → x2:find_root(y2-y1,x,2.5,2.7);
- (x2) 2.618033988749895
- → load(romberg)\$
- → S:romberg(y2-y1,x,x1,x2);
- (S) 2.85850928661784
- \rightarrow dy1:diff(y1,x);

(dy1)
$$\frac{2}{(x-3)^2}$$

- → dy2:diff(y2,x);
- (dy2) 2

- → P:romberg(sqrt(1+dy1^2)+sqrt(1+dy2^2),x,x1,x2);
- (P) 10.4163590484171
- → V:romberg((y2^2-y1^2)·%pi,x,x1,x2);
- (V) 100.7137232689769
- → S1:romberg(2·%pi·y1·sqrt(1+dy1^2),x,x1,x2);
- (S1) 193.6766837429712
- → S2:romberg(2·%pi·y2·sqrt(1+dy2^2),x,x1,x2);
- (S2) 188.4955592153876
- → S:S1+S2;
- (S) 382.1722429583588
- → Xc:romberg((y2^2-y1^2)·%pi·x/V,x,x1,x2);
- (Xc) 1.775412520631983

на тему "Кратні інтеграли"

студента групи ПД-11

Гапей М.Ю.

Варіант №5

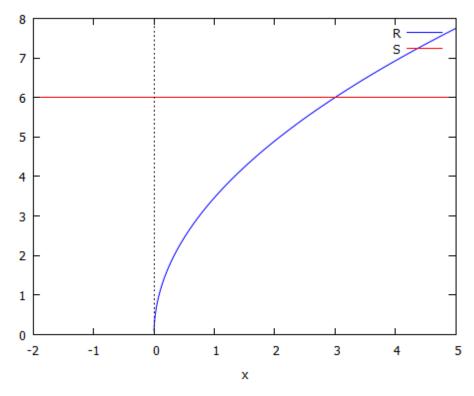
→ R(x):=sqrt(12·x); S(x):=6;

(%015) R(x):=
$$\sqrt{12}$$
 x

(%016) S(x) := 6

→ plot2d([R,S],[x,-2,5])\$;

plot2d: expression evaluates to non-numeric value somewhere in plotting range.



- \rightarrow x1:find_root(R(x)=S(x),x,2,3.1);
- (x1) 3.0
- → load(dblint)\$;
- \rightarrow f(x,y):=x/(x^2+y^2);

(%020) f(x,y):=
$$\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

→ dblint(f,R,S,0.1·10^(-9),x1);

(%021) 0.232258928888506

$$(\%022) R1(x):=2x$$

$$(\%023)$$
 R2(x):=9-x

$$(\%024) S(x):=0$$

- → plot2d([R1,R2,S],[x,-2,5])\$;
- \rightarrow find_root(R1(x)=R2(x),x,2,3);

(%026) 3.0

 \rightarrow f(x,y):=y^2/4;

(%027) f(x,y):=
$$\frac{y^2}{4}$$

→ dblint(f,R1,R2,0,x1);

(%030) 96.1875

$$\rightarrow$$
 f:(x^2+y^2)^3-9·x^3·y;

(f)
$$(y^2+x^2)^3-9x^3y$$

- → p:sublis([x=r·cos(t),y=r·sin(t)],f);
- (p) $(r^2 \sin(t)^2 + r^2 \cos(t)^2)^3 9r^4 \cos(t)^3 \sin(t)$
- → r1:solve(p,r);

(r1)
$$[r = -\frac{3\cos(t)\sqrt{\cos(t)\sin(t)}}{\left(\sin(t)^2 + \cos(t)^2\right)^{3/2}}, r = \frac{3\cos(t)\sqrt{\cos(t)\sin(t)}}{\left(\sin(t)^2 + \cos(t)^2\right)^{3/2}}, r = 0]$$

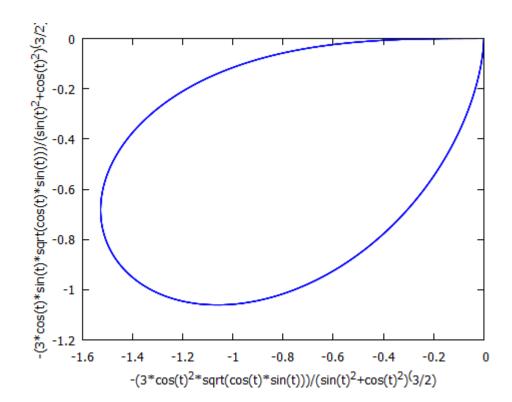
→ rho:rhs(r1[1]);

(rho)
$$-\frac{3\cos(t)\sqrt{\cos(t)\sin(t)}}{(\sin(t)^2+\cos(t)^2)^{3/2}}$$

- → plot2d([parametric,rho·cos(t),rho·sin(t),[t,-3·%pi,3·%pi]])\$
 plot2d: expression evaluates to non-numeric value somewhere in plotting range.
- → i1:integrate(r,r,0,rho);

(i1)
$$\frac{9\cos(t)^3\sin(t)}{2\sin(t)^6+6\cos(t)^2\sin(t)^4+6\cos(t)^4\sin(t)^2+2\cos(t)^6}$$

- → i2:integrate(i1,t,0,%pi/2);
- (i2) $\frac{9}{8}$



на тему "Поверхневі інтеграли"

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Варіант №5

- f1:(x^2+y^2)/3; f2:(3-2·x-y)/2;
- (f1) $\frac{y^2 + x^2}{3}$
- $\frac{-y-2x+3}{2}$ (f2)
- $F:[y\cdot z,x-y,-2\cdot x];$
- (F) [yz, x-y, -2x]
- nn1:[diff(f1,x),diff(f1,y),-1]; nn2: [diff(f2,x), diff(f2,y), -1];
- (nn1) $[\frac{2x}{3}, \frac{2y}{3}, -1]$
- (nn2) $[-1, -\frac{1}{2}, -1]$
- nm1:sqrt(nn1.nn1); nm2:sqrt(nn2.nn2);
- (nm1) $\sqrt{\frac{4y^2}{9} + \frac{4x^2}{9} + 1}$
- (nm2) $\frac{3}{2}$
- n1:nn1/nm1; n2:nn2/nm2;
- $I = \frac{2x}{3\sqrt{\frac{4y^2}{9} + \frac{4x^2}{9} + 1}}, \frac{2y}{3\sqrt{\frac{4y^2}{9} + \frac{4x^2}{9} + 1}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4y^2}{9} + \frac{4x^2}{9} + 1}} I$
- $[-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{2}{2}]$ (n2)

(p)
$$[y = -\frac{\sqrt{-16 x^2 - 48 x + 81 + 3}}{4}, y = \frac{\sqrt{-16 x^2 - 48 x + 81 - 3}}{4}]$$

- phi2:rhs(p[1]); phi1:rhs(p[2]);
- (phi2) $-\frac{\sqrt{-16 x^2 48 x + 81 + 3}}{4}$ (phi1) $\frac{\sqrt{-16 x^2 48 x + 81 3}}{4}$

→ ab:solve(-16·x^2-48·x+81,x);

(ab)
$$[x = -\frac{3\sqrt{13}+6}{4}, x = \frac{3\sqrt{13}-6}{4}]$$

- → a:rhs(ab[2]); b:rhs(ab[1]);
- (a) $\frac{3\sqrt{13}-6}{4}$
- (b) $-\frac{3\sqrt{13}+6}{4}$
- → F1:ev(F,z=f1); F2:ev(F,z=f2);

(F1)
$$[\frac{y(y^2+x^2)}{3}, x-y, -2x]$$

(F2)
$$\left[\frac{(-y-2x+3)y}{2}, x-y, -2x\right]$$

→ integrand1: F1.n1; integrand2: F2.n2;

(integrand1)
$$\frac{2(x-y)y}{3\sqrt{\frac{4y^2}{9} + \frac{4x^2}{9} + 1}} + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{\frac{4y^2}{9} + \frac{4x^2}{9} + 1}} + \frac{2xy(y^2 + x^2)}{9\sqrt{\frac{4y^2}{9} + \frac{4x^2}{9} + 1}}$$

(integrand2)
$$-\frac{(-y-2x+3)y}{3} - \frac{x-y}{3} + \frac{4x}{3}$$

- → load(dblint)\$;
- → dblint(integrand1,phi1,phi2,a,b)+dblint(integrand2,phi1,phi2,a,b);
- (%o4) dblint(integrand2,phi1,phi2,a,b)+dblint(integrand1,phi1,phi2,a,b)

на тему "ДР 1-го порядку"

студента групи ПД-11

Гапей М.Ю.

Варіант №5

(%i1) result: $rk((y+x)\cdot sin(y\cdot x), y, 1, [x, -1, 5, 0.1])$ \$;

(%i2) plot2d([discrete,result])\$

→ eqn:x²·'diff(y,x)+x·y+1=0;

(eqn)
$$x^2 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y \right) + x y + 1 = 0$$

→ ode2(eqn,y,x);

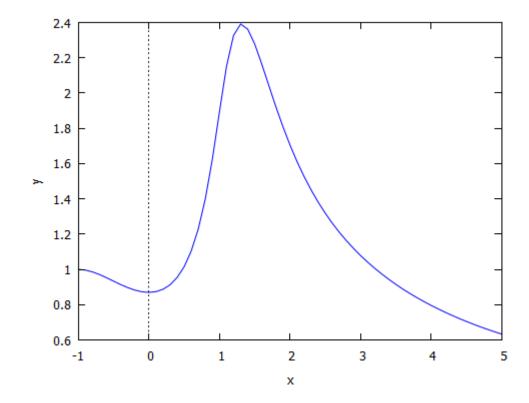
$$(\%026) y = \frac{\%c - \log(x)}{x}$$

y1:rhs(%);

$$\frac{\%c - \log(x)}{x}$$

→ ev(eqn,y=y1,diff);

$$(\%028) - \log(x) + x^2 \left(-\frac{\%c - \log(x)}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) + \%c + 1 = 0$$



на тему "ДР 2-го порядку"

студента групи ПД-11

Гапей М.Ю.

Варіант №5

(%i7) f: $(x1^2+x2+x1)/(t^2+t+1)$;

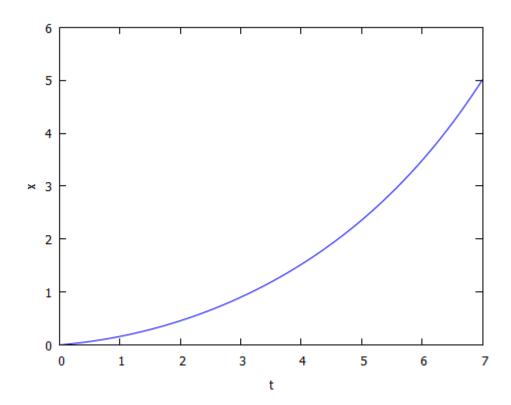
(f)
$$\frac{x^2 + x^1^2 + x^1}{t^2 + t + 1}$$

(%i8) result:rk([x2,f],[x1,x2],[0,0.1],[t,0,7,0.05])\$;

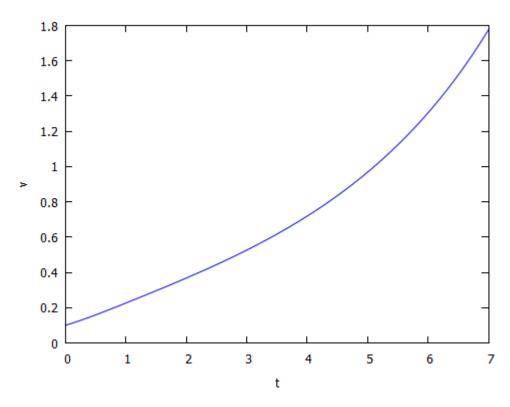
(%i9) x:makelist([p[1],p[2]],p,result)\$

(%i10) v:makelist([p[1],p[3]],p,result)\$

→ plot2d([discrete,x],[xlabel,"t"],[ylabel,"x"])\$;



→ plot2d([discrete,v],[xlabel,"t"],[ylabel,"v"])\$



(%i11) load(interpol)\$

(%i12) csplive(v)\$

(%i13) g(x):=' '%\$

(%i14) map(g,[2.3,4,7]);

(%014) ['%,'%,'%]