

# Домашня робота 1

- 1.7 a)  $\int \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^2 dx = \int \frac{1-2x-x^2}{x^2} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = x - 2 \ln |x| - \frac{1}{x} + c$   
 b)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}-2\sqrt[3]{x^2}+1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx = \int (\sqrt[4]{x} - 2x^{\frac{5}{4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}) dx = -\frac{8x^{\frac{9}{4}}}{9} + \frac{4x^{\frac{5}{4}}}{5} + \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{3} + c$   
 c)  $\int \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-1} dx = \int \left(-\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x-1} + 1\right) dx = -2 \ln |x+1| + 2 \ln |x-1| + x + c$
- 1.8 a)  $\int \cot^2 x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1-\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 1\right) dx = -\cot x - x + c$   
 b)  $\int \sqrt[3]{1-3x} dx = \int (1-3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) d(1-3x) = -\frac{1}{4} (1-3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + c$   
 c)  $\int \frac{dx}{2-3x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1-\frac{3}{2}x^2} = \left| d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} dx \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)}{1-\frac{3}{2}x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x}{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x} \right| + c$
- 1.9 a)  $\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} = \left| t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \right| = \int \frac{2dt}{(t^2+1)\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)} = \int \frac{2dt}{t^2+2t+1} = 2 \int \frac{d(t+1)}{(t+1)^2} =$   
 $= -\frac{2}{t+1} + c = -\frac{2}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} + c$   
 b)  $\int \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x} dx}{x^2} = \left| d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx \right| - \int \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + c$
- 1.10 a)  $\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} dx = \left| d(1+x^3) = 3x^2 dx \right| = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} d(1+x^3) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^3)^4}}{4} + c$   
 b)  $\int \frac{x dx}{4+x^4} = \left| d(x^2) = 2x dx \right| = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{\frac{x^4}{4}+1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}{\frac{x^4}{4}+1} = \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x^2}{2} + c$   
 c)  $\int \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x}-1} = \int \frac{d(e^x)}{e^{2x}-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^x-1}{e^x+1} \right| + c$
- 1.11 a)  $\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} = - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + c$   
 b)  $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} + c$
- 1.12 a)  $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \int \frac{\operatorname{ch} x dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \int \frac{d(\operatorname{sh} x)}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x + 1} = \arctan(\operatorname{sh} x) + c$   
 b)  $\int \frac{(1+e^x)^2 dx}{e^{2x}+1} =$