

68) Интеграл вида $\int R(x; \cos x; \sin x) dx$. Универсальная тригонометрическая подстановка. Другое название интеграла — тригонометрическая подстановка.

$$\int R(x; \cos x; \sin x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right) \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Л: } \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \\ u^2 + v^2 = 1 \\ \text{Круг} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} t = \tan \frac{x}{2}, x = 2 \arctan \frac{t}{2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Универсальная} \\ \text{тригонометрическая} \\ \text{подстановка (УТП)} \end{array} \right\}$$

Пример: $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2dt(1+t^2)}{(1+t^2)2t} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \frac{2dt(1+t^2)}{(1+t^2)(1-t^2)} = \int \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} = \int \frac{2dt}{(1-t)(1+t)} = \int \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{1-t} + \int \frac{dt}{1+t} = -\ln|1-t| + \ln|1+t| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1-\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C \quad \text{---}$$

и.к. $\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2} \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}}, \text{ то } \text{---} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| + C.$

Другие примеры:

a) $\int R(\sin x) \cos x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \\ du = \cos x dx \end{array} \right] = \int R(u) du.$

b) $\int R(\cos x) \sin x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \\ du = -\sin x dx \end{array} \right] = -\int R(u) du.$

c) $\int \cos^n x \sin^m x dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{если } n=2n+1, \text{ то } \cos^n x = (1-\sin^2 x)^{n-1} \cdot \cos x \Rightarrow \text{---} (a) \\ \text{если } m=2m+1, \text{ то } \sin^m x = (1-\cos^2 x)^{m-1} \cdot \sin x \Rightarrow \text{---} (b) \\ \text{если } n=2n \text{ (четное)} \\ \text{если } m=2m \text{ (четное)} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{то } 2\cos^2 x = 1 + \cos 2x \\ \text{то } 2\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos 2x \end{array} \right. \quad \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x.$

Пример: $\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx = \int \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 x \cdot \frac{(1+\cos 2x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 x \cdot (1+\cos 2x) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (\sin^2 2x + \sin^2 2x \cdot \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x \cdot (\cos 2x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{(1-\cos 4x)}{2} dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} d(\sin 2x) = \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + C$$

2) $\int R(bx) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = bx \\ dx = \frac{dt}{b} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{R(t) dt}{b}$

$\int R(a^x) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = a^x \\ x = \log_a t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t \cdot \ln a} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{\ln a} \int \frac{R(t) dt}{t}$

$\int R(\cosh x, \sinh x) dx$ можно решать как с УТП.