```
Первообразнал и неопределениями интеграл
     \underline{Oup} \qquad f(x) : (a, b) \to R
     Pynkyane F(x):(a,b)\to R, F(x)\in D(a,b)

naphbaetae nephoodpaynoù grynkyan f(x), eans
                                                                \forall x \in (a, B): F'(x) = f(x) (usu: dF(x) = f(x)dx)
          Thumps 1. F(x) = x^2 ent replace paper f(x) = 2x
                                                 2. F(x) = 8in x ett hepboodpaynane glue f(x) = cos x
                                                   3. F(x) = \sin x - 28,3 ent reploodpapear gue f(x) = \cos x
                                                4. F(x) = anctgx less neploodpagaal gal f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}
                                               5. F(x) = \text{Cncly}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \frac{1}{2} \exp \frac{1
        B nymerax 1.-5. (a, b) = (-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}
                                             6. F(x) = ancety \frac{1}{x} ent upploofpagnal gul f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}
     3gec6 (a,b)=(0;+\infty) win (a,b)=(-\infty;0) a even x<0?

Noteing? F(x)=ancctg\frac{1}{x}=anctgx (\forall x>0)
               une F'(x) = -\frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{x})^2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}
                                            7. F(x) = \ln(-x) ent reploofpagnal gul f(x) = \frac{1}{x}
                                                        eau (a, b) = (-\infty, 0)
                                            8. F(x) = \ln (x) + 2 ens reploofragues gul f(x) = \frac{1}{2}
                                                             eau (a, b) = (0; +\infty)
                                                        etc, etc, etc.
        476. Eun F_1(x) u F_2(x) - nep boodpagnere grynkyna f(x)
       Lea uperecongrue (a, b), to preshow F_2(x) - F_2(x) ecto
      howeveral ka (a, b).
\mathcal{D}-Bo \Piyer \varphi(x) = F_2(x) - F_2(x);
           \forall \hat{x}, \hat{x} \in (a, b) \Rightarrow \varphi(\hat{x}) - \varphi(\hat{x}) = \varphi'(\hat{x})(\hat{x} - \hat{x})
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     ( теореша Лаграцииа
О колениом прирациями)
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\hat{x} < \hat{x} < \hat{x}  (where \hat{x} < \hat{x} < \hat{x} < \hat{x} < \hat{x})
\mu_0! \forall 3 \in (a, b): \varphi'(3) = F_1(3) - F_2(3) = f(3) - f(3) = 0 \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow \varphi(\hat{x}) = \varphi(\hat{x}).
Oup Coboxynuoch boex nephochodioix grynrgun f(x) rea
3a gannaer uparenergike regularité (
    неопределением интеграном дункции ф(х)
   ha From hyanemythe.
OSOZNANEUME: \int f(x) dx
NOGUNTERPANGUOE

3uax unterpana hapaneume.

f(x) - nogunterprendual grynnyme.
476. Eun F(x) - reploochaguar gynnyua f(x)
 Ha (a, b), TO Ha FREE MyallermyTKE
              \int f(x)dx = F(x) + C , CER
(no-gygrang: mosans gygran reploospagnan op-yna flx)
ua npouerngrue (a, b) monner dur hongrena az F(x)
добавивниви некоторого гисиа (прощвольной поставниой)
     Связь дифференциана и неспредалению интеграла
Пусть F(x) - нервообразная дие f(x) на непоторан праменнутье
                                                      (d8)
        1. d \int f(x) dx = dF(x) = F'(x) dx = f(x) dx
Torgai
        2. \int dF(x) = \int F'(x)dx = \int f(x)dx = F(x) + C. \quad (8d)
Такши образом, менено сказать, гго
 дифференцирование и интеграрование есть
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взашинообративие операции.

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Некоторые война неопределению интеграла
 VT61 U(x), v(x):(a, b) → R, J, B ∈ R >
    \Rightarrow \int (du(x) + \beta v(x)) dx = d \int u(x) dx + \beta \int v(x) dx + C
 \frac{D-60}{V(x)} V(x) - hep-boodpagual v(x) ru (a, b) V(x) - hep-boodpagual v(x) ru (a, b)
           dU(x) + \beta V(x) - neproodpagnant du(x) + \beta v(x) κα (a, b)
           \forall x \in (a; b): \left( d U(x) + \beta V(x) \right)' = dU(x) + \beta V(x) = du(x) + \beta V(x)
 \frac{1}{2} u(x), v(x); (a,b) \rightarrow k, u(x), v(x) \in D(a,b). \Rightarrow
(eau unterpoency conseque B madoie racon cycles by the consequence)
 \frac{y_{t}}{63} 1) Tyur ua (9,8): \int f(x)dx = F(x)+C
            2) \varphi(t):(\lambda,\beta)\rightarrow(a,b), \varphi\in CD(\lambda,\beta)
(\exists \varphi'(t)\in C(\lambda,\beta))
     1)2) \Rightarrow \left( f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt = F(\varphi(t)) + C \right)
\underline{\mathcal{D}}_{-60} \qquad \left( F(\varphi(t)) \right)' = F'(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) = f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t),
 T. C. F(q(t)) l'erb nep-boodpagnal qp-yau f(q(t)). qt(t) na (d,B)
3 averacul Ecru X=4(t) 10 recurso kanaccett
      \int f(x)dx = \int f(\varphi(t)) d(\varphi(t)) = \int f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t)dt
             Стануартиал Минименьнай теаниза
                                 интегранов
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$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \qquad n \neq -1$$

2.
$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \qquad x \neq 0$$

3.
$$\int a^{x} dx = \frac{a^{x}}{\ln a} + C \qquad d>0, \ d\neq 1$$

3a.
$$\int e^{x} dx = e^{x} + C$$

4.
$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$J = \int ces x dx = 8ux + C$$

6.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = t g x + C$$

7.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -ct_g x + C$$

8.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = anc \sin x + C \left(au_{,,-} - anc \cos x + C_{,-}'' \right)$$

9.
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{ancty} x + C \left(uu_{--} - \operatorname{ancty} x + C_1 \right)$$

10.
$$\int shx dx = chx + C$$

11.
$$\int ch x dx = shx + C$$

12.
$$\int \frac{dx}{ch^2x} = thx + C$$

13.
$$\int \frac{dx}{8h^2x} = -chx + C$$

15.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}| + C$$
16.
$$\int \frac{dx}{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\frac{1 + x}{1 - x}| + C$$
3auerauue K hyury 2.

Tornee Saw Si Mauwari 2.

Tornee Saw Si Mauwari 2.

$$\int \ln |x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}| + C = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^{2} \pm j}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{x +$$

= aox + ay 2 + ay 3 + - - + an 2"+C

Unterpapobanue no racione $\int (u(x)v(x))'dx = \int u(x)v'(x)dx + \int u'(x)v(x)dx$ $u(x)v(x) = \int u(x) dv(x) + \int v(x) du(x) + C$ $\int u(x) dv(x) = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x) du(x) + C$ σρομιγια υπτεκραφοβαναν μ(x) v'(x) μονεκο (Τ. ε. υπτεκραφοβαναν σηγκενών μ'(x) v(x) εδεκτι μ υπτεκραφοβανανο σηγκενώνα μ'(x) v(x)Thump $\int \ln x \, dx = ?$ Tyur $u(x)=\ln x$, $v'(x)=1 \Rightarrow u'(x)=\frac{1}{x}$; v(x)=x(+c) $\int \ln x \, dx = \int u(x) \frac{v'(x)}{dv(x)} = u(x) v(x) - \int u'(x) \frac{v(x)}{du(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \int u'(x) \frac{v'(x)}{du(x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int u'(x) \frac{v'(x)}{dx} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int$ $= \chi \ln \chi - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x \, dx = \chi \ln \chi - \chi + C$ Thumb $\int x^2 e^x dx = \begin{vmatrix} u(x) = x^2 & u'(x) = 2x \\ v'(x) = e^x & v(x) = e^x \end{vmatrix} =$ $= \underbrace{x^2 e^{x}}_{u(x)} - \underbrace{\int e^{x} \cdot 2x}_{v(x)} dx = x^2 e^{x} - 2 \int x e^{x} dx =$ $= \begin{vmatrix} u(x) = x & u'(x) = 1 \\ v'(x) = e^{x} & v(x) = e^{x} \end{vmatrix} = x^{2}e^{x} - 2\left(\underbrace{xe^{x}}_{u(x)} - \underbrace{\int_{v(x)}^{u} u'(x)}_{v(x)} - \underbrace{\int_{v(x)}^{u} u'(x)}_{v(x)$ $= x^{2}e^{x} - 2(xe^{x} - e^{x}) + (= x^{2}e^{x} - 2xe^{y} + 2e^{x} + (= e^{x}(x^{2} - 2x + 2) + ($

Замена перамениой в неспредаленнам интеграле $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C \Rightarrow$ Remember; $\Rightarrow \int f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt = \int f(\varphi(t)) d(\varphi(t)) = \int f(x) dx = F(x) + C =$ $\left(euu \quad \chi = \varphi(t) \right)$ $=F(\varphi(t))+C$ Thumap $\int \frac{t dt}{1+t^2} = ?$ 3 american, 200 $(1+t^2)=2t$. Torga nyero $\chi=1+t^2$ $\int \frac{t \, dt}{1 + t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1 + t^2)' \, dt}{1 + t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x' \, dt}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + C =$ = 1 ln(1++2)+C $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos \frac{x}{2}} =$ $=\int \frac{d\left(\frac{\chi}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sin\frac{\chi}{2}}{\cos^{\frac{\chi}{2}}}} = \int \frac{d^{\frac{\chi}{2}}}{\frac{t}{2}} = \int \frac{1}{t} \frac{d^{\frac{\chi}{2}}}{\frac{t}{2}} \cdot \left(t \frac{\chi}{2}\right) \cdot \left(t \frac{\chi}{2}\right) \cdot \left(t \frac{\chi}{2}\right) = \int \frac{d^{\frac{\chi}{2}}}{t} \cdot \left(t \frac{\chi}{2}\right) \cdot \left(t \frac{\chi$ 39e16 hhousbogueur deperter no heperennoù $u = \frac{x}{2}$ $= \int \frac{1}{ty \frac{x}{2}} d(tg\frac{x}{2}) = \ln |tg\frac{x}{2}| + C$ heper

Koursuagua merogob

Thunep

Sarcsinx.dx = $x \operatorname{arcsin}x - \int x d(\operatorname{arcsin}x) =$ = $x \operatorname{ancsin} x - \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx = x \operatorname{ancsin} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{|\sqrt{1-x^2}|} =$ $= x anc sin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$

Πρωπορ
$$\int e^{\alpha x} \cos kx \, dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int \cos kx \, de^{\alpha x} = \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{\alpha x} \cos kx - \frac{1}{\alpha} \int e^{\alpha x} \cdot (\cos kx) \, dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(e^{\alpha x} \cos kx + k \right) \int e^{\alpha x} \sin kx \, dx \right) = \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{\alpha x} \cos kx + \frac{k}{\alpha^2} \int \sin kx \, de^{\alpha x} = \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{\alpha x} \cos kx + \frac{k}{\alpha^2} \int \sin kx \, de^{\alpha x} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \int e^{\alpha x} \cos kx + \frac{k}{\alpha^2} \int e^{\alpha x} \sin kx - \frac{k^2}{\alpha^2} \int e^{\alpha x} \cos kx \, dx = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \int e^{\alpha x} \cos kx + k \sin kx \right)$$
 $I(\alpha^2 + k^2) = e^{\alpha x} \left(\cos kx + k \sin kx \right)$
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 $I(\alpha^2 + k^2) = e^{\alpha x} \left(\cos kx + k \sin kx \right)$
 $I(\alpha^2 + k^2) = e^{\alpha x} \left(\cos k$

то R(x) regularial регравильной дробо В противиси спугае - правильной дробо.

YTE. Inosyro reenpublications groot moment upograduits $R(x) = \frac{P_m(x)}{Q_n(x)} = \lim_{w \to \infty} \frac{1}{Q_n(x)} + \frac{M_K(x)}{Q_n(x)} = \lim_{w \to \infty} \frac{1}{Q_n(x)}$ (3gec6 ungercor- creveur receno reond, mzn, K<n) Thumber $R(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} = x - \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ $-\frac{\chi^{3}}{x^{3}+\chi} \qquad \frac{|\chi^{2}+1|}{|\chi|}$ YTB. (οι κοραια προραια αυτοφω) Λιοδού πικουπια шисе κοραιь (giac bei en εκαία μια να να μανανικού) YTB. (Τεοραια Безу). Εακ λ - κοραιο πιασοπια Pn(x), TO $P_n(x) = (x-d) P_{n-1}(x)$ The Earn munomen $P_n(x)$ (grat but enche de les tours de la tourne numerous repense de la tourne ebuloral kopaen stro ennoverera. (générali korpp.)

476 (Cegarbul upegagyuzens) Ean unaorient tuneer kopent LiB, TO ON general na $(x-d-l\beta)(x-d+i\beta) = (x-d)^2+\beta^2 = x^2-2dx+d^2+\beta^2$ То выв на некоторый квадратный Трехине с отрацатывным gackpaunkaatale. Утв (апедавие основной Теорени Сигобра) Люби шкоговин стенена п синеет п кориой, некоторые из которых menys colhagats. 48. (augable boers mugagnegero). Mosole manorieur c gencibres lellousaum Korgognisueureura Meneuro pregnentito 6 monsbegenne munornemels neplocés a brojoca arenena, uparem manomena bropoù cremena une margo EGETE разночнения на множители с дей ветельным котручация

Опр. Многоглана с действичения кондругационтами которые негозе реуханать на мистачна с действичения Rogency rentient, people barois un puboque may nome geactbutherbusex rucai. Buleonacial Macionieus, the topaboganthe mag harlier geter butterensury rucces mayor Durb Talesco neplos a bropost (a may novem vommercusix ruch - Tombro neploca connenu) Bubog Mosa emarce attend M c geachermente Mosappa que a monte of the pregatable of begge: $P_{n}(x) = A_{1}(x) \cdot A_{2}(x) \cdot \dots \cdot A_{\ell}(x) \cdot B_{1}(x) \cdot B_{2}(x) \cdot B_{2}(x)$. $P_{n}(x) = A_{1}(x) \cdot A_{2}(x) \cdot \dots \cdot A_{\ell}(x) \cdot B_{2}(x) \cdot B_{2}(x)$. rge A,(x),..., Ae(x) - glyrueua baga ax+b, B1(x)... Bq(x) - Thex alean buga ax2+bx+(c opayareneasur gackpanaaaranu, k,+ k2+.. + ke + 2(m,+ m2+..+mq)= 1. I | humepor | $\chi^4 - 1 = (\chi^2 - 1)(\chi^2 + 1) = (\chi - 1)(\chi + 1)(\chi^2 + 1)$ 2) $x^{4}+1 = x^{4}+1+2x^{2}-2x^{2}=(x^{2}+1)^{2}-2x^{2}=$ $= (x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1)(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1)$ 3) $x^3 - x^2 - x - 2 = (x - 2)(x^2 + x + 1)$ α 7.9. Опр Простешией уробыт называетая разиональная grynkyal Baga; $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} x$, rye Q(x) - felufuboquien hunorien, P(x) - ennorien trace honorien Q(x), k - natypaintien race.

Thereoper $\frac{1}{x-3}$, $\frac{5}{(x+2)^3}$, $\frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}$, $\frac{x-8}{(x^2+2x+2)^5}$, $\frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2}$ ete, etc, etc.

476. Modare njabremenar paquemanenar gpode menuer dont npegnabiena l bugo equeum npochedum ghodea. D-Bo (cxella) $R(x) = \frac{P_{n}(x)}{Q(x)}$ (m**<n**) (B24C<0) $Q_n(x) = A(x-a)^{\kappa} - (x^2 + \beta x + c)^{q}$ Тогун вигра мино подобрать кондерициенты бј, вг, за так гто $R(x) = \frac{d_1}{x - a} + \frac{d_2}{(x - a)^2} + \dots + \frac{d_K}{(x - a)^K} + \dots +$ $+\frac{\beta_1 x+\gamma_1}{x^2+\beta_{x+c}}+\frac{\beta_2 x+\gamma_2}{\left(x^2+\beta_{x+c}\right)^2}+\dots+\frac{\beta_q x+\gamma_q}{\left(x^2+\beta_{x+c}\right)^q}$ Thankep $R(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^4-1}$ $y X^4 - 1 = (x - 1)(x + 1)(x^2 + 1)$ $R(x) = \frac{d_1}{x-1} + \frac{d_2}{x+1} + \frac{\beta_1 x + \gamma_1}{x^2 + 1}$ $E(x) = \frac{d_1(x+1)(x^2+1) + d_2(x-1)(x^2+1) + (\beta_1 x+\beta_1)(x^2-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)} =$ $=\frac{\chi^{3}(d_{1}+d_{2}+\beta_{1})+\chi^{2}(d_{1}-d_{2}+\delta_{1})+\chi(d_{1}+d_{2}-\beta_{1})+d_{1}-d_{2}-\delta_{1}}{(\chi-l)(\chi+1)(\chi^{2}+1)}=\frac{\chi^{3}}{r!.1}$ (2)-(4) $2y_1=0$ $y_1=0$ $(d_1 + d_2 + \beta_1 = 1)$ $\int_{1}^{2} d_{1} - d_{2} + y_{1} = 0$ $\int_{1}^{2} d_{1} + y_{2} - \beta_{1} = 0$ $\Rightarrow (1)-(3):2\beta_1=1$ $\beta_1=\frac{1}{2}$ (2) : $d_1 = d_2$ (1): $2d_1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1$: $d_1 = d_2 = \frac{1}{4}$ | d1-22-81=0 $R(x) = \frac{1}{4(x-1)} + \frac{1}{4(x+1)} + \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)}$

$$\int R(x) dx = \frac{1}{y} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \frac{1}{y} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{xdx}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{y} \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{y} \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{y} \ln |x+1| + C = \frac{1}{y} \ln$$