

# Практика по математическому анализу занятие 1

- 7)  $\int \frac{dx}{7x^2-5} = \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-\frac{5}{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{14\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{x-\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}}{x+\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}} \right| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 8)  $\int \frac{dx}{3x^2-x^4} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2(3-x^2)} = \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{3-x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left( -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{x-\sqrt{3}}{x+\sqrt{3}} \right| \right) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 9)  $\int (2x+5)^{10} dx = \left| \frac{2x+5=t}{2dx=dt} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{10} dt = \frac{(2x+5)^{11}}{22} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 10)  $\int \sin(1-4x) dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int \sin(1-4x) d(-4x) = -\frac{1}{4} \int \sin(1-4x) d(1-4x) = \frac{\cos(1-4x)}{4} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 11)  $\int \frac{dx}{2x^2-5x+7} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x-\frac{5}{4})^2+\frac{31}{16}} = \left| \frac{x-\frac{5}{4}=t}{dx=dt} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+\frac{31}{16}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{31}{16}}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{5}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{31}{16}}} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 12)  $\int 5^{4-7x} dx = -\frac{1}{7} \int 5^{4-7x} d(4-7x) = -\frac{1}{7} \frac{5^{4-7x}}{\ln 5} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 13)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2-\frac{1}{4}}} = \ln \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 14)  $\int \frac{6x-7}{3x^2-7x+1} dx = \left| \frac{3x^2+7x=t}{(6x+7)dx=dt} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t+1} = \ln |3x^2+7x+1| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 15)  $\int \left( \frac{x}{x^5+2} \right)^2 dx = \int \frac{x^2}{(x^5+2)^2} dx = \left| \frac{x^5=t}{(5x^4)dx=dt} \right| = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dt}{(t+2)^4} = \frac{1}{5} \left( -\frac{1}{3(x^5+2)^3} \right) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 16)  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^4+6x^2+5} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{x^4+6x^2+5} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+3)}{(x^2+3)^2-4} = \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+5} \right| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 17)  $\int x^2 \sqrt{x^3+1} dx = \left| \frac{x^3=t}{(3x^2)dx=dt} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{t+1} d(t+1) = \frac{2(x^3+1)\sqrt{x^3+1}}{9} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 18)  $\int x \sqrt{1+x} dx = \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x}=t}{\frac{dx}{2\sqrt{1+x}}=dt} \right| = \int (2t^4-2t^2) dt = \frac{2(\sqrt{x+1})^5}{5} - \frac{2(\sqrt{x+1})^3}{3} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 19)  $\int \frac{x dx}{(1-x)^{12}} = \left| \frac{(1-x)=t}{-dx=dt} \right| = \int \frac{t^{-11}}{t^{12}} dt = -\frac{1}{10(1-x)^{10}} + \frac{1}{11(1-x)^{11}} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 20)  $\int x e^{-x^2} dx = \left| \frac{e^{-x^2}=t}{(-e^{-x^2} 2x) dx=dt} \right| = -\int \frac{dt}{2} = -\frac{e^{-x^2}}{2} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 21)  $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \left| \frac{\sqrt{x}=t}{\frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}}=dt} \right| = \int 2e^t dt = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 22)  $\int \frac{2^x dx}{\sqrt{1-4^x}} = \left| \frac{2^x=t}{(\ln(2) \cdot 2^x) dx=dt} \right| = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \arcsin(2^x) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 23)  $\int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{\sqrt[4]{1+e^x}} = \left| \frac{1+e^x=t}{e^x dx=dt} \right| = \int \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt[4]{t}} dt = \int (t^{\frac{3}{4}} - t^{-\frac{1}{4}}) dt = \frac{4(1+e^x)^{\frac{4}{3}} \sqrt[4]{1+e^x}}{7} - \frac{4\sqrt[4]{1+e^x}}{3} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 24)  $\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \left| \frac{\ln x=t}{\frac{dx}{x}=dt} \right| = \int t^2 dt = \frac{\ln^3 |x|}{3} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 25)  $\int \sin^6 x \cos x dx = \left| \frac{\sin x=t}{\cos x dx=dt} \right| = \int t^6 dt = \frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 26)  $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2 \cos^2 x - 1}} dx = \left| \frac{\cos x=t}{-\sin x dx=dt} \right| = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2-\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \cos x + \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \frac{1}{2}} \right| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 27)  $\int \frac{\sqrt[4]{\tan x}}{\sin^2 x} dx = \left| \frac{\cot x=t}{-\frac{dx}{\sin^2 x}=dt} \right| = \int \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{t}} dt = \frac{4 \cot^{\frac{3}{4}} x}{3} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 28)  $\int \frac{\ln \arccos x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x} = \left| \frac{t=\arccos x}{dt=-\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} \right| = -\int \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \left| \frac{\ln t=q}{\frac{dt}{t}=dq} \right| = -\int q dq = -\frac{(\ln(\arccos x))^2}{2} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 29)  $\int \frac{3x-2}{2-3x+x^2} dx = \int \left( \frac{4}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = 4 \ln |x-2| - \ln |x-1| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 33)  $\int x e^{-x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u=x \quad dx=du \\ e^{-x} dx=dv \quad v=-e^{-x} \end{array} \right| = x \cdot (-e^{-x}) + \int e^{-x} dx = x \cdot (-e^{-x}) - e^{-x} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 34)  $\int x \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln x=u \quad \frac{dx}{x}=du \\ x dx=dv \quad v=\frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \ln x \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \ln x \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 35)  $\int \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u=x \quad dv=dx \\ \ln x=v \quad \frac{dx}{x}=dv \end{array} \right| = x \ln x - \int \frac{x}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 36)  $\int x^2 \cos(5x-7) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2=u \quad 2x dx=du \\ \cos(5x-7) dx=dv \quad \frac{1}{5} \sin(5x-7)=v \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{5} \sin(5x-7) x^2 - \frac{2}{5} \int x \sin(5x-7) dx =$   
 $\left| \begin{array}{l} x=u \quad dx=du \\ \sin(5x-7) dx=dv \quad -\frac{1}{5} \cos(5x-7)=v \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{5} \sin(5x-7) x^2 - \frac{2}{5} \left( x \left( -\frac{1}{5} \cos(5x-7) \right) + \frac{1}{25} \int \cos(5x-7) dx \right) =$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} x^2 \sin(5x-7) - \frac{2}{5} \left( x \left( -\frac{1}{5} \cos(5x-7) \right) + \frac{1}{25} \sin(5x-7) \right) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 37)  $\int \arctan x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x=u \quad dx=du \\ v=\arctan x \quad dv=\frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{array} \right| = x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+x^2| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- 38)  $\int x \sin^2 x dx = \int x \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x=u \quad dx=du \\ \cos 2x dx=dv \quad \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x=v \end{array} \right| = x \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \int \cos 2x dx =$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + x \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$