

# Курсова работа по Математически анализ 2020/2021

5 юни 2021 г.

## ЗАДАЧИ ЗА САМОСТОЯТЕЛНА РАБОТА за Първи курс Информатика

1. Задача: Намерете границите на числовите редици:

$$1.1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7n^2 + n - 3}{8n^2 - n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(7 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{3}{n^2})}{n^2(8 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$1.2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - n^2 + 4n^4}{2 + n + 3n^2 + 2n^4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^4 - n^2 + 3}{2n^4 + 3n^2 + n + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4(4 - \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^4})}{n^4(2 + \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{2}{n^4})} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$1.3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + 8n - 2}{2n^2 + 3n - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3(1 + \frac{8}{n^2} - \frac{2}{n^3})}{n^2(2 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2} = \infty$$

$$1.4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n - 3}{n^3 + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(4 - \frac{3}{n})}{n^3(1 + \frac{2}{n^3})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n^2} = +\infty$$

$$1.5 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^6}{(n+1)^7 - n^7}$$

$$1.6 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k n^k + a_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \dots + a_0}{b_l n^l + b_{l-1} n^{l-1} + \dots + b_0}, a_k \neq 0, b_l \neq 0$$

$$1.7 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n + 4^{n+1}}{6^{n+2} + 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n + 4^n \cdot 4^1}{6^n \cdot 6^2 + 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n(1 + (\frac{4}{5})^n \cdot 4)}{5^n((\frac{5}{6})^n \cdot 6^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$1.8 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n + 4^{n+3}}{4^n + 3^{n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n + 4^n \cdot 4^3}{4^n \cdot 3^n + 3^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n(1 + (\frac{4}{3})^n \cdot 4^3)}{3^n((\frac{4}{3})^n + 1.3^2)} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$1.9 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n-7}{n+3} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n(1-\frac{7}{n})}{n(1+\frac{3}{n})} \right)^n = \frac{\varepsilon^{-7}}{\varepsilon^3} = \varepsilon^{-10} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{10}}$$

$$1.10 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n-4}{n+6} \right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n(1-\frac{4}{n})}{n(1+\frac{6}{n})} \right)^{n+1} = \frac{\varepsilon^{-4}}{\varepsilon^6} = \varepsilon^{-10} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{10}}$$

$$1.11 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2 - 5n + 6}{n^2 - 6n + 5} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n-3) \cdot (n-2)}{(n-5) \cdot (n-1)} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n(1-\frac{3}{n})}{n(1-\frac{5}{n})} \right)^n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n(1-\frac{2}{n})}{n(1-\frac{1}{n})} \right)^n = \frac{\varepsilon^{-3} \cdot \varepsilon^{-2}}{\varepsilon^{-5} \cdot \varepsilon^{-1}} = \frac{\varepsilon^{-5}}{\varepsilon^{-6}} = \varepsilon^1 = \varepsilon$$

$$1.12 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2 + 2n + 3}{2n^2 - n + 5} \right)^n =$$

$$1.13 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2 - 7n + 12}{n^2 + 5n + 4} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n-4) \cdot (n-3)}{(n+4) \cdot (n+1)} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n(1-\frac{4}{n})}{n(1+\frac{4}{n})} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n(1-\frac{3}{n})}{n(1+\frac{1}{n})} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(1-\frac{4}{n})^n}{(1+\frac{4}{n})^n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(1-\frac{3}{n})^n}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\varepsilon^{-4} \cdot \varepsilon^{-3}}{\varepsilon^4 \cdot \varepsilon^1} = \frac{\varepsilon^{-7}}{\varepsilon^5} = \varepsilon^{-12} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{12}}$$

$$1.14 \text{ Докажете, че } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n^n} = 0$$

$$1.15 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = ?, \text{ където } c_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}$$

2. Задача: Да се намерят границите на функциите:

$$2.1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3) \cdot (x+3)}{(x-3) \cdot (x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+3}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3+3}{3-1} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$2.2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{2x - 3}$$

$$2.3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 5x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2) \cdot (x+2) \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x+1)}{(x-2) \cdot (x+2)} = (x+1) \cdot (x-1) = 3.1 =$$

3

$$2.4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x - 1}{x^5 - 2x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1) \cdot (x^2 - x - 1)}{(x+1) \cdot (x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x - 1} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1^2 - 1 - 1}{1^4 - 1^3 + 1^2 - 1 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$2.5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - x + 5} =$$

$$2.6 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^4 - 2x^2 + x - 4}{x^2 + 3x - 7}$$

$$2.7 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3 - 7x + x^2}{4 - 8x + x^2 - x^3}$$

$$2.8 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3^x + 7^x}{7^{x+2} - 5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3^x + 7^x}{7^x \cdot 7^2 - 5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{7^x \left( \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^x + 1 \right)}{7^x (1 \cdot 7^2 - \left( \frac{5}{7} \right)^x)} = \frac{1}{49}$$

$$2.9 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3^x + 7^x}{7^{x+2} - 5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3^x + 7^x}{7^x \cdot 7^2 - 5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{7^x \left( \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^x + 1 \right)}{7^x (1 \cdot 7^2 - \left( \frac{5}{7} \right)^x)} = -\frac{1}{49}$$

$$2.10 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2^x + 4^{x+1}}{4^x + 2^{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2^x + 4^x \cdot 4^1}{4^x + 2^x \cdot 2^1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4^x \left( \left( \frac{2}{4} \right)^x + 1.4 \right)}{4^x \left( 1 + \left( \frac{2}{4} \right)^x \cdot 2 \right)} = 4$$

$$2.11 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \left( \frac{x-a}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{x+a}{2} \right)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \left( \frac{x-a}{2} \right)}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x+a}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 1 \cdot \frac{\cos a + a}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos 2a}{2} = \cos a$$

$$2.12 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+1} - \sin \sqrt{x})$$

3. Задача: Да се намерят границите на функциите чрез еквивалентни безкрайно малки функции:

$$3.1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 6 \cdot \frac{\sin 6x}{6x} = 6$$

$$3.2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 4x}{\ln(2x^2 + 1)} =$$

$$3.3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{\operatorname{arctg}(x^2 + x - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-3) \cdot (x-1)}{\operatorname{arctg}(x+2) \cdot (x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-3)}{\operatorname{arctg}(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-3)}{\frac{1}{1+x^2}(x+2)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-3)}{\frac{1}{1+1^2}(1+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -\frac{2}{\frac{3}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$3.4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \tan x)}{e^{\arcsin x} - 1}$$

$$3.5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{\operatorname{arctg} 2x}$$

$$3.6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{\tan x^2}$$

$$3.7 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x^3 + 1)^{\cot^3 2x}$$

$$3.8 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin^3 x}}$$

$$3.9 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x \cdot \arcsin^2 x}{\sin x \cdot (1 - \cos 4x)}$$

4. Задача: Намерете производните на функциите:

$$\begin{aligned} 4.1 \quad & y = 6x^2 - 7x + 1 \\ & y' = 6 \cdot 2x - 7 \\ & y' = 12x - 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4.2 \quad & y = 4x^3 + 5x - \frac{1}{x^2} + 1 \\ & y = 4x^3 + 5x - x^{-2} + 1 = \\ & y' = 4 \cdot 3x^2 + 5 - 2x^{-2-1} \\ & y' = 12x^2 + 5 - 2x^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4.3 \quad & y = x^5 - 2\sqrt[4]{x^3} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} + 2 = \\ & y = x^5 - 2 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{4}} + 3 \cdot x^{\frac{-1}{2}} + 2 \\ & y' = 5x^4 - 2 \cdot (\frac{3}{4})x^{\frac{3}{4}-1} + 3 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})x^{\frac{-1}{2}-1} \\ & y' = 5x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{-1}{4}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{-3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$4.4 \quad y = \frac{3-x}{x^2} =$$

$$y' = \frac{(3-x)'(x^2) - (3-x)(x^2)'}{(x^2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{x^2 - (3-x)(2x)}{(x^2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 2x^2}{(x^2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{-x^2 - 6x}{(x^2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{x^2(-1 - \frac{6}{x})}{(x^2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{-1 - \frac{6}{x}}{x^2}$$

$$4.5 \quad y = \sin x + \arcsin x + 2^x \cdot x =$$

$$4.6 \quad y = \cos(6x^2) - \cos^2 3x =$$

$$4.7 \quad y = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$4.8 \quad y = (3x^2 - x + 1) \ln(x + 1)$$

$$4.9 \quad y = e^x (\tan x + \cot g 3x)$$

$$4.10 \quad y = \frac{\sin 2x + 1}{2x^2 - 1}$$

$$4.11 \quad y = \frac{\arctan(2x+1)}{1+3x}$$

$$4.12 \quad y = 5^{x^2} + e^{-x} + \ln(-x)$$

$$4.13 \quad y = \ln(\cos 4x + 1) + \arctan(\ln 2x)$$

$$4.14 \quad y = \sin^6(12x^3 + \tan(4x)) + 6x^2 \cdot \ln^3(\sin 2x)$$

$$4.15 \quad y = 2^{3x} + \frac{3x^2 + \sqrt{x+3}}{\sin^4 3x} + (\arcsin 7x)^{5x}$$

$$4.16 \quad y = \frac{\arcsin 3x}{x^2} + 5 \ln^3 x - e^{\sqrt{5x^2}} + (\operatorname{arctg} x)^{\cos 2x}$$

5. Задача: Да се изчисли приближено стойността на:

$$5.1 \sqrt{1620} \text{ с точност до } 10^{-1} = \sqrt{1600+20} = \sqrt{1600} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1600}} \cdot 20 = 40 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 40} \cdot 20 = 40 + \frac{1}{80} \cdot 20 = 40 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{161}{4} = 40,25$$

$$5.2 \sqrt[5]{250} \text{ с точност до } 10^{-3}$$

$$5.3 \sqrt[3]{1,02} \text{ с точност до } 10^{-4} = \sqrt[3]{1+0,02} = 1 + \frac{0,02}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{1^2}} = 1 + \frac{0,02}{3} \approx 1,0067$$

$$5.4 \sin 85^\circ \text{ с точност до } 10^{-3} \approx \sin(90^\circ - 5^\circ) \approx \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{36} \approx 1 - 0 \cdot \frac{\pi}{36} \approx 1$$

$$5.5 \cos 72^\circ \text{ с точност до } 10^{-3} \approx \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{20} \approx \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{20}$$

$$5.6 \sin 1^\circ \text{ с точност до } 10^{-6} \approx \sin(90^\circ - 89^\circ) \approx \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{89\pi}{180} \approx 1 - 0 \cdot \frac{89\pi}{180} \approx 1$$

$$5.7 e \text{ с точност до } 10^{-7}$$

$$5.8 \ln 3 \text{ с точност до } 10^{-3}$$

$$5.9 \ln 11 \text{ с точност до } 10^{-4}$$

6. Задача: Намерете границите на функциите чрез теоремите на Лопитал:

$$6.1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot 4x}{\cot 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cot 4x)'}{(\cot 3x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-4}{\sin^2 4x}}{\frac{-3}{\sin^2 3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin^2 3x}{3 \sin^2 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{3 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(4)'}{(3 \sin x)'} = \frac{0}{3 \cos x} = \frac{0}{3 \cdot 1} = 0$$

$$6.2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin x - 1}{\cos 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(2 \sin x)' - (1)'}{(\cos 3x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \cos x}{-3 \sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{-3 \sin 3 \frac{\pi}{6}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{-3 \cdot 1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$6.3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \sin x} - 1}{\arcsin x}$$

$$6.4 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^3}$$

$$6.5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(x^2 - 3)}{x^2 + 3x - 10}$$

$$6.6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\arcsin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$6.7 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x - 1)^{\ln x}$$

$$6.8 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{\cot x}$$

7. Задача: Докажете тъждествата и неравенствата:

8. Задача: Изследвайте функциите за монотонност и локални екстремуми:

$$8.1 y = y^3 - 4x^2$$

$$8.2 y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$8.3 y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 2}$$

$$8.4 y = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$8.5 y = \frac{e^x}{1+x}$$

$$8.6 y = x - 2 \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$8.7 y = \sqrt{e^{x^2} - 1}$$

9. Задача: Изследвайте за изпъкналост, вдлъбнатост и инфлексни точки функциите:

$$9.1 y = 2e^x + 3x$$

$$9.2 y = \frac{x^3}{1-x^2}$$

$$9.3 y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

9.4  $y = \sin x - \cos x$

10. Задача: Намерете най-голямата и най-малката стойност на функциите:

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11. Задача: Да се изследва функцията и да се построи графиката ѝ:

11.1  $y = \frac{x^2}{1-x}$

11.2  $y = \frac{x^4}{x^3-1}$

11.3  $y = \frac{x^2}{x^2-2x+2}$

11.4  $y = \frac{x^3-4}{x^2}$

11.5  $y = \frac{x}{\ln x}$

11.6  $y = x^2 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

11.7  $y = \ln(x^2 - 4)$

11.8  $y = 2 \arctg x - x$

11.9  $y = (x-1)\sqrt{x}$

11.10  $y = \frac{x^2}{e^x}$

11.11  $y = \arctg x + \arctg \frac{1-x}{1+x}$

13. Задача: Да се пресметнат следните неопределени интеграли:

13.1  $\int (3x^2 + 2x + 1)dx$

13.2  $\int (\cos x + 2\sqrt[5]{x} + \frac{1}{2x})dx$

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

13.4  $\int \frac{x^4}{x^2-1}dx$

13.5  $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x}dx$

13.6  $\int \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x}dx$

13.7  $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 3\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}dx$



$$13.8 \int \cos(5x-2)dx$$

$$13.9 \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$13.10 \int (15x-18)^6 dx$$

$$13.11 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(x-3)}$$

$$13.12 \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^4 x} dx$$

$$13.13 \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^4 x} dx$$

$$13.14 \int \cot x dx$$

$$13.15 \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$$

$$13.16 \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4+\ln x}}$$

$$13.17 \int \frac{4x - \operatorname{arctg}^3 5x}{1+25x^2} dx$$

$$13.18 \int \frac{dx}{x \ln^3 x}$$

$$13.19 \int \frac{\cos x}{1+3\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$13.20 \int \frac{\tan x + 7}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$13.21 \int \frac{dx}{x \ln^3 x}$$

$$13.22 \int \frac{dx}{7+3x^2}$$

$$13.23 \int \frac{4x - \operatorname{arctg}^3 5x}{1+25x^2} dx$$

$$13.24 \int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x + \cos x}} dx$$

$$13.25 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \tan(1/x)}$$

14. Задача: Да се пресметнат следните неопределени интеграли:

$$14.1 \int 3x \sin x dx$$

$$14.2 \int x^2 \ln^2 x dx$$

$$14.3 \int (4x^2 + 8x - 7)e^{2x} dx$$

$$14.4 \int \arcsin x dx$$

$$14.5 \int x^3 \operatorname{arctg} x dx$$

$$14.6 \int (2x+1) \sin 3x dx$$

$$14.7 \int x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx$$

$$14.8 \int e^{3x} \cos 4x dx$$

$$14.9 \int \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$$

$$14.10 \int \frac{5x+4}{x^2+2x+5} dx$$

$$14.11 \int \frac{6-8x}{2x^2-3x+1} dx$$

$$14.12 \int \frac{x}{(x+1)(x-3)} dx$$

$$14.13 \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)}$$

$$14.14 \int \frac{dx}{x^3-1}$$

$$14.15 \int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2-x+3)} dx$$

$$14.16 \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$14.17 \int \frac{x}{x^3-1} dx$$

$$14.18 \int \frac{x^5+x^4-8}{x^3-4x} dx$$

15. Задача: Да се пресметнат следните неопределени интеграли:

$$15.1 \int \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$15.2 \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x-3} dx$$

$$15.3 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}$$

$$15.4 \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+9}} dx$$

$$15.5 \int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx$$

$$15.6 \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x^2} dx$$

$$15.7 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt[3]{(1+x^3)^5}}$$

$$15.8 \int \sqrt[3]{x} \sqrt[7]{1 + \sqrt[3]{x^4}} dx$$

16. Задача: Да се пресметнат следните определени интеграли:

$$16.1 \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$16.2 \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{1}{(5+2x)^4} dx$$

$$16.3 \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-3x}}$$

$$16.4 \int_0^1 \frac{\arctg x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$16.5 \int_1^e \frac{\ln^4 x}{x} dx$$

$$16.6 \int_{-1}^1 x(1-x)^{100} dx$$

$$16.7 \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx$$

$$16.8 \int_0^1 x \cdot \arctg dx$$

$$16.9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x \cos x dx$$

$$16.10 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$16.11 \int_{-1}^0 (2x+3)e^{-x} dx$$

$$16.12 \int_{-5}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x^2+6x+13}$$