Bài tập

1. Dùng công thức đổi biến, tính các tích phân sau

a)
$$\int \frac{dx}{5-3x}$$
.

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

$$c) \int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx \, .$$

d)
$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$$
.

$$e)\ \int e^x \sqrt{1+e^x} dx\ .$$

f)
$$\int e^{\cos t} \sin t dt$$
.

$$g) \ \int\! \frac{dx}{x \ln x}.$$

h)
$$\int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$$
.

$$i) \int \cot x dx.$$

$$j) \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$$

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

1)
$$\int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$$
.

 DS : a) $\mathrm{V\acute{o}i}\ t = 5x - 3$, $\mathrm{d}t = -3\mathrm{d}x$, ta được

$$\int\! \frac{dx}{5-3x} = -\frac{1}{3}\! \int\! \frac{dt}{t} = -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| t \right| + C = -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| 5 - 3x \right| + C \,.$$

b) Với $t = x^2 + 1$, dt = 2xdx, ta được

$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| t \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| x^2 + 1 \right| + C \ .$$

c) Với $t = \ln x$, $dt = \frac{dx}{x}$, ta được

$$\int\!\frac{\left(\ln x\right)^{2}dx}{x} = \int\!t^{2}dt = \frac{t^{3}}{3} + C = \frac{1}{3}\!\left(\ln x\right)^{3} + C\,.$$

d) Với $\,t=\arctan x\,,\,\,dt=\frac{dx}{1+x^2}\,,\,\,ta\,\,$ được

$$\int\!\frac{arctan\;xdx}{1+x^2} = \int tdt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \Big(arctan\;x\Big)^2 + C\;.$$

e) Với $t = 1 + e^x$, $dt = e^x dx$, ta được

$$\int e^x \sqrt{1+e^x} dx = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{2}{3} \Big(1+e^x\Big)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \ .$$

f) Với $x = \cos t$, $dx = -\sin t dt$, ta được

$$\int e^{\cos t} \sin t dt = - \! \int e^x dx = - e^x + C = - e^{\cos t} + C \,. \label{eq:cost}$$

g) Với $\,t=\ln x\,,\,\,dt=\frac{dx}{x}\,,\,\,ta$ được

$$\int\!\frac{dx}{x\ln x} = \int\!\frac{dt}{t} = \ln\left|t\right| + C = \ln\left|\ln x\right| + C\;.$$

h) Với $t = e^x + 1$, $dt = e^x dx$, ta được

$$\int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x + 1} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln \left| t \right| + C = \ln \left| e^x + 1 \right| + C \ .$$

i) Với $t = \sin x$, $dt = \cos x dx$, ta được

$$\int \cot x dx = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln |t| + C = \ln |\sin x| + C.$$

j) Với $t = \cos x$, $dt = -\sin x dx$, ta được

$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{1 + \cos^2 x} = -\int \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = -\arctan t + C = -\arctan \cos x + C.$$

k) Với $t = 1 + x^2$, dt = 2xdx, ta được

$$\begin{split} \int &\frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| t \right| + C \\ = &\arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| 1 + x^2 \right| + C \end{split}$$

l) Với $t = x^2$, dt = 2xdx, ta được

$$\int\! \frac{x dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \int\! \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2 + C \,.$$

- 2. Dùng công thức tích phân từng phần, tính các tích phân sau
- a) $\int xe^{-x}dx$.

b) $\int x^2 \sin 2x dx$.

c) $\int x \ln x dx$.

d) $\int x \arctan x dx$.

$$DS: a) \ V\acute{\sigma}i \ \begin{cases} u=x \\ dv=e^{-x}dx \end{cases}, \ ta \ \text{d} \ \text{u} \ \text{o} \ c \ \begin{cases} du=dx \\ v=-e^{-x} \end{cases} \ v\grave{a}$$

$$\int xe^{-x}dx = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x}dx = -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + C$$

b) a) Với
$$\begin{cases} u=x^2 \\ dv=\sin 2x dx \end{cases} \text{, ta được } \begin{cases} du=2x dx \\ v=-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x \end{cases} \text{ và}$$

$$\int x^2 \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \int x \cos 2x dx.$$

$$V \acute{\sigma} i \ \begin{cases} u = x \\ dv = cos \, 2x dx \end{cases}, \ ta \ \text{dwoc} \ \begin{cases} du = dx \\ v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \end{cases} \ v \grave{a}$$

$$\int x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C.$$

Suy ra

$$\int x^2 \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C$$

c) Với
$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x \\ dv = x dx \end{cases} \text{, ta được } \begin{cases} du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{cases} \text{ và}$$

$$\int x \ln x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C.$$

d) Với
$$\begin{cases} u = arctan \, x \\ dv = x dx \end{cases} \text{, ta được} \begin{cases} du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{cases} \text{ và}$$

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

$$M\grave{a}\ \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}\,dx = \int \biggl(1-\frac{1}{1+x^2}\biggr)dx = \int dx - \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = x - arctan\,x + C$$

$$\label{eq:nendom} \hat{nen} \int x \arctan x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \Big(x - \arctan x \Big) + C \,.$$

3. Dùng công thức đổi biến, tính các tích phân sau

a)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$
 (với $u = x^2 + 1$)

b)
$$L(a) = \int_0^a x e^{-x^2} dx$$
 (với $u = x^2$). Tìm $\lim_{a \to +\infty} L(a)$

c)
$$\int_{1}^{2} (\ln x)^{2} dx$$
 (với $u = \ln x$)

$$\text{DS: a) Cách 1: } \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\left(x^2+1\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{3u^3}\bigg|_1^2\right) = -\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{8}-1\right) = \frac{7}{48} \,.$$

$$C\acute{a}ch \ 2 : \int \frac{x dx}{\left(x^2+1\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-2} du = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^{-3}}{-3} = -\frac{1}{6u^3} + C = -\frac{1}{6\left(x^2+1\right)^3} + C$$

Suy ra
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\left(x^2 + 1\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{6\left(x^2 + 1\right)^3} \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{1}{8} - 1\right) = \frac{7}{48}$$

$$\text{b) Cách 1: } L\left(a\right) = \int_0^a x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \bigg(-e^{-t} \bigg|_0^{a^2} \bigg) = \frac{1}{2} \bigg(1 - e^{-a^2} \bigg).$$

$$C\acute{a}ch~2~:~ \int xe^{-x^2}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int e^{-t}dt = \frac{1}{2}\Big(-e^{-t}\Big) = -\frac{1}{2}\,e^{-t} \, + \, C = -\frac{1}{2}\,e^{-x^2} \, + \, C$$

Suy ra
$$L(a) = \int_0^a xe^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2}\Big|_0^{a^2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-a^2})$$

$$V \hat{a} y \lim_{a \to +\infty} L \left(a \right) = \lim_{a \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \bigg(1 - e^{-a^2} \bigg) = \frac{1}{2}$$

c) Cách 1 : Với $\,t=\ln x \Leftrightarrow x=e^t\,,\,\,ta\,\,$ được $\,dx=e^tdt\,\,$ và $\,\int_1^2\Bigl(\ln x\Bigr)^2\,dx=\int_0^{\ln 2}t^2e^tdt\,.$

 $C\acute{a}ch \ 2 : V\acute{o}i \ \ t = \ln x \Leftrightarrow x = e^t \ , \ ta \ \text{d} \ \text{u} \ \text{o}c \ \ dx = e^t dt \ \ v \grave{a} \ \int \left(\ln x\right)^2 dx = \int t^2 e^t dt \ .$

$$V \acute{\sigma} i \, \begin{cases} u = t^2 \\ dv = e^t dt \end{cases} \, th \grave{i} \, \begin{cases} du = 2t dt \\ v = e^t \end{cases} \, v \grave{a} \, \int t^2 e^t dt = t^2 e^t - 2 \! \int t e^t dt \, .$$

$$\label{eq:main_section} M\grave{a}\ v\acute{\sigma}i\ \begin{cases} u=t\\ dv=e^tdt \end{cases}\ t\grave{h}\grave{i}\ \begin{cases} du=dt\\ v=e^t \end{cases}\ v\grave{a}\ \int te^tdt=te^t-\int e^tdt=te^t-e^t+C\,.$$

Suy ra
$$\int t^2 e^t dt = t^2 e^t - 2(te^t - e^t) + C = (t^2 - 2t + 2)e^t + C$$
.

$$\begin{array}{l} {\rm C\acute{a}ch} \ 1: \ \int_{1}^{2} \left(\ln x \right)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{\ln 2} t^{2} e^{t} dt = \left(t^{2} - 2t + 2 \right) e^{t} \bigg|_{0}^{\ln 2} = \left(\ln^{2} 2 - 2 \ln 2 + 2 \right) e^{\ln 2} - 2 \\ = 2 \ln^{2} 2 - 4 \ln 2 + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{split} \text{Cách 2:} & \int \! \left(\ln x \right)^2 dx = \int \! t^2 e^t dt = \! \left(t^2 - 2t + 2 \right) \! e^t + C = \! \left(\ln^2 x - 2 \ln x + 2 \right) \! e^{\ln x} + C \\ & = x \! \left(\ln^2 x - 2 \ln x + 2 \right) \! + C \end{split}$$

Suy ra

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

4. Dùng công thức tích phân từng phần, tính các tích phân sau

a)
$$I(a) = \int_0^a xe^{-x}dx$$
, $var{a} J(a) = \int_0^a x^2e^{-x}dx$.

b)
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx$$
.

c)
$$K = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$
 (cũng có thể đổi biến $u = \ln x$).

$$DS: a) \ V\acute{\sigma}i \ \begin{cases} u=x \\ dv=e^{-x}dx \end{cases} \ thì \ \begin{cases} du=dx \\ v=-e^{-x} \end{cases} \ v\grave{a}$$

$$I\Big(a\Big) = \int_0^a x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} \bigg|_0^a + \int_0^a e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} \bigg|_0^a + \left(-e^{-x}\right) \bigg|_0^a = -a e^{-a} + \left(1 - e^{-a}\right).$$

$$V\acute{\sigma}i \begin{tabular}{l} u=x^2\\ dv=e^{-x}dx \end{tabular} thi \begin{tabular}{l} du=2xdx\\ v=-e^{-x} \end{tabular} v \grave{a}$$

$$\begin{split} J\Big(a\Big) &= \int_0^a x^2 e^{-x} dx = -x^2 e^{-x} \bigg|_0^a + 2 \int_0^a x e^{-x} dx = -a^2 e^{-a} + 2 I\Big(a\Big) \\ &= -a^2 e^{-a} + 2 \Big(-a e^{-a} + 1 - e^{-a}\Big) = \Big(-a^2 - 2a - 2\Big) e^{-a} + 2 I\Big(a\Big) \end{split}$$

b) Với
$$\begin{cases} u = \sin x \\ dv = e^{-x} dx \end{cases} thì \begin{cases} du = \cos x dx \\ v = -e^{-x} \end{cases} và$$

$$I = \int_0^\pi e^{-x} \sin x dx = -e^{-x} \sin x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi e^{-x} \cos x dx = \int_0^\pi e^{-x} \cos x dx \,.$$

$$V\acute{\sigma}i \begin{tabular}{l} u = \cos x \\ dv = e^{-x} dx \end{tabular} thi \begin{tabular}{l} du = -\sin x dx \\ v = -e^{-x} \end{tabular} v \grave{a}$$

$$I = \int_0^\pi e^{-x} \cos x dx = -e^{-x} \cos x \bigg|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^{-x} \sin x dx = 1 + e^{-\pi} - I \,.$$

Suy ra $\,2I=1+e^{-\pi}\,$ và do đó $\,I=\frac{1+e^{-\pi}}{2}\,.$

$$c) \ V \acute{\sigma} i \ \begin{cases} u = \ln x \\ dv = \frac{dx}{x} \end{cases} \ th i \ \begin{cases} du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ v = \ln x \end{cases} \ v \grave{a}$$

$$K = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = (\ln x)^{2} \Big|_{1}^{2} - \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = (\ln 2)^{2} - K.$$

Suy ra
$$K = \frac{\ln^2 2}{2}$$
.

Cách khác : Đổi biến $t = \ln x$, $dt = \frac{dx}{x}$, ta được

$$K = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\ln 2} t dt = \left. \frac{t^2}{2} \right|_0^{\ln 2} = \frac{\ln^2 2}{2} \,.$$

5. Xác định a và b sao cho

$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x+1}$$

$$Tinh\ I=\int_{1}^{3}\frac{dx}{x\left(x+1\right) }.$$

DS: Đẳng thức
$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{(a+b)x+a}{x(x+1)}$$
 đúng với mọi x khi

$$\begin{cases} a & + & b & = & 0 \\ a & & = & 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}.$$

Vậy
$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}$$
. Suy ra

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_{1}^{3} \frac{dx}{x \left(x+1\right)} = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{dx}{x} - \int_{1}^{3} \frac{dx}{x+1} = \ln x \Big|_{1}^{3} - \left(\ln \left(x+1\right) \Big|_{1}^{3} \right) = \ln 3 - \left(\ln 4 - \ln 2 \right) \\ &= \ln 3 - \ln 4 + \ln 2 = \ln \frac{6}{4} = \ln \frac{3}{2} \end{split}$$

6. Tính các tích phân sau

a)
$$\int_1^2 \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2} dx$$
.

b)
$$\int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx$$
.

$$c) \, \int_e^{e^4} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} \, dx \, .$$

c)
$$\int_{e}^{e^4} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx$$
. d) $\int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$.

 $DS:\,a)\,\,V\acute{\sigma}i\,\,\,t=\frac{1}{x}\,,\,\,dt=-\frac{dx}{x^2}\,,\,\,ta\,\,\text{div}c$

$$\int_{1}^{2}\frac{e^{1/x}}{x^{2}}dx=-\int_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}}e^{t}dt=\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}e^{t}dt=e^{t}\Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}=e^{\frac{1}{2}}-e=\sqrt{e}-e$$

b) Với $\,t=x^2\,,\,\,dt=2xdx\,,\,\,ta\,\,$ được

$$\int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \bigg(- e^{-t} \bigg|_0^1 \bigg) = \frac{1}{2} \Big(1 - e^{-1} \Big)$$

c) Với $t = \ln x$, $dt = \frac{dx}{x}$, ta được

$$\int_{e}^{e^{4}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} = \int_{\ln e}^{\ln e^{4}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \bigg|_{1}^{4} = 2\left(\sqrt{4} - 1\right) = 2$$

7. Xét hàm số f từ $\mathbb R$ vào $\mathbb R$ cho bởi

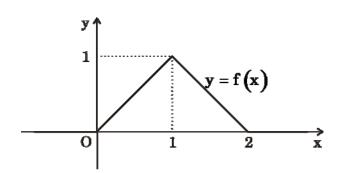
$$f\left(x\right) = \begin{cases} x & \text{khi} \quad x \in \left[0,1\right] \\ 2 - x & \text{khi} \quad x \in \left(1,2\right] \\ 0 & \text{khi} \quad x \notin \left[0,2\right] \end{cases}$$

Vẽ đồ thị hàm f. Kiểm chứng rằng

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \text{ (f được gọi là một hàm } phân phối xác suất).}$$

Tính $E = \int_0^2 xf(x)dx$ (E được gọi là $k\hat{y}$ vọng hay trung bình của hàm phân phối xác suất f).

ĐS: Đồ thị



$$\begin{split} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f\left(x\right) dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{0} f\left(x\right) dx + \int_{0}^{1} f\left(x\right) dx + \int_{1}^{2} f\left(x\right) dx + \int_{2}^{+\infty} f\left(x\right) dx \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} x dx + \int_{1}^{2} \left(2 - x\right) dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2} \bigg|_{0}^{1} + \left(2x - \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) \bigg|_{1}^{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \left[\left(4 - \frac{2^{2}}{2}\right) - \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right] = 1 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} E &= \int_0^2 x f\left(x\right) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 x \left(2 - x\right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \bigg|_0^1 + \left(2x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) \bigg|_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \left[\left(4 - \frac{8}{3}\right) - \left(2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\right] = 0 \end{split}$$

8. Tính các tích phân suy rộng

$$a) I = \int_{1}^{\infty} x e^{x^2} dx$$

a)
$$I = \int_{1}^{\infty} x e^{x^2} dx$$
 b) $I = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

c)
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9}$$

c)
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9}$$
 d) $I = \int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5}$

$$e) I = \int_{e}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^3 x}$$

$$e) \ \ I = \int\limits_{e}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^3 x} \qquad \qquad f) \ \ I = \int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 11}$$

$$g) \ \ I = \int\limits_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} \, cos \, x dx \qquad \quad h) \ \ I = \int\limits_1^e \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{\ln x}}$$

$$h) I = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x}}$$

$$i) \ \ I = \int\limits_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \qquad \qquad j) \ \ I = \int\limits_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+x^4}$$

$$j) \ \ I = \int\limits_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 + x^4}$$

$$k) I = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{dx}{x \ln^{3} x}$$

$$k) \ \ I = \int\limits_{1}^{e} \frac{dx}{x \ln^{3} x} \qquad \qquad l) \ \ I = \int\limits_{1/3}^{2/3} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{9x^{2} - 1}}$$

DS: a) Với $t = x^2$, dt = 2xdx, ta có $\int xe^{x^2}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int e^tdt = \frac{1}{2}e^t + C = \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} + C$.

Suy ra
$$\int\limits_{1}^{t}xe^{x^{2}}dx=\tfrac{1}{2}e^{x^{2}}\bigg|_{1}^{t}=\frac{1}{2}\Big(e^{t^{2}}-e\Big)\ v\grave{a}$$

$$I = \int\limits_{1}^{\infty} x e^{x^2} dx = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int\limits_{1}^{t} x e^{x^2} dx = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \Big(e^{t^2} - e \Big) = +\infty$$

b)
$$V \acute{\sigma} i \ x = \frac{1}{\cos t}, \ dx = -\frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t}, \ x^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} - 1 = \frac{1 - \cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t} = \tan^2 t, \ \tan c \acute{\sigma} i = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} = -$$

$$\int\!\frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int\!\frac{-\frac{\sin t dt}{\cos^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\cos t} \tan t} = \int\!-dt = -t + C = -\arccos\frac{1}{x} + C\;.$$

Suy ra
$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^t \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = -\arccos\frac{1}{x}\Big|_{\sqrt{2}}^t = \arccos\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \arccos\frac{1}{t} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \arccos\frac{1}{t} \text{ và}$$

$$I = \int\limits_{\sqrt{2}}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \lim_{t\to +\infty} \int\limits_{\sqrt{2}}^{t} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \lim_{t\to +\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arccos\frac{1}{t}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$c) \ x^2 + 4x + 9 = \left(x+2\right)^2 + 5 = 5 \left[\left(\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + 1 \right] \ cho \ \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + 1}.$$

Với $t = \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}}$, $dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5}}$, ta suy ra

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \int \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \arctan t + C = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} + C \text{ và}$$

$$\int\limits_{a}^{t} \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+9} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} \bigg|^{t} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \left(\arctan \frac{t+2}{\sqrt{5}} -\arctan \frac{s+2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$V\hat{a}y\ I = \int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9} = \lim\limits_{\substack{t \to +\infty \\ s \to -\infty}} \int\limits_{s}^{t} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9} = \lim\limits_{\substack{t \to +\infty \\ s \to -\infty}} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \left(arctan \frac{t+2}{\sqrt{5}} - arctan \frac{s+2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \frac{\pi\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$d) \ x^2 + 2x + 5 = \left(x+1\right)^2 + 4 = 4 \left[\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^2 + 1 \right] \ cho \ \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^2 + 1} \, .$$

Với $t = \frac{x+1}{2}$, $dt = \frac{dx}{2}$, ta suy ra

$$\int\!\frac{dx}{x^2+2x+5}=\frac{2}{4}\int\!\frac{dt}{1+t^2}=\frac{1}{2}arctan\,t+C=\frac{1}{2}arctan\,\frac{x+1}{2}+C\ v\grave{a}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{t} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} \bigg|_{-1}^{t} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\arctan \frac{t+1}{2} - \arctan 0\right)$$

$$V \hat{a} y \ I = \int\limits_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5} = \lim\limits_{t \to +\infty} \int\limits_{-1}^{t} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5} = \lim\limits_{t \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{t+1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$e) \ V \acute{\sigma} i \ t = \ln x \, , \ dt = \tfrac{dx}{x} \, , \ ta \ c\acute{\sigma} \ \int \frac{dx}{x \ln^3 x} = \int \frac{dt}{t^3} = \frac{t^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + C = -\frac{1}{2t^2} + C = -\frac{1}{2 \ln^2 x} + C \ v \grave{a} = -\frac{1}{2 \ln^2 x}$$

$$\int_{a}^{t} \frac{dx}{x \ln^{3} x} = -\frac{1}{2 \ln^{2} x} \Big|_{e}^{t} = \frac{1}{2 \ln^{2} e} - \frac{1}{2 \ln^{2} t} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \ln^{2} t}.$$

$$Suy \ ra \ I = \int\limits_e^\infty \frac{dx}{x \ln^3 x} = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int\limits_e^t \frac{dx}{x \ln^3 x} = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left(\tfrac{1}{2} - \tfrac{1}{2 \ln^2 t} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \,.$$

$$f) \ x^2 + 6x + 11 = \left(x+3\right)^2 + 2 = 2 \left[\left(\frac{x+3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1 \right] \ cho \ \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 11} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x+3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} \, .$$

Với $t = \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{2}}$, $dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2}}$, ta suy ra

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 11} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x + 3}{\sqrt{2}} + C \text{ và}$$

$$\int\limits_{s}^{t} \frac{dx}{x^2+6x+11} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{2}} \bigg|_{s}^{t} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\arctan \frac{t+3}{\sqrt{2}} -\arctan \frac{s+3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$V\hat{a}y \ I = \int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 11} = \lim\limits_{\substack{t \to +\infty \\ s \to -\infty}} \int\limits_{s}^{t} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 11} = \lim\limits_{\substack{t \to +\infty \\ s \to -\infty}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(arctan \frac{t+3}{\sqrt{2}} - arctan \frac{s+3}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

g) Với
$$\begin{cases} u = e^{-2x} \\ dv = \cos x dx \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} du = -2e^{-2x} dx \\ v = \sin x \end{cases}, \text{ ta có}$$

$$\int e^{-2x} \cos x dx = e^{-2x} \sin x + 2 \int e^{-2x} \sin x dx.$$

$$V\acute{\sigma}i\ \begin{cases} u=e^{-2x}\\ dv=\sin x dx \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} du=-2e^{-2x} dx\\ v=-\cos x \end{cases} \text{, ta c\'o}$$

$$\int e^{-2x} \sin x dx = -e^{-2x} \cos x - 2 \int e^{-2x} \cos x dx.$$

Suy ra
$$\int e^{-2x}\cos x dx = e^{-2x}\sin x + 2\Big[-e^{-2x}\cos x - 2\int e^{-2x}\cos x dx\Big] \ n\hat{e}n$$

$$5\!\int\! e^{-2x}\cos x dx = e^{-2x}\sin x - 2e^{-2x}\cos x + C$$
, nghĩa là

$$\int e^{-2x} \, cos \, x dx = \frac{1}{5} \Big(e^{-2x} \, sin \, x - 2 e^{-2x} \, cos \, x \Big) + C \, .$$

$$V \hat{a} y \int\limits_{0}^{t} e^{-2x} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{5} \Big(e^{-2x} \sin x - 2 e^{-2x} \cos x \Big) \bigg|_{0}^{t} = \frac{1}{5} \Big(e^{-2t} \sin t - 2 e^{-2t} \cos t \Big) + \frac{2}{5} \ v \hat{a} = \frac{1}{5} \left(e^{-2t} \sin t - 2 e^{-2t} \cos t \right) + \frac{2}{5} \ v \hat{a} = \frac{1}{5} \left(e^{-2t} \sin t - 2 e^{-2t} \cos t \right) + \frac{2}{5} \ v \hat{a} = \frac{1}{5} \left(e^{-2t} \sin t - 2 e^{-2t} \cos t \right) + \frac{2}{5} \ v \hat{a} = \frac{1}{5} \left(e^{-2t} \sin t - 2 e^{-2t} \cos t \right) + \frac{2}{5} \ v \hat{a} = \frac{1}{5} \left(e^{-2t} \sin t - 2 e^{-2t} \cos t \right) + \frac{2}{5} \ v \hat{a} = \frac{1}{5} \left(e^{-2t} \sin t - 2 e^{-2t} \cos t \right) + \frac{2}{5} \ v \hat{a} = \frac{1}{5} \left(e^{-2t} \sin t - 2 e^{-2t} \cos t \right) + \frac{2}{5} \left(e^{-$$

$$I = \int\limits_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} \cos x dx = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int\limits_0^t e^{-2x} \cos x dx = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left\lceil \frac{1}{5} \left(e^{-2t} \sin t - 2e^{-2t} \cos t \right) + \frac{2}{5} \right\rceil$$

$$\lim_{t\to +\infty} \left(e^{-2t} \sin t - 2e^{-2t} \cos t \right) = 0 \ va \ do \ do$$

$$I = \int\limits_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} \cos x dx = \frac{2}{5}.$$

h) Với
$$t = \ln x$$
, $dt = \frac{dx}{x}$, ta có

$$\int\!\frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} = \int\!\frac{dt}{t^{1/2}} = \frac{t^{\frac{-1}{2}+1}}{\frac{-1}{2}+1} + C = 2\sqrt{t} + C = 2\sqrt{\ln x} + C \;.$$

$$V \acute{\sigma} i \ t > 1 \,, \ ta \ c\acute{\sigma} \ \int\limits_t^e \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} = 2 \sqrt{\ln x} \bigg|_t^e = 2 \Big(\sqrt{\ln e} - \sqrt{\ln t} \, \Big) = 2 \Big(1 - \sqrt{\ln t} \, \Big).$$

Suy ra
$$I = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} = \lim_{t \downarrow 1} \int_{t}^{e} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} = \lim_{t \downarrow 1} 2\left(1 - \sqrt{\ln t}\right) = 2$$

i) Ta có
$$\int\! \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arccos x + C \,.$$
 Với $\, 0 < t < 1 \,, \; ta$ có

$$\int_{0}^{t} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \arccos x \Big|_{0}^{t} = \arccos t - \arccos 0 = \arccos t - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Suy ra
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{t \uparrow 1} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{t \uparrow 1} \left(\arccos t - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \arccos 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

j) Do
$$\frac{1}{x^2 + x^4} = \frac{1}{x^2 (1 + x^2)} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$
, ta suy ra

$$\int\! \frac{dx}{x^2 + x^4} = \int\! \frac{dx}{x^2} - \int\! \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + C \;. \; Do \; \text{$d6$, v\'{o}i$} \;\; 0 < t < 1 \;,$$

$$\int_{t}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + x^{4}} = -\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x \Big|_{t}^{1} = \left(-1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{t} - \arctan t\right) = \frac{1}{t} + \arctan t - 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ và}$$

$$I = \int\limits_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 + x^4} = \lim_{t \downarrow 0} \int\limits_t^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 + x^4} = \lim_{t \downarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{t} + \arctan t - 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = +\infty$$

$$k) \ V \acute{\sigma} i \ t = \ln x \, , \ dt = \tfrac{dx}{x} \, , \ ta \ c\acute{\sigma} \ \int \frac{dx}{x \ln^3 x} = \int \frac{dt}{t^3} = \frac{t^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + C = -\frac{1}{2t^2} + C = -\frac{1}{2\ln^2 x} + C \, .$$

Suy ra, với
$$1 < t < e$$
,
$$\int_{t}^{e} \frac{dx}{x \ln^{3} x} = -\frac{1}{2 \ln^{2} x} \bigg|_{t}^{e} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\ln^{2} e} - \frac{1}{\ln^{2} t} \right) = \frac{1}{2 \ln^{2} t} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ và}$$

$$I=\int\limits_{1}^{e}\frac{dx}{x\ln^{3}x}=\lim_{t\downarrow1}\int\limits_{t}^{e}\frac{dx}{x\ln^{3}x}=\lim_{t\downarrow1}\left(\frac{1}{2\ln^{2}t}-\frac{1}{2}\right)=+\infty$$

l) Với
$$x = \frac{1}{3\cos t}$$
, $9x^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} - 1 = \tan^2 t$, $dx = \frac{\sin t dt}{3\cos^2 t}$, ta suy ra

$$\int\!\frac{dx}{x\sqrt{9x^2-1}} = \int\!\frac{\frac{\sin t dt}{3\cos^2 t}}{\frac{1}{3\cos t}\tan t} = \int\!dt = t + C = \arccos 3x + C \ \ \text{và với} \ \ \frac{1}{3} < t < \frac{2}{3} \,,$$

$$\int_{t}^{2/3} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{9x^2 - 1}} = \arccos 3x \Big|_{t}^{\frac{2}{3}} = \arccos 2 - \arccos 3t,$$

$$\begin{split} I &= \int\limits_{1/3}^{2/3} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{9x^2-1}} = \lim_{t\downarrow \frac{1}{3}} \int\limits_{t}^{2/3} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{9x^2-1}} = \lim_{t\downarrow \frac{1}{3}} \left(\arccos 2 - \arccos 3t\right) = \arccos 2 - \arccos 1 \\ &= \arccos 2 \end{split}$$