ДКР №3.1 — Невизначенні інтеграли Варіант 8

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Завдання №1

1.
$$\int \left(7x^2 + \frac{3}{x} - \sqrt[5]{(x-1)^4} + \frac{8}{x^3}\right) dx$$
:

$$\int \left(7x^2 + \frac{3}{x} - \sqrt[5]{(x-1)^4} + \frac{8}{x^3}dx\right) = 7\int x^2dx + 3\int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \sqrt[5]{(x-1)^4}dx + 8\int x^{-3}dx = \frac{7}{3}x^3 + 3\ln|x| - \frac{5}{9}\sqrt[5]{(x-1)^9} - \frac{4}{x^2} + 2\int x^2dx + 3\int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \sqrt[5]{(x-1)^4}dx + 8\int x^{-3}dx = \frac{7}{3}x^3 + 3\ln|x| - \frac{5}{9}\sqrt[5]{(x-1)^9} - \frac{4}{x^2} + 2\int x^2dx + 3\int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \sqrt[5]{(x-1)^4}dx + 8\int x^{-3}dx = \frac{7}{3}x^3 + 3\ln|x| - \frac{5}{9}\sqrt[5]{(x-1)^9} - \frac{4}{x^2} + 2\int x^2dx + 3\int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \sqrt[5]{(x-1)^4}dx + 8\int x^{-3}dx = \frac{7}{3}x^3 + 3\ln|x| - \frac{5}{9}\sqrt[5]{(x-1)^9} - \frac{4}{x^2} + 2\int x^2dx + 3\int \frac{dx}{x} - \int x^2dx + 3\int \frac{dx}$$

2.
$$\int \cos(7x+3)dx$$
:

$$\int \cos(7x+3)dx = \frac{1}{7}\sin(7x+3) + C$$

3.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2+3}}$$
:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 3}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(2x)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{(2x)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\ln|2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 3}| + C \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 3}| + C \right)$$

4.
$$\int \frac{dx}{2x^2+7}$$
:

$$\int \frac{dx}{2x^2 + 7} = \int \frac{dx}{(x\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{7})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(x\sqrt{2})}{(x\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{7})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \arctan\left(x\sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}\right) + C\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \arctan\left(x\sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}\right) + C$$

5.
$$\int e^{1-6x^2} x dx$$
:

$$\int e^{1-6x^2}xdx = e\int e^{-6x^2}xdx = \frac{e}{2}\int e^{-6x^2}d(x^2) = -\frac{e}{12}\int e^{-6x^2}d(-6x^2) = -\frac{e}{12}\cdot e^{-6x^2} + C = -\frac{e^{1-6x^2}}{12} + C$$

6.
$$\int \sin^6(3x)\cos(3x)dx$$
:

$$\int \sin^6(3x)\cos(3x)dx = \frac{1}{3}\int \sin^6(3x)d(\sin(3x)) = \frac{\sin^7(3x)}{21} + C$$

7.
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln^3(x+3)}}{x+3} dx$$
:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln^3(x+3)}}{x+3} dx = \int \frac{\ln^{1.5}(x+3)}{x+3} dx = \int \ln^{1.5}(x+3) d(\ln(x+3)) = \frac{\ln^{2.5}(x+3)}{2.5} + C = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{\ln^5(x+3)} + C$$

8.
$$\int \frac{\sqrt[5]{\lg^2 3x}}{\cos^2 3x} dx$$
:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[5]{\operatorname{tg}^2 3x}}{\cos^2 3x} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{0.4} 3x}{\cos^2 3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int (\operatorname{tg}^{0.4} 3x) d(\operatorname{tg} 3x) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg}^{1.4} 3x}{1.4} + C \right) = \frac{5}{21} \sqrt[5]{\operatorname{tg}^7 3x} + C$$

9.
$$\int e^{2-4x} dx$$
:

$$\int e^{2-4x} dx = e^2 \int e^{-4x} dx = -\frac{e^2}{4} \int e^{-4x} d(-4x) = -\frac{e^2}{4} \cdot e^{-4x} + C = -\frac{e^{2-4x}}{4} + C$$

10.
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\arccos 2x}}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx :$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\arccos 2x}}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\arccos^{0.5} 2x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (\arccos^{0.5} 2x) d(\arccos 2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\arccos^{1.5} 2x}{1.5} + C = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\arccos^3 2x} + C$$

11.
$$\int \frac{xdx}{2x^2-7}$$
:

$$\int \frac{xdx}{2x^2 - 7} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{2x^2 - 7} d(2x^2 - 7) = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(2x^2 - 7)}{2x^2 - 7} = \frac{1}{4} \ln|2x^2 - 7| + C$$

12.
$$\int \frac{1/(2\sqrt{x})+1}{(\sqrt{x}+x)^2} dx :$$

$$\int \frac{1/(2\sqrt{x})+1}{(\sqrt{x}+x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x}+x)^2} d(\sqrt{x}+x) = \int (\sqrt{x}+x)^{-2} d(\sqrt{x}+x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x}+x)^{-1}}{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+x} + C$$

Завдання №2

1.
$$\int \left(\arcsin\frac{x}{5}\right) dx$$
:

$$\int \left(\arcsin\frac{x}{5}\right) dx = \int \left(x^0 \cdot \arcsin\frac{x}{5}\right) dx; \ \text{Звідси} \ u = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{5}\right); \ \text{тоді} \ du = d\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} dx, \ \text{а}$$

 $dv=x^0dx; v=\int x^0dx=x;$ Тому ми можемо застосуванти формулу інтегрування частинами: $\int udv=uv-\int vdu$

$$\int \left(x^0 \cdot \arcsin \frac{x}{5}\right) dx = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} dx = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) - \int -\frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} d(\sqrt{25 - x^2}) = x \arcsin \left(\frac{x}$$

$$+\int (\sqrt{25-x^2})^{-1}d(\sqrt{25-x^2})=x\arcsin\left(rac{x}{5}
ight)+\sqrt{25-x^2}+C$$
. Додатково зазначу (хоч це випливає з означення первісної)

так як $f(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)$ штучно обмежена на проміжку [-5; 5], то значить і первісна матиме сенс на цьому проміжку.

2.
$$\int (x \operatorname{arctg}(2x)) dx$$
:

$$\int (x \arctan(2x)) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(2x) - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{4x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(2x) - \int \frac{x^2}{4x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(2x) + \int \frac{\frac{1}{4}(4x^2 + 1)}{4x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(2x) - \int \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4(4x^2 + 1)}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{4x^2 + 1}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4(4x^2 + 1)} + \frac{1}{4(4x^2 + 1)$$

$$\cdot \left(\int 1 dx - \int \frac{dx}{4x^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2x) + C \right) = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(2x) - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \arctan(2x) + C = \frac{1}{8} (\arctan(2x) \cdot (4x^2 + 1) - 2x) + C$$

3. $\int x^2 \cos^2(x) dx :$

$$\int x^2 \cos^2(x) dx; f = x^2, f' = 2x.g' = \cos^2(x); g = \int \cos^2(x) dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos(2x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos(2x) d(2x) = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x)$$
 Тоді за формулюю інтегрування частинами ми отримаємо:
$$\int fg' dx = fg - \int f'g dx$$
 тобто
$$\int x^2 \cos^2(x) dx = \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} \sin(2x) - \int \left(x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \sin(2x)\right) dx; \int \left(x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \sin(2x)\right) dx = \int x^2 dx + \int \frac{x}{2} \sin(2x) dx = \int x^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int x \sin(2x) dx; \int x \sin(2x) dx; f = x, f' = 1, g' = \sin(2x), g = \int \sin(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2x) d(2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x);$$
 тоді
$$\int x \sin(2x) dx = -\frac{x}{2} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(2x) dx = -\frac{x}{4} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos(2x) d(2x) = -\frac{x}{2} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x);$$
 тепер рухаємось назад:
$$\int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3};$$
 тоді
$$\int \left(x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \sin(2x)\right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x}{2} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x)\right) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x}{4} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(2x)$$
 тоді
$$\int x^2 \cos^2(x) dx = \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} \sin(2x) - \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x}{4} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(2x)\right) = \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} \sin(2x) - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x}{4} \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{8} \sin(2x) + C = \frac{x^3}{6} + \sin(2x) \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{8}\right) + \frac{x}{4} \cos(2x) + C$$

4. $\int (x+1)\cos(7x)dx$:

$$\int (x+1)\cos(7x)dx; f=(x+1), g'=\cos(7x) \text{ Тоді за формулою інтегрування частинами ми отримаємо: } \int f(x)g'(x)dx=$$

$$=f(x)g(x)-\int f'(x)g(x)dx; \ g=\int \cos(7x)dx=\frac{1}{7}\int \cos(7x)d(7x)=\frac{1}{7}\sin(7x); \ f'=(x+1)'=1$$

$$\int (x+1)\cos(7x)dx=\frac{1}{7}\sin(7x)(x+1)-\frac{1}{7}\int \sin(7x)d(7x)=\frac{1}{7}\sin(7x)(x+1)-\frac{1}{49}\int \sin(7x)d(7x)=$$

$$=\frac{7(x+1)\sin(7x)+\cos(7x)}{49}+C$$

5. $\int (x+3)e^{-x}dx$:

$$\int (x+3)e^{-x}dx; \ f=(x+3), g'=e^{-x}; \ g=\int e^{-x}dx=-\int e^{-x}d(-x)=-e^{-x}; \ \text{Тодi:}$$

$$\int (x+3)e^{-x}dx=-e^{-x}(x+3)-\int -e^{-x}dx=-e^{-x}(x+3)-\int e^{-x}d(-x)=-e^{-x}(x+3)-e^{-x}+C=-e^{-x}(x+4)+C$$

6.
$$\int x \ln(x^2 + 1) dx$$
:

$$\int x \ln(x^2+1) dx; f = \ln(x^2+1), g' = x, g = \frac{x^2}{2};$$
 тоді за формулою інтегрування частинами ми отримаємо:

$$\int x \ln(x^2+1) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x^2+1) - \int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} dx; \ \text{перетворюю неправильний дріб на правильний діленням:}$$

$$x^3$$
 x^3 $x^2 + 1$ Тобто x^3 $x^2 + 1$ x^3 тоді x^3 $x^2 + 1$ тоді x^3 $x^$

вигляду
$$\int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx$$
, де $M=1,N=0,p=0$ і такий інтеграл можна знайти за формулою: $\int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx = 0$

$$=\frac{M}{2}\int\frac{d(x^2+px+q)}{x^2+px+q}+\left(N-\frac{Mp}{2}\right)\int\frac{dx}{x^2+px+q}\text{ тобто }\int\frac{x}{x^2+1}dx=\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{d(x^2+1)}{x^2+1}=\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2+1|+C,\text{ а інтеграл }$$

$$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2}; \text{ тоді фінальна первісна буде: } \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln(x^2+1) \cdot (x^2+1) - x^2 \right) + C$$

Завдання №3

1.
$$\int \frac{2x^2+5}{x+1} dx$$
:

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + 7 \ln|x+1| + C = (x-1)^2 + 7 \ln|x+1| + C$$

2.
$$\int \frac{x-5}{2x^2+x+1} dx$$
:

Тут $2x^2+x+1$ немає дійсних коренів. Зведу даний тричлен до нормованого вигляду $x^2+px+q:2x^2+x+1=$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}\right);$$
 Тоді дріб $\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{x-5}{x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}}$ є дробом вигляду $\frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q};$ Звідси $M=1,N=-5,p=0.5$ Тоді

за формулою інтегрування елементарного дробу 3 типу матимемо: $\int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx = \frac{M}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+px+q)}{x^2+px+q} +$

$$+\left(N-\frac{Mp}{2}\right)\int\frac{dx}{x^2+px+q}; \int\frac{x-5}{2x^2+x+1}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int\frac{x-5}{x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{d(x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2})}{x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}} + \left(-5-\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2}\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{dx}{x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{dx}{x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int\frac{dx}{x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int\frac{dx}{x^2+\frac{1}{2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int\frac{dx}{x^2+\frac{1}{2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int\frac{dx}$$

$$\cdot \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int \frac{d(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2})}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{21}{8} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{4})}{\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x + \frac{1}{2} \right| - \frac{21}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x + \frac{1}{4} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x + \frac{1}{4} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x + \frac{1}{4} \right| + \frac{1}{4}$$

+ С; Так як підмодульний вираз завжди додатній, то модуль можемо прибрати. Тоді фінальна первісна матиме вигляд:

$$\frac{1}{4}\ln\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{4x+1}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + C$$

3.
$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 12x - 6}{(x+1)(x^2 + 8x + 15)} dx :$$

$$\frac{2x^2+12x-6}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)} = \frac{2\cdot(x^2+6x-3)}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)} = 2\cdot\frac{(x+1)^2+4x-4}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)} = \frac{2(x+1)^2}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)} + \frac{2(4x-4)}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)} = \frac{2(x+1)^2}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)} = \frac{2(x+1)^2}{(x+1)^2} =$$

$$=\frac{2x+2}{x^2+8x+15}+\frac{8x-8}{x^3+9x^2+23x+15}; \ \text{Тоді} \ \int \frac{2x^2+12x-6}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)} dx = \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+8x+15} dx + \int \frac{8x-8}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)} dx$$

Дріб
$$\frac{2x+2}{x^2+8x+15}$$
 є елементарним дробом 3 типу. Звідси $M=2, N=2, p=8$ тоді $\int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+8x+15} dx=$

$$=\int\frac{d(x^2+8x+15)}{x^2+8x+15}dx-6\int\frac{dx}{x^2+8x+15}dx=\ln|x^2+8x+15|-6\int\frac{d(x+4)}{(x+4)^2-1^2}dx=\ln|x^2+8x+15|-3\ln\left|\frac{x+3}{x+5}\right|+C$$

У знаменнику дробу $\frac{8x-8}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)}$ можна знайти корені $x^2+8x+15$, а саме при $x_1=-5, x_2=-3$ тоді, за

теоремою Безу, я можу записати дріб у такому вигляді: $\frac{8x-8}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)} = \frac{8x-8}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}$, а цей дріб у свою

чергу можу розкласти як $\frac{A}{x+5} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x+1}$ далі зводитиму ліву частину до спільного знаменника:

$$\frac{A}{x+5} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x+1} = \frac{A(x+3)(x+1) + B(x+5)(x+1) + C(x+5)(x+3)}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)} =$$

$$=\frac{A(x^2+4x+3)+B(x^2+6x+5)+C(x^2+8x+15)}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)}=\frac{Ax^2+4Ax+3A+Bx^2+6Bx+5B+Cx^2+8Cx+15C}{(x+5)(x+5)(x+5)}$$

$$=\frac{(A+B+C)x^2+(4A+6B+5C)x+(3A+5B+15C)}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}; \text{ а це дріб у свою чергу дорівнює початокову дробу:}$$

$$\frac{(A+B+C)x^2+(4A+6B+5C)x+(3A+5B+15C)}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=\frac{8x-8}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)};$$
 Тоді

 $(A+B+C)x^2+(4A+6B+5C)x+(3A+5B+15C)=8x-8$, а звідси випливає, що постає задача розв'язання СЛАР:

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=0\\ 4A+6B+5C=8\\ 3A+5B+15C=-8 \end{cases}$$
 звідси: $A=-6, B=8, C=-2$; Тому дріб
$$\frac{8x-8}{(x+5)(x+3)(x+1)}=-\frac{6}{x+5}+\frac{8}{x+3}-\frac{2}{x+1}$$
;

$$\int \frac{8x-8}{(x+1)(x^2+8x+15)} dx = \int \left(-\frac{6}{x+5} + \frac{8}{x+3} - \frac{2}{x+1}\right) dx = -\int \frac{6}{x+5} dx + \int \frac{8}{x+3} dx - \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx = -6\int \frac{d(x+5)}{x+5} dx + \int \frac{8}{x+5} dx + \int$$

$$+8\int rac{d(x+3)}{x+3} - 2\int rac{d(x+1)}{x+1} = -6\ln|x+5| + 8\ln|x+3| - 2\ln|x+1| + C;$$
 Тоді фінальна первісна матиме вигляд:

$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 12x - 6}{(x+1)(x^2 + 8x + 15)} dx = \int \frac{2x + 2}{x^2 + 8x + 15} dx + \int \frac{8x - 8}{(x+1)(x^2 + 8x + 15)} dx = \ln|x^2 + 8x + 15| - 3\ln\left|\frac{x+3}{x+5}\right| - 6\ln|x+5| + 3\ln\left|\frac{x+5}{x+5}\right| - 6\ln|x+5| + 3\ln\left|\frac{x+5}{x+5}\right|$$

 $+ 8 \ln|x+3| - 2 \ln|x+1| + C = \ln|x^2 + 8x + 15| + 5 \ln|x+3| - 3 \ln|x+5| - 2 \ln|x+1| + C$

4.
$$\int \frac{x^3-4x+5}{(x^2-1)(x-1)}dx$$
:

$$x^{3} - 4x + 5 | x^{3} - x^{2} - x + 1 | \frac{x^{3} - x^{2} - x + 1}{1}$$
 To fro
$$\frac{x^{3} - 4x + 5}{(x^{2} - 1)(x - 1)} = 1 + \frac{x^{2} - 3x + 4}{(x^{2} - 1)(x - 1)} = 1 + \frac{x^{2} - 3x + 4}{(x + 1)(x - 1)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{-x^{3} + x^{2} + x - 1}{x^{2} - 3x + 4}$$

Тепер розкладемо дріб $\frac{x^2-3x+4}{(x+1)(x-1)^2}$ в суму елементарних дробів: $\frac{A}{x+1}+\frac{B}{x-1}+\frac{C}{(x-1)^2}$; Знайдемо коефіцієнти:

$$\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{A(x-1)^2 + B(x^2-1) + C(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 4}{(x+1)(x-1)^2}; \ \ 3\text{відси} \ A(x-1)^2 + B(x^2-1) + C(x+1) = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 4}{(x+1)(x-1)^2}$$

$$-B+C=x^2-3x+4$$
; Звідси я отримую СЛАР: $egin{cases} A+B=1 \\ -2A+C=-3 \\ A-B+C=4 \end{cases}$ звідси: $A=2, B=-1, C=1,$ тобто вираз

$$\frac{x^3-4x+5}{(x^2-1)(x-1)}=1+\frac{2}{x+1}-\frac{1}{x-1}+\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}; \text{ a значить} \\ \int \frac{x^3-4x+5}{(x^2-1)(x-1)}dx = \int dx + 2\int \frac{dx}{x+1}-\int \frac{dx}{x-1}+\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2}=1$$

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

5.
$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 4x + 20}{(x+1)(x^2 - 4x + 13)} dx$$
:

$$\frac{2x^2+4x+20}{(x+1)(x^2-4x+13)}=2\cdot\frac{x^2+4x+10}{(x+1)(x^2-4x+13)}; \text{ Так як } x^2-4x+13 \text{ немає дійсних коренів, то дріб } \frac{x^2+4x+10}{(x+1)(x^2-4x+13)}$$

можна розкласти на елементарні дроби: $\frac{x^2+4x+10}{(x+1)(x^2-4x+13)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-4x+13};$ Знайду значення A, B та C:

$$\frac{A(x^2-4x+13)+(Bx+C)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2-4x+13)}=\frac{x^2+4x+10}{(x+1)(x^2-4x+13)}; A(x^2-4x+13)+(Bx+C)(x+1)=x^2+4x+10;$$
розкладаю:

$$A(x^2 - 4x + 13) + (Bx + C)(x + 1) = Ax^2 - 4Ax + 13A + Bx^2 + (B + C)x + C = (A + B)x^2 + (-4A + B + C)x + 13A + C = (A + B)x^2 + (A + B)x +$$

 $=x^2-4x+13$; звідси я отримую СЛАР та розв'язую її:

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1\\ -4A+B+C=2\\ 13A+C=10 \end{cases}$$
 звідси: $A=\frac{1}{2}, B=\frac{1}{2}, C=\frac{7}{2},$ тобто дріб
$$\frac{x^2+4x+10}{(x+1)(x^2-4x+13)}=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{x+1}+\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{x+7}{x^2-4x+13}=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{x+1}+\frac{x+7}{x^2-4x+13}\right); \text{ а значить} \frac{2x^2+4x+20}{(x+1)(x^2-4x+13)}=\frac{1}{x+1}+\frac{x+7}{x^2-4x+13}; \text{ тоді } \int \frac{2x^2+4x+20}{(x+1)(x^2-4x+13)}dx=\frac{1}{x+1}+\frac{x+7}{x^2-4x+13}$$

$$=\int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{x+7}{x^2-4x+13} dx$$
; Інтеграл $\int \frac{x+7}{x^2-4x+13} dx$ є елементарним інтегралом 3 типу, якого $M=1, N=7, p=-4$

тоді за формулою: $\int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx = \frac{M}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+px+q)}{x^2+px+q} + \left(N-\frac{Mp}{2}\right) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+px+q};$ Тобто:

$$\int \frac{x+7}{x^2-4x+13} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-4x+13)}{x^2-4x+13} + \left(7+\frac{4}{2}\right) \int \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+13} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-4x+13)}{x^2-4x+13} + 9 \int \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+13} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-4x+13)}{x^2-4x+13} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+13} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+13} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{d(x^2-4x+13)}{x^2-4x+13}+9\int\frac{d(x-2)}{(x-2)^2+3^2}=\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+9\cdot\frac{1}{3}\cdot\arctan\left(\frac{x-2}{3}\right)+C=\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-4x+13|+3\cdot\arctan\left(\frac{x-2}{3}\right)+C;, \text{ а інтграл }\int\frac{dx}{x+1}=\int\frac{d(x+1)}{x+1}=\ln|x+1|+C; \text{ тоді фінальна первісна буде:}$$

$$\ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2 - 4x + 13| + 3\arctan\left(\frac{x-2}{3}\right) + C$$

Завдання №4

1.
$$\int tg^4(3x)dx$$
:

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^4(3x) dx = \int \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) dx \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) dx; \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(3x)} - 1 \operatorname{тодi} \int \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) dx = \int \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2(3x)} - 1\right) dx = \int \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(3x)} dx - \int \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(3x)} d(3x) - \frac{1}{3} \int \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) d(3x) = \frac{1}{3} \int \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) d(\operatorname{tg}(3x)) - \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2(3x)} - 1\right) d(3x) = \frac{1}{3} \int \operatorname{tg}^2(3x) d(\operatorname{tg}(3x)) - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(3x)}{\cos^2(3x)} + \frac{1}{3} \int d(3x) = \frac{1}{9} \operatorname{tg}^3(3x) - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tg}(3x) + x + C$$

2.
$$\int \sin^2(x) \cos^4(x) dx$$
:

$$\int \sin^2(x)\cos^4(x)dx = \frac{1}{8}\int (1-\cos^2(2x))(1+\cos(2x))dx = -\frac{1}{8}\int (\cos^3(2x)+\cos^2(2x)-\cos(2x)-x)dx$$

$$\int (\cos^3(2x)+\cos^2(2x)-\cos(2x)-x)dx = \int \cos^3(2x)dx + \int \cos^2(2x)dx - \int \cos(2x)dx - \int xdx$$

$$\int \cos^3(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \cos^3(2x)d(2x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\cos^2(2x)\sin(2x)}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\int\cos(2x)d(2x)\right) = \frac{\sin(2x)(2+\cos^2(2x))}{6}$$

$$\int \cos^2(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \cos^2(2x)d(2x) = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2}; \int dx = x; \text{ тодi: } \int \sin^2(x)\cos^4(x)dx = -\frac{\sin(2x)(2+\cos^2(2x))}{48} - \frac{\sin(4x)}{64} - \frac{x}{16} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{16} + \frac{x}{8} + C = -\frac{4\sin(2x)(2+\cos^2(2x)) + 3\sin(4x) + 12x - 12\sin(2x) - 24x}{192} + C =$$

$$= -\frac{\sin(6x) + 3\sin(4x) - 3\sin(2x) - 12x}{192} + C$$

3.
$$\int \sin^3(5x) dx$$
:

$$\int \sin(5x) \cdot \sin^2(5x) dx = \int \sin(5x) \cdot (1 - \cos^2(5x)) dx = -\frac{1}{5} \int (1 - \cos^2(5x)) d(\cos(5x)) = -\frac{1}{5} \int d(\cos(5x)) + \frac{1}{5} \int \cos^2(5x) d(\cos(5x)) = -\frac{\cos(5x)}{5} + \frac{\cos^3(5x)}{15} + C = \frac{-3\cos(5x) + \cos^3(5x)}{15} + C$$

4.
$$\int \frac{dx}{3 - 2\sin^2(x)}$$
:

Формула подвійного кута косинуса: $\cos(2x) = 1 - 2\sin^2(x)$, тоді $\int \frac{dx}{3 - 2\sin^2(x)} = \int \frac{dx}{2 + \cos(2x)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{2 + \cos(2x)}$;

Застосвуємо універсальну тригонометричну підстановку: $t = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right) = \operatorname{tg}(x)$, тоді $\cos(2x) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $d(2x) = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ тоді

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{2 + \cos(2x)} = \int \frac{2dt}{1 + t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \sqrt{3}^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\operatorname{tg}(x)}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arc$$

5.
$$\int \cos(x)\cos(7x)dx:$$

$$\int \cos(x)\cos(7x)dx = \int \frac{1}{2}\left(\cos(-6x) + \cos(8x)\right)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \cos(-6x)dx + \frac{1}{2}\int \cos(8x)dx = -\frac{1}{12}\int \cos(-6x)d(-6x) + \cos(8x)dx = -\frac{1}{12}\int \cos(-6x)dx + \frac{1}{2}\int \cos(-6x)dx + \frac{1}{2}\int \cos(-6x)dx = -\frac{1}{12}\int \cos(-6x)dx$$

$$+\frac{1}{16}\int\cos(8x)d(8x) = -\frac{\sin(-6x)}{12} + \frac{\sin(8x)}{16} + C = \frac{\sin(6x)}{12} + \frac{\sin(8x)}{16} + C$$

6.
$$\int \frac{dx}{3\cos(x) - 4\sin(x)}$$
:

Проведу універсальну тригонометричну підстановку: $t = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), \sin(x) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos(x) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ тоді

$$\int \frac{dx}{3\cos(x) - 4\sin(x)} = \int \frac{2dt}{1 + t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3(1 - t^2) - 8t}{1 + t^2}} = \int \frac{2dt}{-3t^2 - 8t + 3} = -\frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \frac{8}{3}t - 1} = -\frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2} = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{1$$

$$\cdot \ln \left| \frac{t + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{3}}{t + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{3}} \right| + C = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{t - \frac{1}{3}}{t + 3} \right| + C = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{3}}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 3} \right| + C$$

Завдання №5

1.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(x-1)}$$
:

Проведу заміну:
$$x = t^2$$
, $dx = d(t^2) = 2tdt$, $t = \sqrt{x}$, тоді $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(x-1)} = \int \frac{2tdt}{t^3 - t} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} \right| + C$

2.
$$\int \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{2x^2-x+6}} dx$$
:

$$\begin{split} &\int \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{2x^2-x+6}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{x^2-0.5x+3}} dx, \text{ звідси } M = 2, N = 3, p = -0.5, \text{ тоді} \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{x^2-0.5x+3}} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{x^2-0.5x+3})}{\sqrt{x^2-0.5x+3}} + \frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-0.5x+3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2\sqrt{x^2-0.5x+3} + \frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(x-0.25)}{\sqrt{(x-0.25)^2-\frac{\sqrt{47}}{16}}} = \\ &= \sqrt{2x^2-x+6} + \frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left|x-0.25+\sqrt{x^2-0.5x+3}\right| + C \end{split}$$

3.
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$
:

Проведу заміну:
$$x = \sin(t), dx = \cos(t)dt, t = \arcsin(x)$$
, тоді $\int x^3 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = -\int \sin^3(t) \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(t)} \cos(t) dt = -\int \sin^2(t) \cdot \sin(t) \cdot \cos^2(t) dt = -\int \sin^2(t) \cos^2(t) d(\cos(t)) = -\int (\cos^2(t) - \cos^4(t)) d(\cos(t)) = -\int \cos^2(t) + \int \cos^4(t) d(\cos(t)) = -\frac{\cos^3(t)}{3} + \frac{\cos^5(t)}{5} + C = -\frac{\cos^3(\arcsin(x))}{3} + \frac{\cos^5(\arcsin(x))}{5} + C$

4.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}}$$
:

Проведу заміну:
$$x=t^6, t=\sqrt[6]{x}, dx=d(t^6)=6t^5dt$$
, тоді $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[6]{x}}=\int \frac{6t^5}{t^3-t}dt=6\int \frac{t^4}{t^2-1}dt$; знайду правильний дріб:

$$t^4 = t^4 + t^2 = t^2 + 1$$

$$-t^4 + t^2 = t^2 + 1$$

$$-t^2 + 1$$

$$-t^2 + 1$$

$$-t^2 + 1$$

$$1$$

$$-t^2 + 1$$

$$+ \left. 3\ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = 2\sqrt{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} + 3\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt[6]{x}-1}{\sqrt[6]{x}+1} \right| + C$$

5.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}$$
:

Проведу заміну:
$$x+1=\frac{1}{t}, x=\frac{1}{t}-1, dx=-\frac{dt}{t^2}, t=\frac{1}{x+1},$$
 тоді $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}=$

$$-\int \frac{dt}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{t} - 1 + 1\right)\sqrt{-\frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t} + 1}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + t - 1}} = -\int \frac{d\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}}} = -\ln\left|t + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{t^2 + t - 1}\right| + C = -\frac{1}{2}\left|t + \frac{1}{2}\right| + C = -\frac{1}{2}\left|t +$$

$$= -\ln\left|\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{x+1} - 1}\right| + C$$

6.
$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt[5]{x^4}}}{x^2 \sqrt[15]{x}} dx:$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt[5]{x^4}}}{x^2\sqrt[15]{x}}dx = \left(1+x^{\frac{4}{5}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x^{-\frac{31}{15}}dx$$
 звідси $a=1,b=1,m=-\frac{31}{15},n=\frac{4}{5},p=\frac{1}{3}$ і звідси задовільняє умову: $\frac{m+1}{n}+p\in\mathbb{Z}$:

$$\left(-\frac{31}{15}+1\right)\cdot\frac{5}{4}+\frac{1}{3}=-1\in\mathbb{Z}\text{ тоді робимо таку заміну: }x^{-\frac{4}{5}}+1=t^3; t=\left(1+x^{-\frac{4}{5}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}; x=\left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{5}{4}}; dx=-\frac{15}{4}\left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{9}{4}}\cdot\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\cdot t^2 dt, \text{ тоді } \left(1+x^{\frac{4}{5}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x^{-\frac{31}{15}} dx = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left(\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{4}{5}}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{-\frac{31}{15}} \left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{9}{4}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left(\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{4}{5}}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{-\frac{31}{15}} \left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{9}{4}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left(\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{4}{5}}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{-\frac{31}{15}} \left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{9}{4}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left(\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{4}{5}}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{-\frac{31}{15}} \left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{9}{4}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left(\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{4}{5}}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{9}{4}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{4}{5}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{9}{4}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(t^3-1\right)^{-\frac{9}{4}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(t^3-1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(t^3-1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(t^3-1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^3 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \left(1+\left((t^3-1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}$$

$$\cdot \left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{31}{12}} \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-\frac{9}{4}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^3 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^3 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^3 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^3 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^3 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^3 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^3 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^3 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \left(\left(1 + \left(t^3 - 1\right)^{-1}\right)$$

$$\cdot \ t^2 dt = \left(t^3 - 1 + 1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot -\frac{15}{4} t^2 dt = t \cdot \left(-\frac{15}{4}\right) t^2 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot t^3 dt; \ \text{To6to} \ \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[5]{x^4}}}{x^2 \sqrt[15]{x}} dx = \int -\frac{15}{4} \cdot t^3 dt = -\frac{15}{4} \cdot \frac{t^4}{4} + C = -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{15}{16} \cdot t^4 + C = -\frac{15}{16} \cdot \left(\left(1 + x^{-\frac{4}{5}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^4 + C = -\frac{15}{16} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x^4}} \right)^4} + C$$