ДКР №3.2 — Визначенні інтеграли Варіант 8

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Завдання №1

1.
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1/(2\sqrt{x})+1}{(\sqrt{x}+x)^2} dx$$
:

Тут можна побачити, що $d(x+\sqrt{x})=(1/2\sqrt{x}+1)dx$, тоді

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1/(2\sqrt{x})+1}{(\sqrt{x}+x)^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{d(x+\sqrt{x})}{(x+\sqrt{x})^{2}} = \int_{1}^{4} (x+\sqrt{x})^{-2} d(x+\sqrt{x}) = -\frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} \bigg|_{1}^{4}$$
тоді за формулою Ньютона-Лейбніца

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \bigg|_a^b = F(b) - F(a); \ \text{тоді} \ -\frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} \bigg|_1^4 = -\frac{1}{4+\sqrt{4}} - \left(-\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1}}\right) = -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2.
$$\int_{2}^{3} (x-1)^{3} \ln^{2}(x-1) dx$$
:

$$\int_{2}^{3}(x-1)^{3}\ln^{2}(x-1)dx;$$
 Використовуватиму метод інтегрування частинами:
$$\int_{b}^{a}f(x)g'(x)dx=f(x)g(x)\Big|_{b}^{a}-\int_{b}^{a}f'(x)g(x)dx$$

В нашому випадку: $f=\ln^2(x-1), g'=(x-1)^3, g=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}, f'=\frac{2\ln(x-1)}{x-1}$ тоді згідно за формулою:

$$\int_{2}^{3} (x-1)^{3} \ln^{2}(x-1) dx = \ln^{2}(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^{4}}{4} \Big|_{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \ln(x-1)(x-1)^{3} dx, \text{ так само зробимо із залишковим інтегралом:}$$

$$\int_2^3 \ln(x-1)(x-1)^3 dx; \text{ тут } f = \ln(x-1), g' = (x-1)^3, g = \frac{(x-1)^4}{4}, f' = \frac{1}{x-1} \text{ тоді } \int_2^3 \ln(x-1)(x-1)^3 dx = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \int_2^3 (x-1)^3 dx = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \int_2^3 (x-1)^3 d(x-1) = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \ln(x-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \Big$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \left(\ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{4}\right)\Big|_2^3$$
 тоді фінальний визначений інтеграл буде дорівнювати: $\int_2^3 (x-1)^3 \ln^2(x-1) dx = 1$

$$=\ln^2(x-1)\cdot\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3-\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{2}\left(\ln(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\left(\ln^2(x-1)-\frac{1}{4}\right)\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^3=\frac{(x-1)^4}{4}\bigg|_2^$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \left(\ln^2(x-1) - \frac{\ln(x-1)}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \Big|_2^3 = \frac{(3-1)^4}{4} \left(\ln^2(2) - \frac{\ln(2)}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \right) - \frac{(2-1)^4}{4} \left(\ln^2(1) - \frac{\ln(1)}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \right) = 4 \ln^2(2) - 2 \ln(2) + 2 \ln$$

$$+\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{32} = 4\ln^2(2) - 2\ln(2) + \frac{15}{32}$$

3.
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(x) \cos(x) dx :$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(x) \cos(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(2x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(2x) d(2x); f = x, g' = \sin(2x), g = \int \sin(2x) d(2x) = -\cos(2x); f' = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(2x) d(2x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(-x \cos(2x) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(2x) d(2x) \right) = \left(-\frac{1}{4} x \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(2x) \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{4} \pi \cos(2\pi) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(2\pi) - \left(-\frac{1}{4} (-\pi) \cos(-2\pi) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(-2\pi) \right) = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 0 - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 0 \right) = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

4. $\int_0^{\pi} 2^4 \sin^4(x) \cos^4(x) dx$:

$$\int_0^\pi 2^4 \sin^4(x) \cos^4(x) dx = \int_0^\pi (2\sin(x)\cos(x))^4 dx = \int_0^\pi \sin^4(2x) dx; \quad \sin^4(2x) = \left(\frac{1-\cos(4x)}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1-\cos(4x))^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1-2\cos(4x)+\cos^2(4x)); \quad \cos^2(4x) = \frac{1+\cos(8x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1+\cos(8x)); \quad \text{тобто } \frac{1}{4} (1-2\cos(4x)+\cos^2(4x)) = \frac{1}{4} \left(1-2\cos(4x)+\frac{1}{2}(1+\cos(8x))\right) = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\cos(4x) + \frac{1}{8}\cos(8x); \quad \text{тобто } \int_0^\pi 2^4 \sin^4(x)\cos^4(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(1-2\cos(4x)+\frac{1}{2}(1+\cos(8x))\right) dx = \frac{3}{8} \int_0^\pi dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \cos(4x) dx + \frac{1}{8} \int_0^\pi \cos(8x) dx = \frac{3}{8} x \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{1}{8} \int_0^\pi \cos(4x) d(4x) + \frac{1}{8} \int_0^\pi \cos(8x) d(8x) = \frac{3}{8} x \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{1}{8} \sin(4x) \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{64} \sin(8x) \Big|_0^\pi = \left(\frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{8}\sin(4x) + \frac{1}{64}\sin(8x)\right) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

5.
$$\int_4^5 \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+2)}$$
:

$$(x-1)(x+2) = x^2 + x - 2 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2; \text{ тобто } \int_4^5 \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \int_4^5 \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{3} \ln\left|\frac{x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}}{x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}}\right| \int_4^5 = \frac{1}{3} \ln\left|\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right| \int_4^5 = \frac{1}{3} \ln\left|\frac{4}{7}\right| - \frac{1}{3} \ln\left|\frac{3}{6}\right| = \frac{1}{3} \ln\left(\frac{4}{7}\right) - \frac{1}{3} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\ln\left(\frac{4}{7}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{3} \ln\left(\frac{8}{7}\right)$$

6.
$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^6} dx :$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^6} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{1} \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^7} dx; \ 3\text{роблю заміну} \ x = \sin(t), dx = d(\sin(t)) = -\cos(t)dt, \ \text{а також відбувається}$$

$$\begin{split} & \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(t)}}{\sin^6(t)} \cos(t) dt = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2(t)}{\sin^6(t)} dt = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2(t)}{\sin^2(t)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2(t)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2(t)} dt = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot^2(t) \cdot (1 + \cot^2(t)) d(\cot(t)) = \\ & - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cot^2(t) + \cot^4(t)) d(\cot(t)) = - \left(\frac{\cot^3(t)}{3} + \frac{\cot^5(t)}{5} \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = - \left(\frac{\cot^3(\frac{\pi}{2})}{3} + \frac{\cot^5(\frac{\pi}{2})}{5} \right) - \left(- \left(\frac{\cot^3(\frac{\pi}{4})}{3} + \frac{\cot^5(\frac{\pi}{4})}{5} \right) \right) = \\ & - \left(\frac{0}{3} + \frac{0}{5} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{8}{15} \end{split}$$

7.
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 5x + 4}$$
:

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + 5x + 4} = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2}} = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{d\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \ln\left|\frac{x + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2}}{x + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}}\right| \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{3} \ln\left|\frac{x + 1}{x + 4}\right| \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{3} \ln\left|\frac{3}{6}\right| - \frac{1}{3} \ln\left|\frac{2}{5}\right| = \frac{1}{3} \left(\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{3} \ln\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)$$

8.
$$\int_0^{\ln(2)} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$
:

$$\int_0^{\ln(2)} \sqrt{e^x-1} dx = \int_0^{\ln(2)} \left(e^x\right)^0 \cdot \sqrt{e^x-1} dx; \ \text{Звідси ми можемо застосувати теорему Чебишова. А саме у виразі} \left(e^x\right)^0 \cdot \sqrt{e^x-1} dx$$

$$\cdot\sqrt{e^x-1}dx$$
 — це вираз типу $x^m(a+bx^n)^p$ де $m=0, n=1, a=-1, b=1, p=rac{1}{2}$ і виходить така рівність: $rac{m+1}{n}\in\mathbb{Z}\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0+1}{1} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$
, тоді робиться така заміна: $t^2 = e^x - 1, t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}, x = \ln(t^2 + 1), dx = d(\ln(t^2 + 1)) = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1}dt$, а також

відбувається "трансформування" границь визначеного інтегралу: $\begin{array}{c|c} x & \ln(2) & 0 \\ \hline t & 1 & 0 \end{array}$ з формули $t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$ тоді

$$\int_0^{\ln(2)} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2t^2}{t^2 + 1} dt;$$
 Перетворимо неправильний дріб на правильний дріб:
$$\underbrace{2t^2}_{-2} \frac{|t^2 + 1|}{2}$$
 тоді

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2t^2}{t^2+1} dt = \int_0^1 \left(2 - \frac{2}{t^2+1}\right) dt = 2\int_0^1 dt - 2\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = 2x \bigg|_0^1 - 2 \operatorname{arctg}(x) \bigg|_0^1 = (2x - 2 \operatorname{arctg}(x)) \bigg|_0^1 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Завдання №2

1.
$$\int_{4}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1}}$$
:

$$\begin{split} & \int_{4}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1}} = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{4}^{b} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1}}; \int_{4}^{b} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1}} = \int_{4}^{b} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x - 4) + 2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1}} dx = \int_{4}^{b} \frac{2x - 4}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1}} dx + \\ & + 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x - 2)^2 - 3}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{4}^{b} \frac{d(x^2 - 4x + 1)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1}} + 2 \int_{4}^{b} \frac{d(x - 2)}{\sqrt{(x - 2)^2 - 3}} = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1} \Big|_{4}^{b} + 2 \ln \left| x - 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1} \right| \Big|_{4}^{b} = \\ & \left(\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1} + 2 \ln \left| x - 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1} \right| \right) \Big|_{4}^{b} = \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \text{ тоді границя буде} \\ & \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{4}^{b} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 1}} = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = \\ & \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} + 2 \ln \left| b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1} \right| - 1 - 2 \ln(3) \right) = 1 - 2 \ln$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{b^2 - 4b + 1}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3 + 2\ln|b - 2 + \sqrt{(b - 2)^2 - 3}|} \right) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(\sqrt{($$

$$-2\ln(3) = \sqrt{(\infty-2)^2 - 3} + 2\ln\left|\infty - 2 + \sqrt{(\infty-2)^2 - 3}\right| - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \infty + 2\ln(\infty) - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \infty + \infty - 1 - 2\ln(3) = \infty$$

а це означає, що інтеграл $\int_{4}^{+\infty} \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+1}}$ є розбіжним

2. $\int_0^1 \frac{2xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$:

Підінтегральний вираз невизначений при x=1, тобто у верхній межі. Такий інтеграл буде еквівалентним такому виразу

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \int_0^{1+\delta} \frac{2xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}; \int_0^{1+\delta} \frac{2xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \int_0^{1+\delta} \frac{d(x^2)}{\sqrt{1^2-(x^2)^2}} = \arcsin\left(x^2\right) \Big|_0^{1+\delta} = \arcsin\left((1+\delta)^2\right) - \arcsin(0) = \frac{1}{\delta} \left(\frac{1+\delta}{\delta}\right) = \frac{1}{\delta} \left(\frac{1+\delta}{\delta}$$

$$=\arcsin\left((1+\delta)^2\right); \text{ тоді } \lim_{\delta\to 0}\int_0^{1+\delta}\frac{2xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}=\lim_{\delta\to 0}\arcsin\left((1+\delta)^2\right)=\arcsin\left((1+0)^2\right)=\arcsin(1)=\frac{\pi}{2}; \text{ Також хочу зазначити,}$$

що значення такого інтегралу $\int_0^1 \frac{2xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$ буде дуже-дуже сильно наближеним до числа $\frac{\pi}{2}$, а не чітко йому дорівнювати