Билет 72

Неопределенный интеграл: интегрирование по частям. Примеры.

Теорема (формула интегрирования по частям)

u, v — дифференцируемы на (a; b)

$$\exists \int v(x)u'(x)dx \Rightarrow \exists \int u(x)v'(x)dx = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x)u'(x)dx$$

Доказательство

Рассмотрим u(x)v(x):

$$(u(x)v(x))' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x) \Rightarrow \int (u(x)v(x))'dx = \int u'(x)v(x)dx + \int u(x)v'(x)dx \Rightarrow$$
$$\Rightarrow u(x)v(x) = \int u'(x)v(x)dx + \int u(x)v'(x)dx \Rightarrow \int u(x)v'(x)dx = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x)u'(x)dx = 0.$$

Другими словами:

$$\int udv = uv - \int vdu$$

Теорема (обобщённая формула интегрирования по частям)

$$\int u(x)v^{(n+1)}(x)dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k u^{(k)}(x)v^{(n-k)}(x) + (-1)^{n+1} \int u^{(n+1)}(x)v(x)dx$$

Доказательство

Индукция: P(n) — верность теоремы для n

1. P(0)

$$\int u(x)v'(x)dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u'(x)v(x)dx$$

2. $P(n-1) \Rightarrow P(n)$

$$\int u(x)v^{(n+1)}(x)dx = \int u(x)(v'(x))^{(n)}dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k u^{(k)}(x)(v'(x))^{(n-1-k)} + (-1)^n \int u^{(n)}(x)v'(x)dx =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k u^{(k)}(x)v^{(n-k)}(x) + (-1)^n u^{(n)}(x)v(x) - (-1)^n \int u^{(n+1)}v(x)dx =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k u^{(k)}(x)v^{(n-k)}(x) + (-1)^{n+1} \int u^{(n+1)}(x)v(x)dx \ \Box.$$

Пример

$$\begin{split} I &= \int x \arctan(x) dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)' \arctan(x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(x) - \int \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(x) - 2 \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(x) - 2 \left(\int dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx\right) = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan(x) - 2x + \arctan(x) + c \end{split}$$

Пример

$$I = \int \frac{\arctan(x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int \arctan(x) \arctan(x) dx = \arctan(x) - \int \arctan(x) \arctan(x) dx =$$

$$= \arctan(x) - \int \frac{\arctan(x)}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan(x) - I \Rightarrow I = \arctan(x) - I \Rightarrow I = \frac{\arctan(x)}{2}$$

 Πp имеp

$$\begin{split} I_m &= \int x^\alpha \ln^m(x) dx, \ \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \land \alpha \neq -1 = \int \left(\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}\right)' \ln^m(x) dx = \\ &= \left(\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}\right) \ln^m(x) - \int \left(\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}\right) \ln^m(x)' dx = \left(\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}\right) \ln^m(x) - \int \left(\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}\right) \left(\frac{m \ln^{m-1}}{x}\right) dx = \\ &= \left(\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}\right) \ln^m(x) - \frac{m}{\alpha+1} \int x^\alpha \ln^{m-1}(x) dx = \left(\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}\right) \ln^m(x) - \frac{m}{\alpha+1} I_{m-1} - \text{рекуррентная формаtion} \end{split}$$

Пример

$$I = \int x^n e^{cx} dx, \ c \neq 0 = \int x^n \left(\frac{e^{cx}}{c^{n+1}}\right)^{(n+1)} dx = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k (x^n)^{(k)} \left(\frac{e^{cx}}{c^{n+1}}\right)^{(n-k)} + (-1)^{n+1} \int (x^n)^{(n+1)} \left(\frac{e^{cx}}{c^{n+1}}\right) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k (x^n)^{(k)} \left(\frac{e^{cx}}{c^{n+1}}\right)^{(n-k)} + \kappa = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} x^{n-k} \frac{e^{cx}}{c^{k+1}} + \kappa, \ \kappa = \text{const}$$

Пример

$$\begin{split} I &= \int x^{\alpha} \ln^{m}(x) dx, \ \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \land \alpha \neq -1 \\ x &= e^{t} \Rightarrow dx = e^{t} dt \land t = \ln(x) \\ I &= \int e^{(\alpha+1)t} t^{m} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^{k} \frac{m!}{(m-k)!} t^{m-k} \frac{e^{(\alpha+1)t}}{(\alpha+1)^{k+1}} + c = \sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^{k} \frac{m!}{(m-k)!} \ln^{m-k}(x) \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{(\alpha+1)^{k+1}} + c \end{split}$$

Пример

$$I = \int e^x \sin(x) dx = \int (e^x)'' \sin(x) dx = \sin(x) (e^x)' - \cos(x) e^x + \int e^x \sin''(x) dx = \sin(x) e^x - \cos(x) e^x - \int e^x \sin(x) dx = \sin(x) e^x - \cos(x) e^x - I$$

$$I = (\sin(x) - \cos(x)) e^x - I \Rightarrow I = e^x \frac{\sin(x) - \cos(x)}{2} + c$$

Пример

$$J_{n} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} = \int (x)' \frac{1}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} dx = \frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} - \int x \left(\frac{1}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}}\right)' dx =$$

$$= \frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} - \int x \frac{-2nx}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n+1}} dx = \frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} + 2n \int \frac{x^{2}}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n+1}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} + 2n \int \frac{x^{2} + a^{2} - a^{2}}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n+1}} dx = \frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} + 2n \left[\int \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} - a^{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n+1}} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} + 2n \left[J_{n} - a^{2} J_{n+1} \right] = \frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} + 2n J_{n} - 2na^{2} J_{n+1} = J_{n} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2na^{2}} \left[\frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} + (2n - 1) J_{n} \right] - \text{рекуррентная форма}$$

$$J_{1} = \int \frac{dx}{x^{2} + a^{2}} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$$