

Домашняя работа. Задача 5.

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8.5.19

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| + C$$

8.5.20

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{1 - \sin x} &= \int \frac{dx}{1 - \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \left[t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}, t' = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}) \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + t^2}}{\frac{1}{2} (1 + t^2)} dt = \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1+t^2-2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} (1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2-2t} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2-2t} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{(1-t)^2} = \left[u = 1-t, u' = -1, dt = -du \right] = -2 \int \frac{du}{u^2} = -2 \int u^{-2} du = -2 \cdot \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + C = \\ &= \frac{2}{u} + C = \frac{2}{1-t} + C = \frac{2}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

8.5.21

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{5+4 \sin x} &= \int \frac{dx}{5+4 \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \left[t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}, t' = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}), dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \right] = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} dt}{5+4 \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{5+4 \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{5(1+t^2) + 8t} dt = \int \frac{1}{5(1+t^2+1.6t)} dt = \int \frac{1}{5(1+t^2+0.8t)} dt = \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2+0.8t} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \frac{4}{5}t + \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \frac{4}{5}t + \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \frac{4}{5}t + \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \frac{4}{5}t + \frac{1}{5}} = \\ &= \left[u = t + \frac{2}{5}, u' = 1, dt = du \right] = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{du}{u^2 - \frac{4}{25}} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4u}{5} + C = \frac{2}{5} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4}{5} + C \\ &= \frac{2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4}{5} + C}{5} \end{aligned}$$

8.5.22

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2 - \sin x}{2 + \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{2}{2 + \cos x} - \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x} dx = \left[u = 2 + \cos x, u' = -\sin x \right] = 2 \int \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}} dx - \int \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= \left[t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}, t' = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}) \right] = 2 \int \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} (1 + t^2)} dt + \ln |u| + C = 2 \int \frac{1}{\frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} dt + \ln |u| + C = \\ &= \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt + \ln |u| + C = 2 \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 3} dt + \ln |2 + \cos x| + C = 4 \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 3} + \ln |2 + \cos x| + C \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} + \ln |2 + \cos x| + C = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + \ln |2 + \cos x| + C \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + \ln |2 + \cos x| + C \end{aligned}$$

8.5.24

$$\begin{aligned} a) \int \frac{1 + \sin 2x}{(1 + \cos x) \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x \sin x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \cos x \sin x} + \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x \sin x} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \cos x \sin x} + \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} \left[t = \tan \frac{x}{2}, t' = \frac{1}{2}(1 + t^2) \right] = \int \frac{2}{\left(\frac{1+t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t}{1+t^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1+t}{1+t^2}} dx + \\ &= \int \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{\frac{2t + 2t - 2t^3 + 2t^3}{(1+t^2)^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt + \int \frac{1+t^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \\ &= \int \frac{1+t^2}{2t} dt + t + C = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2}{t} dt + t + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln |t| + \frac{t^2}{2} + t + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

8.5.25

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{5 \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x + 4} &= \left[t = \tan x, dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\left(5 \cdot \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} - \frac{1}{1+t^2} + 4 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{1+t^2}{5t^2 - 1 + 4(1+t^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{9t^2 + 3} = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{1} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}t}{1} + C = \frac{1}{3} \arctan \sqrt{3} \tan x + C \end{aligned}$$

8.5.27

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{1 + 3 \cos^2 x} &= \left[t = \tan x, dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right] = \int \frac{dt}{1 + 3 \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2+3t^2} = \int \frac{1+t^2}{t^2+4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{t^2+4} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{t}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

8.5.28

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} &= \left[t = \tan x, dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{1}{1+t^2} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int (1+t^2) dt = \\ &= \int dt + \int t^2 dt = t + \frac{t^3}{3} + C = \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C \end{aligned}$$

8.5.30

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^5 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx &= \left[t = \sin x, dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \frac{1}{\cos x} dt \right] = \int t^4 \cdot (1-t^2)^2 dt = \int t^4 (1 - 2t^2 + t^4) dt = \\ &= \int t^4 - 2t^6 + t^8 dt = \int t^4 dt - 2 \int t^6 dt + \int t^8 dt = \frac{1}{5} t^5 - \frac{2}{7} t^7 + \frac{1}{9} t^9 + C = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{2}{7} \sin^7 x + \frac{1}{9} \sin^9 x + C \end{aligned}$$

8.5.31

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{\cos^7 x} &= \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^7 x} dx = 2 \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^6 x} dx = \left[t = \cos x, dx = -\frac{1}{\sin x} dt \right] = -2 \int \frac{\sin x}{t^6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} dt = \\ &= -2 \int t^{-6} dt = -2 \frac{t^{-5}}{-5} + C = \frac{2}{5 \cos^5 x} + C \end{aligned}$$

8.5.33

$$\int \sin^6 x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^3 dx = \int \frac{(1 - \cos 2x)^3}{8} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - 3 \cos 2x + 3 \cos^2 2x - \cos^3 2x) dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{8} x - \frac{3}{8} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{8} \frac{\sin^3 2x}{3} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sin^5 2x}{5} + C = \frac{1}{8} x - \frac{3}{8} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sin^3 2x}{3} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sin^5 2x}{5} + C$$

(8.5.34)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx &= \int \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \cdot \frac{(1-\cos 2x)^2}{4} dx = \int \frac{(1+\cos 2x)(1-\cos 2x)^2}{8} dx = [u=2x, u'=2, \\ dx &= \frac{1}{2} du] = \frac{1}{16} \int (1+\cos u)(1-\cos u)^2 du = \frac{1}{16} \int (\cos^3 u - \cos^5 u - \cos u + 1) du = \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{\cos^4 u}{4} - \frac{\cos^6 u}{6} \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{\cos^2 u}{2} + u \right) = \frac{\cos^4 2x}{64} - \frac{\cos^6 2x}{96} - \frac{\cos^2 2x}{32} + \frac{x}{8} + C \end{aligned}$$

(8.5.36)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin x \cdot \sin 3x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(x-3x) - \cos(x+3x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 4x) dx = [u=2x, \\ dx &= \frac{1}{2} du] = \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos u - \cos 2u) du = \frac{1}{4} \left(\sin u - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2u \right) + C = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

(8.5.37)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin \frac{x}{12} \cos \frac{x}{3} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\frac{x}{12} - \frac{4x}{12}) + \sin(\frac{x}{12} + \frac{4x}{12})) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin(-\frac{x}{3}) + \sin(\frac{5x}{12})) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sin \frac{x}{3} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin \frac{5x}{6} dx \right) = [u=\frac{x}{3}, u'=\frac{1}{3} dx=3 du] = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sin u - \frac{1}{5} \sin 5u \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin u + \frac{1}{10} \sin 5u + C = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{10} \sin \frac{5x}{3} + C \end{aligned}$$

(8.5.38)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos x \cdot \cos 3x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x dx = [u=2x, \\ dx &= \frac{1}{2} du, u=4x, dx=\frac{1}{4} du] = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos u + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 2u du = \frac{1}{4} \sin u + \frac{1}{16} \sin 2u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

(8.5.39)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos x \cdot \cos 3x \cdot \cos 5x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(2x) + \cos(4x)) \cdot \cos 5x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \cos 5x + \cos 4x \cos 5x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos 3x + \cos 7x) + \frac{1}{2} (\cos x + \cos 9x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos 3x + \cos 7x + \cos x + \cos 9x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin 7x}{7} + \sin x + \frac{\sin 9x}{9} \right) + C = \frac{\sin 3x}{12} + \frac{\sin 7x}{28} + \frac{\sin x}{4} + \frac{\sin 9x}{36} + C \end{aligned}$$

(8.5.41)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{e^{9x}}{2} dx &= [u=\frac{x}{2}, u'=\frac{1}{2} dx=2 du] = 2 \int e^{9u} du = 2 \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 u} - 1 \right) e^{9u} du = 2 \int \frac{e^{9u}}{\cos^2 u} du \\ &- 2 \int e^{9u} du = [t=e^u, du=\frac{1}{e^u} dx] = 2 \int \frac{t^9}{\cos^2 u} du - 2 \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} du = 2 \int \frac{t^9}{\cos^2 u} du - 2 \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} du + C \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \frac{e^{9u}}{\cos^2 u} - 2 \frac{e^u}{\cos^2 u} + 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} + C = \frac{2}{9} \frac{e^{9x}}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \frac{e^x}{\cos^2 x} + x + C \end{aligned}$$

(8.5.42)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{e^{9x}}{\cos^3 x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{(1-\cos^2 x) \sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx = [u=\cos x, dx=-\frac{1}{\sin x} du] = -\int \frac{(1-u^2)}{u^3} du \\ &= -\int \frac{1-u^2}{u^3} du = -\int \frac{1}{u^3} + \frac{1}{u} du = -\left(-\frac{1}{2u^2} + \ln|u| \right) + C = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + \ln|\cos x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= \ln|\cos x| + \frac{3}{2\cos^2 x} - \frac{3}{4\cos^4 x} + \frac{1}{6\cos^6 x} + C$$