

63) Теорема об интегрировании по частям в неопр-м интеграле. Примеры.

пусть ф-ны  $u = u(x)$  и  $v = v(x)$  непр-а и диффр-а на  $(a, b)$   
т.е.  $u(x), v(x) \in C^1(a, b)$ , тогда

$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$  - ф-ла интегриров-я по частям.

т.е.  $\int u(x) v'(x) dx = u(x) v(x) - \int v(x) u'(x) dx$ .

Д-во:  $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$  применяем  $\int (uv)' dx = \int u'v dx + \int uv' dx =$   
 $= \int v du + \int u dv$ ;  $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$ .

Примеры: 1)  $\int \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad dv = dx \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \ln x - \int \frac{x dx}{x} = x \ln x - \int dx =$

$= x \ln x - x + C$ .

2)  $\int \arctg x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arctg x \quad dv = dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \arctg x - \int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} =$

$= x \cdot \arctg x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} = x \arctg x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+x^2|$

3)  $\int \arcsin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arcsin x \quad dv = dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} d(1-x^2) = -2x dx \\ x dx = -\frac{1}{2} d(1-x^2) \end{array} \right| =$

$= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{1-x^2} + C = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$ .

4)  $\int (x^2 - e^x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad dv = e^x dx \\ du = 2x dx \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = x^2(e^x) + 2 \int x e^x dx \quad \textcircled{=}$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} x e^x dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad dv = e^x dx \\ du = dx \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right] \quad \textcircled{=} -x e^x + 2(-x e^x + \int e^x dx) = e^x (x^2 + 2x + 2) + C$

5)  $\int e^x \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \quad dv = e^x dx \\ du = -\sin x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = e^x \cos x + \int e^x \sin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \quad dv = e^x dx \\ du = \cos x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| =$

$= e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx \Rightarrow \int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{e^x (\cos x + \sin x)}{2} + C$ .

$\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$