

1.  $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

Возьмём равномерное разбиение на  $n$  отрезков :

$$x_i = 1 + \frac{i}{n}, i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

Выберем разметку  $\xi_i = x_{i-1}, i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Т.к. функция  $\frac{1}{x^2}$  непрерывна на отрезке  $[1; 2]$ ,

то она интегрируема и предел любых интегральных сумм при диаметре разбиения, стремящемся к нулю, стремится к значению интеграла. В нашем случае

диаметре равен  $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$  при  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\xi_i^2} \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{i-1}{n}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Оценим сумму под пределом :

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^2} &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n+i}{n}\right)^2} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{n^2}{(n+i)^2} = n^2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(n+i)^2} \\ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{n^2}{(n+i)(n+i+1)} &< \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{n^2}{(n+i)^2} < \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{n^2}{(n+i)(n+i-1)} \\ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{n^2}{n+i} - \frac{n^2}{n+i+1} \right) &< \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{n^2}{(n+i)^2} < \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{n^2}{n+i-1} - \frac{n^2}{n+i} \right) \\ \frac{n^2}{2n} &< \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{n^2}{(n+i)^2} < \frac{n^2}{n-1} - \frac{n^2}{2n-1} \end{aligned}$$

В силу вышеналисанного :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{n^2}{2n} \right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{n^2}{n-1} - \frac{n^2}{2n-1} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{n-1} - \frac{n}{2n-1} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

По теореме о двух милиционерах,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\text{Значит, } \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2a) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k(n-k)} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{k(n-k)}{n^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n} - \frac{k^2}{n^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f = \sqrt{x - x^2} \\ a = 0 \\ b = 1 \\ x_k = \xi_k = \frac{k}{n} \end{array} \right\} = \\ &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Т.к. функция } \sqrt{x - x^2} \text{ непрерывна на отрезке } [0; 1], \\ \text{то она интегрируема и предел любых интегральных сумм} \\ \text{при диаметре разбиения, стремящемся к нулю,} \\ \text{стремится к значению интеграла.} \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x - x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}x + x - x^2} dx = \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - \frac{1}{2} = t \\ x = t + \frac{1}{2} \\ x = 0 \rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x = 1 \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - t^2} dt = \\ &= \left[ \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - t^2} + \frac{1}{8} \arcsin 2t \right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{8} \arcsin 1 - \frac{1}{8} \arcsin (-1) = \frac{1}{4} \arcsin 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2.b) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f = \frac{1}{1+x} \\ a = 0 \\ b = 2 \\ x_i = \xi_i = \frac{i}{n} \end{array} \right\} = \\ &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Т.к. функция } \frac{1}{1+x} \text{ непрерывна на отрезке } [0; 2], \\ \text{то она интегрируема и предел любых интегральных сумм} \\ \text{при диаметре разбиения, стремящемся к нулю,} \\ \text{стремится к значению интеграла.} \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^2 = \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3a) \quad \cos 2x &= 1 - 2\sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 \\ \sin^2 x &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) \\ \cos^2 x &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) \\ \sin^4 x &= \left( \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) \right)^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 4x) \right) \\ &\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 4x) \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{3}{2} - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{3}{2}x - \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8}\sin 4x \right]_0^{2\pi} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(3\pi - 0) = \frac{3\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3b) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{dx^3}{1+x^6} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^3 = t \\ x = 0 \rightarrow t = 0 \\ x = 1 \rightarrow t = 1 \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{3} \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3c) \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx &= (-\cot x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (-\cot x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{9} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sin x} d\sin x = \ln |\sin x| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{9} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3d) \quad \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx &= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan x d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = \arctan x \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} - \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{2} d\arctan x = \\ &= \arctan \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \arctan 0 \cdot \left(\frac{0}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (x - \arctan x) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} - \arctan \sqrt{3}) - [0 - \arctan 0] = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3e) \quad \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx &= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx + \int_1^3 \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \frac{1}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x} = t \\ x = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt \\ x = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow t = 3 \\ x = 1 \rightarrow t = 1 \end{array} \right\} = \int_3^1 \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{t}}{\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t} + 1} \left( -\frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt =$$

$$= - \int_3^1 \frac{1}{1-t+t^2} \arctan \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_1^3 \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{t}}{1-t+t^2} dt = \int_1^3 \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan t}{1-t+t^2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx &= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx + \int_1^3 \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \\ &= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{1-x+x^2} dx + \int_1^3 \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \\ &= \int_1^3 \left( \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{1-x+x^2} + \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 - x + 1} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^3 \frac{1}{1-x+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^3 \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - x + x^2} dx = \\ &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - \frac{1}{2} = t \\ dx = dt \\ x = 1 \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = 3 \rightarrow t = \frac{5}{2} \end{array} \right\} = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \arctan \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} - \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3f) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} \\ \text{Заметим, что } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} \quad (\text{обоснование справа}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Тогда :} \\ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} + \\ &+ \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} = 4I \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(верно в силу чётности косинуса)} \\ I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4 + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x + 1)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2dx}{9 + \cos 2x} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x = t \\ 2dx = dt \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow t = \pi \\ x = 0 \rightarrow t = 0 \end{array} \right\} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{9 + \cos t} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \tan \frac{t}{2} \\ \cos t = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} \\ dt = \frac{2du}{1+u^2} \\ t = 0 \rightarrow u = 0 \\ t = \pi \rightarrow u = +\infty \end{array} \right\} = \\ = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2du}{9 + \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{du}{10 + 8u^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{du}{\frac{5}{4} + u^2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} = \left( u = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} \cdot \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} u \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} = 4I = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{4 + \cos^2 x} &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + t \\ dx = dt \\ x = \pi \rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow t = 0 \end{array} \right\} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{4 + \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + t \right)} = \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{4 + \sin^2 t} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{\pi}{2} - u \\ u = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \\ dt = -du \\ t = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow u = 0 \\ t = 0 \rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-du}{4 + \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - u \right)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{du}{4 + \cos^2 u} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2x &= 2\cos^2 x - 1 \\ \cos^2 x &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x + 1) \end{aligned}$$