1) Granche Hue 29 ga 1, 2 n 3 rpyra Unterpain of gridepenymanen Sunan Toba ca unterpainte of buga Sxm(a+bxm)Pdx, Ten unterpain morat ga ce risparet tres evenentapen opprengen cano 63 augras. 1 a. pEZ-> novarane x=tk, kagero ke HOK Ha grane hoteinte ha main,

2a. mt1 eZ -> novarane a+bx= = tk, kogeto Ke zname Haters Hap; 3a. m+1+peII-> novarane ax-n+b=+K, kregeto ке значенателя на р. U 6 3-Te cuyras any coorbet noto navarane се попусава интеграл от раупонанна функция Trecuet net e reonpegenemente unterpain: 3 ag. 1 I = S 1 dx Peruenue: I = Soc-3 (1+x3)-3 dx  $m = -\frac{2}{3}, n = \frac{1}{3}, p = -3$ PEZ re la Harry 1-brea anyzare. Cu. novarane  $x = t^3$ .  $I = S + (1+t)^{-3} dt^3 = S + (1+t)^{-3} 3 + 2 dt =$  $=35(1+t)^{-3}d(1+t)=3(1+t)^{-1}+c=\frac{-3}{2(1+t)^2}+c,$ Regero  $t = \sqrt[3]{x}$   $3ag. 2 I = S \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x}}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx$ Perue rue: I =  $5x^{-\frac{2}{3}}(1+x^{\frac{1}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}dx$  $m = -\frac{2}{3}, m = \frac{1}{3}, p = \frac{1}{2}$ m+1=1 ∈ Z n e Hanne 2-pria cypran. a. novarane 1+x3=+2.

(2)  $x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \pm^2 - 1$ ,  $x = (\pm^2 - 1)^3$ ,  $x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = (\pm^2 - 1)^{-2}$ , I=S(+2-1)-2. + d(+2-1)3= = S(+3-1)-2. ±.3(+3-1)2. 2 ± d ± = 6S ± 2 d ± = = 6 \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{3} + C = 2\frac{1}{2} + C, Kregero \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{3} + C = \frac{1}{3} + C, Kregero \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + C.  $3ag.3I = S\frac{1}{\chi^2\sqrt{1+\chi^2}}dx$ Peruenue: I = Sx-2 (1+x2)-2 dx m = -2, n = 2,  $p = -\frac{1}{2}$ m+1+p=-1EZ ne Haury Tpetra cyzań. Cu. movarane  $x^{-2}+1=t^2$ .  $x^{-2}=t^2-1$ ,  $x=(t^2-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $x^2=(t^2-1)^{-1}=\frac{1}{t^2-1}$ ,  $I = S(t^{2}-1)\left(1+\frac{1}{t^{2}-1}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}d(t^{2}-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} =$  $= S(t^2 - 1) \left(\frac{t^2}{t^2 - 1}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (t^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} 2t dt =$ =-5(+2-1) == (=2  $=-S1dt=-t+C, Kregero t=\sqrt{x^{-2}+1}.$   $3ag. 4 I=S \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} dx$ Ynorbane: I = Sx2 (1+x3) -2 dx  $m = \frac{1}{2}, m = \frac{1}{3}, p = -2$ p∈ Z, Haury e 1-bre augrair u novarane x=±6. Unterpain of parynohanna fyrikyna Ha sinoc 21 cosx Toba ca unverpainte et bugas R(sinx, cosx) dx, Køgeto R(x1, x2) e paynohanha opyrkyna. Теми питеграни се свеждат до питеграни от разупонанна функция срез зуниверсанната тригонометрична субститущи  $t = tg \frac{x}{2}$ , като ce uznouzba, re:

3  $\sin \alpha = \frac{2\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 + \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 + \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}}$  $\cos x = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} = \frac{1 - tg^2 x}{1 + tg^2 x} = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$  $x = 2 \operatorname{arctgt} = ) dx = d(2\operatorname{arctgt}) = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$ Una 3 zactru augraa, 6 konto e 3a npeg-nocutare appra cyóctrutyrua (3amoto ce nomizaba no-npoct unterpar ot paymonarна функции): 1 cu.) axo R (-sin x, cosx) = - R (sin x, cosx), To novarane t = cos x; 2 cu) axo R( $\sin x$ ,  $-\cos x$ ) =  $-R(\sin x, \cos x)$ , To novarane t=sinox; 3 cm.) axo R(-sinx,-cosx)=R(sinx,cosx), To novarane t=tgx. Treamethere recompegare mute universam:  $3ag.1 I = S \frac{1}{2sinx-cosx+5} dx$ Perue une: He e Harry Mikor of 3-Te cactim curras u zaroba novarane t= tg 2.  $T = S \frac{1}{\frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2} + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt =$  $= 5 \frac{1}{6t^2 + 4t + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = 5 \frac{1}{3t^2 + 2t + 2} dt =$  $= 5 \frac{3}{9t^2+6t+6} dt = 5 \frac{1}{(3t+1)^2+5} d(3t+1) =$  $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{51}} \int \frac{1}{(3+1)^2+1} d\frac{3+1}{\sqrt{51}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{orctg} \frac{3+1}{\sqrt{51}} + C,$ Kögero t= tg 3.

(4) 3 ag.  $2I = S \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx$ Perue rue: R(sinx,-cosx)=-R(sinx,cosx)u zaroba novarame t=sinoc.  $I = S sin^2 x cos^2 x cos x dx =$ = S sin2 oc (1-sin2 x) dsinx= = S + 2(1-+2)dt = S(+2-+4)dt == \frac{13}{3} - \frac{15}{5} + C, Kragero t = sin x.  $3ag. 3 I = S \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$ Perue une: R(-sinx,cosx)=-R(sinx,cosx) 2 garoba novarane t=cosx.  $I = 5 \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \sin x dx = -5 \frac{(1-\cos^2 x)^2}{\cos^2 x} d\cos x =$  $= - S (1 - t^{2})^{2} dt = - S 1 - 2t^{2} + t^{4} dt =$  $= -S\left(\frac{1}{+2} - 2 + t^2\right) dt = -\left(-\frac{1}{t} - 2t + \frac{t^3}{3}\right) + C,$ Régeto  $t = \cos x$ .  $3ag.H I = S \frac{1}{\sin^4 x \cos^2 x} dx$ Peruenue: R(-sinx,-cosx)=R(sinx,cosx) u Zaroba novasane t = tgx. I = S = 1  $dtgx = S (sin^2x + cos^2x)^2 dtgx = Sin^4x$  $= \int \frac{\sin^4 x + 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x}{\sin^4 x} dt = 0$  $= S\left(1+2\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^4 x}\right) d + gx =$  $= S\left(1 + \frac{2}{4g^2x} + \frac{1}{4g^4x}\right)d^4g^{x} =$  $= S(1+\frac{2}{t^2}+\frac{1}{t^4})dt = S(1+2t^2+t^4)dt =$  $=(t+2\frac{t^{-1}}{1}+\frac{t^{-3}}{3})+c=t-\frac{2}{t}-\frac{1}{3t^{3}}+c$ t = tgx.