29/8/2022+5/9

Tuesday, August 16, 2022 11:22 AM

Bài 1. Nguyên hàm và tích phân bất định

1.2. Bảng nguyên hàm một số hàm số thường gặp:

1)
$$\int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \alpha \neq -1$$

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

3)
$$\int_{1+x^2}^{\infty} dx = (arctanx) + C$$

4)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$5) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

6)
$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

7)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$$

8)
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$
9)
$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

9)
$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + 0$$

$$\int 1^*) \int u^{\alpha} du = \frac{u^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \alpha \neq -1$$

$$(2^*) \int_{-u}^{1} du = \ln|u| + C$$

$$3*) \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \arctan u + C$$

$$4*) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \arcsin u + C$$

$$5*) \int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$$

$$4^*) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \arcsin u + C$$

$$5^*) \int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$$

$$|6^*| \int \cos u \, du = \sin u + C$$

$$7^*) \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 u} du = -\cot u + C$$

$$8*) \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} du = \tan u + C$$

$$9*\left(\int a^u \, du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C\right)$$

1.2. Bảng nguyên hàm một số hàm số thường gặp:

Ví dụ 1. Tính các tích phân bất định sau

$$1) \int (2x+3)^3 d\underline{x}$$

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

$$3) \int 3^{5x+1} dx$$

 $((a^u)' = a^u \cdot \ln a \cdot u)$

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

5)
$$\int \frac{arccosx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

6)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

7)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\left| (\operatorname{accos} x)' = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right|$$

4)
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^{2}(3x-2)} dx$$
5)
$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccosx}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$
(hiv): $|a_{1}(x)| = |a_{1}(x)| dx$
6)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$
7)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}}$$
(arcsin x) $|a_{1}(x)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$
(arcsin x) $|a_{2}(x)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\frac{(2x+3)^4}{4}+C=\frac{(2x+3)^4}{8}+C$$

$$v)$$
 $\int \frac{1}{1+(1+5x)^2} dx - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{1+(1+5x)^2} d(1+5x)$

$$=\frac{1}{5}$$
 arctan(1+5x) + C

3)
$$\int 3^{5x+1} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int 3^{5x+1} d(5x+1) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{3^{5x+1}}{0.3} + C$$

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c) $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2-3}} dx$

5)
$$\int \frac{\operatorname{anctos} x}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx = -\int \operatorname{anctos} x d(\operatorname{anccos} x) = -\frac{(\operatorname{anccos} x)^{2}}{2} + C$$
6)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \operatorname{ancsin} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} d(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d(\tan \frac{x}{2})}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} = \ln|\tan \frac{x}{2}| + C$$
7)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2}(1-\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}})^{2}}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{a})^{2}}} = \int \frac{d(\frac{x}{a})}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{a})^{2}}}$$

Philony pháp trẻ biến số

Ví dụ 1. Tính các tích phân bất định sau:

= oresin x + C.

a)
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
 b) $\int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x}$
Given: a) Dot $x = a \sin t$

$$dx = d(asint) = (a.sint)'.dt = a.costdt.$$

$$= A = \int \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \chi^2} dx = \int a \cdot \omega st \cdot a \cdot \omega st dt = \int a^2 \cdot \omega s^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{1 - \omega s \cdot 2t}{2} dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \left[\int dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2t d(\omega t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \left[t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right] + C .$$

Ta
$$\omega'$$
 $\alpha = \alpha$. $\sin t = \beta = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \Rightarrow t = \arcsin \frac{\alpha}{\alpha}$.

$$\sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cdot \cos t = 2 \sin t \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{\pi^2}{a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{a^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{a^{2}}{a^{2}} \cdot \left[ax \sin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{ax}{a^{2}} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} \right] + C$$
b) $B = \int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \left[\frac{dx}{x^{2}} \right] = \ln(\ln x) + C$.
c) $\int \frac{x^{3}}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 2}} dx$ $\int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x} = \ln(\ln x) + C$.
$$\Rightarrow 2x dx = 2t dt \Rightarrow x dx = t dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x dx = 2t dt \Rightarrow x dx = t dx$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{2} = t^{2} + 2$$

Phương pháp tích phân từng phần:

Giả sử u=f(x), v=g(x) là hai hàm số liên tục và khả vi. Ta có vi phân của tích u.v là:

$$d(u,v) = v \cdot du + u \cdot du$$

$$\Rightarrow u \cdot dv = d(u,v) - v \cdot du$$

$$\Rightarrow \int u dv = \int d(u,v) - \int v du$$

$$\Rightarrow \int u dv = u \cdot v - \int v du$$

$$\Rightarrow \int u dv = u \cdot v - \int v du$$

$$\Rightarrow \int u dv = u \cdot v - \int v du$$

Phương pháp tích phân từng phần:

Dạng 1.
$$\int P_n(x).u(x)dx$$
, với $u(x) = \begin{bmatrix} lnx \\ arcsinx \\ arccosx \\ arccosx \end{bmatrix}$, Đặt
$$\begin{cases} u = \begin{bmatrix} lnx \\ arcsinx \\ arccosx \\ arccotx \\ dv = P_n(x)dx \end{cases}$$
Dạng 2.
$$\int P_n(x).v(x)dx$$
, với $v(x) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{ax+b} \\ cos(ax+b) \\ sin(ax+b) \end{bmatrix}$ Đặt
$$\begin{cases} u = P_n(x) \\ dv = v(x)dx \end{cases}$$

(trong đó $P_n(x)$ là đa thức bậc n của biến x)

Ví dụ 2. Tính các tích phân sau

- a) $\int lnxdx$
- b) $\int arctanxdx$
- c) $\int x$. arctanxdx

- d) $\int x. lnx dx$
- e) $\int x^2 \sin x dx$
- f) $\int \frac{arcsinx}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

Grai: a) A= (loxdx.

$$\int \frac{du}{dv} = \ln x \qquad \Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{x} = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow A = x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx + C = x \ln x - x + C$$

b) B= Parctanxdx

$$(d(1+x^2)=2xdx$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\beta = \pi \cdot \arctan x - \int \frac{\pi}{1+x^2} dx + C$

=
$$x \cdot \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} + C$$

=
$$x$$
. anotanx $-\frac{1}{2}$. $\ln(1+x^2) + C$. $v = \int x dx$.
= $\int x$. anotanx dx

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Dat} & \text{Su} = \text{arctan} & \text{w} & \text{du} = \frac{1}{1+\chi^2} dx \\
\text{du} & = \chi dx
\end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 + 1 - 1}{1 + x^2} dx$$

$$=\frac{\chi^2}{2}$$
. arctaux $-\frac{1}{2}\int(1-\frac{1}{1+\chi^2})d\chi$

$$=\frac{\chi^2}{n}$$
 · autoux - $\frac{1}{n}$ · $(\chi - \arctan \chi) + C$

d)
$$D = \int x \cdot \ln x \, dx$$

$$= D = \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} dx = \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx$$

$$= \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} + C$$

$$Pat | n = x^2$$

$$| du = sin x dx \implies | v = - cos x$$

$$-) E = -x^2 \cdot \cos x + \int 2x \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Gamma & \text{Fot} & \{ n = 2x \\
\text{Id} v = \cos x \, dx \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{d} u = 2 \, dx \\
\text{v} = \sin x
\end{array}$$

$$\int dx = 2x$$

$$\int dx = \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int dx = \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int dx = \sin x$$

$$\int dx = -x^2 \cdot \cos x + 2x \cdot \sin x - \int 2\sin x \, dx$$

$$\int -x^2 \cdot \cos x + 2x \cdot \sin x + 2\cos x + C$$

$$\int -x^2 \cdot \cos x + 2x \cdot \sin x + 2\cos x + C$$

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$$\int -x^2 \cdot \cos x + 2x \cdot \cos x + C$$

$$\int -x^2 \cdot \cos x + 2x \cdot \cos x + C$$

$$\int -x^2 \cdot \cos x + 2x \cdot \cos x + C$$

$$\int$$

$$=-x^2$$
. $\cos x + 2x$. $\sin x + 2\cos x + C$

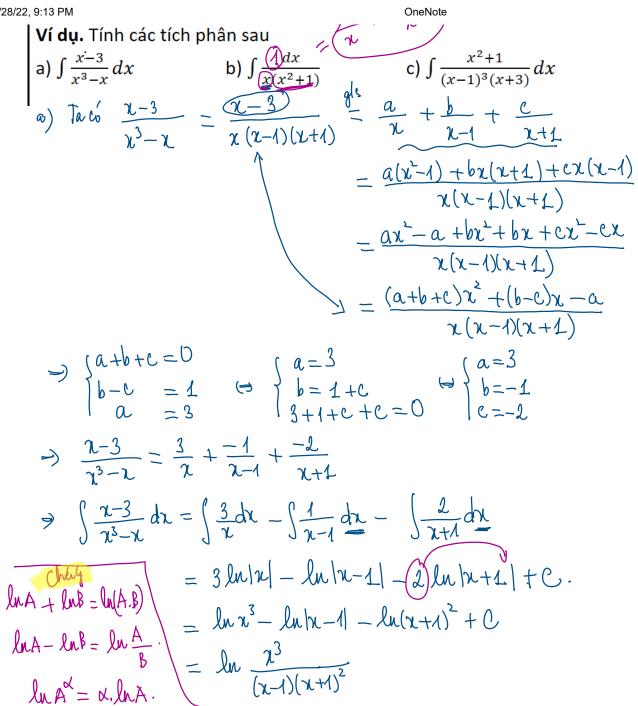
$$f = \int \frac{\operatorname{arckin}x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

Dut
$$\int u = ancxin x$$

 $\int du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

$$\Rightarrow F = 2\sqrt{x+1} \cdot \arcsin x - \int 2\sqrt{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

=
$$2\sqrt{x+1}$$
. archix + $2\int (1-x)^{-1/2} d(1-x)$



1.4. Nguyên hàm của một số hàm vô tỷ đơn giản

1/. Tích phân dạng $\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b})dx$ Phương pháp giải:

$$=3.\left(\frac{\sqrt[5]{(x+1)^{5}}}{5}-\frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^{2}}}{2}\right)+C.$$

2/. Tích phân chứa $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$ Phương pháp giải:

Biến đổi
$$\alpha x^2 + bx + c = \alpha t^2 + \beta$$

Ví dụ. Tính các tích phân sau

a)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}$$

b)
$$\int \frac{5x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx$$

5)
$$7a 6 \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10} = \sqrt{(x^2 + 4x + 4) + 6}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{2} \frac{1}{x+4} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \int \frac{5t-1}{\sqrt{t^2+b^2}} dt = \int \frac{5t}{\sqrt{t^2+b^2}} dt = \int \frac{7}{\sqrt{t^2+b^2}} dt$$

$$\int u^{1/2} du = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2 + 6)}{|t^2 + 6|} - 7 \int \frac{dt}{|t^2 + 6|}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2 + 6)}{|t^2 + 6|} - 7 \int \ln|t + \sqrt{t^2 + 6|} + C$$
Ching: $\int \frac{du}{|u^2 + a|} = \ln|u + \sqrt{u^2 + a|} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{t^2 + 6} - 7 \cdot \ln|t + \sqrt{t^2 + 6|} + C$
which is a solution; a > 0. $\int = 5 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10} - 7 \cdot \ln|x + 2 + \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 + 6}| + C$

a)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}$$

Ta
$$6\sqrt{1-\chi-\chi^2} = \sqrt{-(\chi^2+\chi-1)} = \sqrt{-(\chi^2+2,\chi,\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}-1)}$$

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

$$=\sqrt{-\left[\left(\chi+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}-\frac{\zeta}{4}\right]}$$

$$=\sqrt{\frac{\zeta}{4}-\left(\chi+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}=\sqrt{\frac{\zeta}{4}\left[1-\frac{4}{5}\left(\chi+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}\right]}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\cdot\sqrt{1-\left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\left(\chi+\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^{2}}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.\sqrt{1-\left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}(\chi+\frac{1}{2})\right]^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \int \frac{\sqrt{s} dt}{\sqrt{s} \cdot \sqrt{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \operatorname{aresint} + C.$$

$$= \operatorname{aresin} \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}} (x + \frac{1}{2}) + C.$$

1.6. Ví dụ: Tính các tích phân sau (sv tự làm) 1) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx$ 2) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx$ 4) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx$ 5) $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$

$$1) \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

2)
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

3)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$$

$$4) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx$$

5)
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
 6)
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

6)
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

7)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx$$

8)
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$$

9)
$$\int \ln(ax+b)dx$$

10)
$$\int e^{ax}\cos(bx)dx$$
 11) $\int e^{ax}\sin(bx)dx$

11)
$$\int e^{ax} \sin(bx) dx$$

Bài 2. Tích phân xác định

a suit = a

Ví dụ. Tính các tích phân sau

a)
$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

(HD:
$$d \not = x = a \cdot sint \rightarrow DS: \frac{a^2 \pi}{4}$$
)

Fig. $x = a \cdot sint \rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 sin^2 t} = \sqrt{a^2 (1 - sin^2 t)}$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 \cdot con^2 t} = a \cdot cont \cdot a$$

$$d(y(x)) = y'(x) \cdot dx \cdot dx = d(a sint) = a \cdot cont \cdot dt \cdot a$$

$$d(y(x)) = y'(x) \cdot dx \cdot dx = d(a sint) = a \cdot cont \cdot dt \cdot a$$

Fig. $x = a \cdot sint \cdot a \cdot cont \cdot dt = a \cdot cont \cdot dt \cdot a$

$$d(y(x)) = y'(x) \cdot dx \cdot a \cdot cont \cdot dt = a \cdot cont \cdot dt \cdot a$$

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Fig. $x = a \cdot sint \cdot a \cdot cont \cdot dt = a \cdot cont \cdot dt \cdot a$

$$d(y(x)) = y'(x) \cdot dx \cdot a \cdot cont \cdot dt = a \cdot cont \cdot dt \cdot a$$

Fig. $x = a \cdot sint \cdot a \cdot cont \cdot dt = a \cdot cont \cdot dt \cdot a$

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Fig. $x = a \cdot sint \cdot a \cdot cont \cdot dt \cdot a$

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Fig. $x =$

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b)
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \emptyset.$$
 (HD: đặt $\cos x = t \rightarrow \emptyset S$: $\frac{\pi}{4}$)

$$\int_{A}^{A} dt = d(\omega x) = -\sin dx$$

$$1 + (\omega x^{2}) = 1 + t^{2}.$$

$$\int_{A}^{A} c \sin \frac{x}{t} = \frac{0}{1} + \frac{\pi}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \int_{A}^{A} \frac{-dt}{1+t^{2}} = \int_{A}^{A} \frac{dt}{1+t^{2}} = \arctan t \Big|_{A}^{A} = \frac{\pi}{1}$$

2.3. Phương pháp tính tích phân xác định

*) Phép phân đoạn trong tích phân xác định

$$\int_{a}^{b} u dv = u.v \Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} v du \qquad \left(d(1-x^{2}) = -2x dx \right)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} u dv = u.v \Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} v du \qquad \left(\sqrt{1-x^{2}} \right) = -2x dx \right)$$

Ví dụ. Tính các tích phân sau

a)
$$\int_0^1 arcsinx \, dx$$

b)
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x. \cos x dx$$

c)
$$\int_0^1 (x-1) \cdot e^x dx$$

d)
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} e^{2x} \cdot \cos x dx$$

Giái: a) Dat
$$u=arcsin x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow A = x. arcsin x | 1 - \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2} | 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + (0-1) = \frac{\pi}{4} - 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow B = x.\sin x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

c)
$$\int_0^1 (x-1) \cdot e^x dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} u = x - 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} dv = e^{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-1}{2} \right) e^{x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{x} dx = -1 - e^{x} = -1 - (e-1)$$

d)
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} e^{2x} \cdot \cos x dx = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} dv = e^{2x} dx \qquad \int_{0}^{\infty} dv = -\sin x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \frac{1}{2} \cos x \cdot e^{2x} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2x} e^{2x} \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2x} e^{2x} \sin x \, dx$$

$$\frac{\partial u^{*}}{\partial v^{*}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \chi \qquad \qquad \int \frac{du^{*}}{u^{*}} = cos \chi d\chi \qquad \qquad \int \frac{du^{*}}{u^{*}} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2\chi} d$$

$$\Rightarrow D = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \sin x \right]_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \cos x \, dx \right]$$