

# Математический анализ

## «Определённый интеграл»

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**МОСКОВСКИЙ АВИАЦИОННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
(НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ)**

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2211. Вычислить  $\int_0^2 |1 - x| dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^2 |1 - x| dx &= \int_0^1 |1 - x| dx + \int_1^2 |1 - x| dx = \\&= \int_0^1 (1 - x) dx + \int_1^2 (x - 1) dx = \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x\right) \Big|_1^2 = \\&= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1.\end{aligned}$$

2220. Вычислить  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$

Пусть  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ ,  $x \in [0; 1]$ . Построим разбиение  $[0; 1]$  на  $n$  частей  $[x_i; x_{i+1}]$ ,  $x_i = \frac{i}{n}$ ,  $i = \overline{0, n-1}$ . В качестве  $\xi_i \in [x_i; x_{i+1}]$  выберем  $\xi_i = x_{i+1} = \frac{i+1}{n}$ . Тогда

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i)(x_{i+1} - x_i) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i+1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n + i + 1} = \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \ln |x+1| \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

2233. а) Вычислить  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos x^2 dx}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos x^2 dx}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \left(1 - \frac{(x^2)^2}{2!}x + O(x^8)\right) dx}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^5}{10} + O(x^9)}{x} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

2241. Вычислить  $\int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos x dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos x dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 d \sin x = x^2 \sin x \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(x) 2x dx = \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} 2x d \cos x = 2x \cos x \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \cos x dx = 4\pi - 2 \sin x \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 4\pi.\end{aligned}$$

2247. Вычислить  $\int_0^{0.75} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{0.75} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} x+1=y \\ x=y-1 \end{array} \right] = \int_1^{1.75} \frac{dy}{y\sqrt{y^2-2y+2}} = \\ &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} y=\frac{1}{z} \\ z=\frac{1}{y} \end{array} \right] = \int_1^{\frac{4}{7}} \frac{-\frac{1}{z^2}dz}{\frac{1}{z}\sqrt{\frac{1}{z^2}-\frac{2}{z}+2}} = \int_{\frac{4}{7}}^1 \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2z^2-2z+1}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\frac{4}{7}}^1 \frac{dz}{\sqrt{(z-\frac{1}{2})^2+\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \ln \left| \left( z - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \sqrt{\left( z - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right) \Big|_{\frac{4}{7}}^1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \ln \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - \ln \left( \frac{1}{14} + \frac{\sqrt{50}}{14} \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

2271. Вычислить  $\int_1^9 x \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^9 x \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[3]{1-x} = y \\ x = 1 - y^3 \end{array} \right] = \int_0^{-2} (1 - y^3) y d(1 - y^3) = \\ &= \int_{-2}^0 3y^3 (1 - y^3) dy = 3 \int_{-2}^0 (y^3 - y^6) dy = 3 \left( \frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{y^7}{7} \right) \Big|_{-2}^0 = \\ &= 3 \left( \frac{16}{4} + \frac{-128}{7} \right) = -\frac{468}{7}.\end{aligned}$$

2309. Вычислить  $\int_0^3 \operatorname{sign}(x - x^3) dx$

$$x - x^3 = x(1 - x)(1 + x) \begin{cases} \geq 0, & x \in [0; 1], \\ < 0, & x \in (1; 3]. \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{sign}(x - x^3) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0; 1], \\ -1, & x \in (1; 3]. \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^3 \operatorname{sign}(x - x^3) dx = \int_0^1 1 dx + \int_1^3 (-1) dx = 1 + (-1) \cdot 2 = -1.$$



2211, 2219-2222, 2233, 2234, 2239-2249, 2268, 2271, 2273, 2309,  
2312.