

Даннійм задача. Число I. Типові форми  
UB II 2.1

(J.1.29)

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x}} = \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x} + C$$

(J.1.30)

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

(J.1.31)

$$\int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = \frac{(x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.5} + C$$

(J.1.32)

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

(J.1.33)

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5x-1}} = \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}| + C$$

(J.1.34)

$$\int \frac{dx}{5x^2-25} = \frac{1}{10} \ln \left| \frac{5x-5}{5x+5} \right| + C$$

(J.1.35)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( x + \frac{9}{x} \right)^3 dx &= \int \left( x^3 + 9x + \frac{81}{x^2} \right) dx = \int x^3 dx + \int 9x dx + 9 \int x^{-2} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + 9x + 9x^{-1} + C = \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + 9x - \frac{9}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

(J.1.36)

$$\int \frac{dx}{9x^2+1} = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \arctan \frac{x}{3} + C$$

(J.1.37)

$$\int \left( \frac{7}{x} - \frac{8}{x^2} + 4 \cos x \right) dx = \int \frac{7}{x} dx - 8 \int \frac{dx}{x^2} + 4 \int \cos x dx = \frac{7}{\ln x} - 8x^{-1} + 4 \sin x + C$$

(J.1.38)

$$\int \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3} \right) dx = \sqrt{3} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx - \int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{x^2} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x - 3 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{2}{3x^2} + C$$

(J.1.39)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 1} &= \int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx = \int x^{-\frac{2}{3}} dx - 3 \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx + \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{5} - 60\sqrt[3]{x^3} + 9 \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{3} + C \end{aligned}$$

8.1.40

$$\int (0,8x^{-81} + 0,2(0,8)^x) \cdot dx = \int 0,8x^{-81} dx + \int 0,2(0,8)^x dx = 0,8 \int x^{-81} dx + 0,2 \int 0,8^x dx = \frac{0,8}{-80} x^{-80} + 0,2 \cdot \frac{0,8^x}{\ln(0,8)} + C$$

8.1.41

$$\int (5 \sin x - 7 \cosh x + 1) dx = 5 \int \sin x dx - 7 \int \cosh x dx + \int 1 dx = 5 \sin x - 7 \cosh x + x + C$$

8.1.42

$$1) \int (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1) (\sqrt{x} + 4) dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{x} + x + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4) dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + 4 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int 4 dx = \\ 2) = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} - 4x + C = \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{x^3} + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + 4x + C$$

8.1.43

$$\int \frac{7 \sqrt{x^2 + 10}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}} dx = \int \frac{7 \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}} dx + \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 10}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}} dx = 7 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}} + \sqrt{2} dx = 7 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}| + x + C$$

8.1.44

$$1) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 5}}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 5}}{x^3} x^3 dx = \int \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 15x + 75x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 125}{x^3} dx = \int (x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 15x^{-1} + 75x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 125x^{-3}) dx = \\ 2) = \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{15x^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{75x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{125x^{-3}}{-3} + C = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{15}{x} - \frac{50}{\sqrt{x^3}} + \frac{125}{2x^2} + C$$

no 8.1.45

$$3) \int \sin 7x dx = -\frac{1}{7} \cos 7x + C$$

4) 8.1.46

$$4) \int \sqrt{2x - 8} dx = \int (2x - 8)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(2x - 8)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5}{12} \sqrt{(2x - 8)^3} + C$$

8.1.47

$$1) \int (1 - 4x)^{\frac{2001}{2002}} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{(1 - 4x)^{\frac{2002}{2002}}}{\frac{2002}{2002}} + C = -\frac{(1 - 4x)^{\frac{1}{2002}}}{3008} + C$$

8.1.48

$$\int \frac{dx}{9x+7} = \frac{1}{9x+7} = \frac{1}{9} \ln |9x+7| + C = \frac{1}{9} \ln |9x+7| + C$$

8.1.49

$$\int \frac{12x}{6(2x+11)^4} dx = \frac{1}{6} \frac{(6(2x+11))^{-3}}{-3} = -\frac{1}{18(6x+11)^3}$$

8.1.50

$$\int \frac{dx}{25x^2+1} = \frac{1}{25} \arctan 5x + C$$

8.1.51

$$\int 3^{2-11x} dx = -\frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{3^{2-11x}}{11 \ln 3} + C$$

8.1.52

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |2x + \sqrt{9x^2-1}| + C$$

8.1.53

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

8.1.54

$$\int \cos^4 8x dx = \int (\cos^2 16x + 1) dx = \int \cos^2 16x dx + \int dx = \frac{1}{16} \sin 16x + C$$

8.1.55

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^2 x dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x + C$$

8.1.56

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{9x+1}{x-5} dx &= \int \frac{9(x-5)+21}{x-5} dx = \int \frac{9(x-5)}{x-5} dx + \int \frac{21}{x-5} dx = 9 \int dx + 21 \int \frac{dx}{x-5} = \\ &= 9x + 21 \ln|x-5| + C \end{aligned}$$

8.1.57

$$\begin{aligned} \int (3 \operatorname{tg} x - 2 \operatorname{ctg} x)^2 dx &= \int (9 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 12 \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x + 4 \operatorname{ctg}^2 x) dx = \int 9 \operatorname{tg}^2 x dx - \int 12 dx + \\ &+ \int 4 \operatorname{ctg}^2 x dx = 9 \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx - \int 12 dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = 9 \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - 9 \int dx - 12 \int dx + \\ &+ 4 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - 9 \int dx = 9 \operatorname{tg} x - 9 \operatorname{ctg} x - 25x + C \end{aligned}$$

8.1.60

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