Chương 3: Phép Tính Tích Phân Của Hàm 1 Biến

A. TÍCH PHÂN BẤT ĐỊNH

1. Các Bài Toán Tích Phân Bất Định Cơ Bản

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Câu 1.} & I = \int \frac{(2y+1)^2}{y} \, \mathrm{d}y = \int \frac{4y^2 + 4y + 1}{y} \, \mathrm{d}y = \int \left(4y + 4 + \frac{1}{y}\right) \, \mathrm{d}y = 2y^2 + 4y + \ln|y| + C \\ \text{Câu 2.} & I = \int \left(\sqrt{3x^2} - 4\sqrt[5]{x^2}\right) x^3 \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \left(x^3 \sqrt{3x^2} - 4x^3 \sqrt[5]{x^2}\right) \mathrm{d}x = \int \left(\sqrt{3}x^2 - 4x \sqrt[5]{5}\right) \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x^2 - \frac{20}{22} x^{\frac{22}{5}} + C \\ \text{Câu 3.} & I = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{5^x}} = \int \frac{5^{-\frac{1}{2}x}}{5^{-\frac{1}{2}x}} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{3}\ln 5} 5^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + C = \frac{-3}{\sqrt[3]{5^x}\ln 5} + C \\ \text{Câu 4.} & I = \int 3^{2x} (2^{1-x} + 1) \mathrm{d}x = \int 9^x \left(\frac{2}{2^x} + 1\right) \cdot \mathrm{d}x = \int \left(2\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^x + 9^x\right) \mathrm{d}x = 2\frac{\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{9}{2}} + \frac{9^x}{\ln 9} + C \\ \text{Câu 5.} & I = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\cos^2 t \cdot \sin^2 t} = \int \left(\frac{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t \cdot \sin^2 t}\right) \mathrm{d}t = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 t}\right) \mathrm{d}t = \tan x - \cot x + C \\ \text{Câu 6.} & I = \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x = 4\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} \mathrm{d}x = 4\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right)}{\sin^2 2x} = 2\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sin 2x)}{\sin^2 2x} = -\frac{2}{\sin 2x} + C \\ \text{Câu 7.} & I = \int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2}\int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + 1\right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2}(\tan x + 1) + C \\ \text{Câu 8.} & I = \int \frac{(1 + x)^2}{x(1 + x^2)} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) + 2x}{x(1 + x^2)} \mathrm{d}x = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{(1 + x^2)}\right) \mathrm{d}x = \ln|x| + 2 \arctan x + C \\ \text{Câu 9.} & I = \int \frac{1 + 2x^2}{x^2(1 + x^2)} \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2(1 + x^2)} \mathrm{d}x = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1 + x^2}\right) \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + C \\ \text{Câu 10.} & I = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos 2x + \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1 - 2\sin^2 x) + \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C \\ \text{Câu 11.} & I = \int \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \cos^2 x \, \mathrm{d}(-\cos x) = -\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + C \end{array}$$

Cách trên cũng giống như Phương Pháp đổi biến đặt $t = \cos x$

Câu 12.
$$I = \int \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx = \int \frac{d(-\cos x)}{\cos x} = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

Câu 13. $I = \int \frac{x^4}{x^2 + 2} \, dx = \int \frac{(x^4 - 4) + 4}{x^2 + 2} \, dx = \int \frac{(x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 2) + 4}{x^2 + 2} \, dx$
 $= \int \left((x^2 - 2) + \frac{4}{x^2 + 2} \right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x + \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$
Câu 14. $I = \int \frac{x - 1}{(x + 2)^2} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{-3}{(x + 2)^2} + \frac{1}{x + 2} \right) dx = \frac{3}{x + 2} + \ln|x + 2| + C$

Chú ý: Hàm số ban đầu ta dùng Phương Pháp đồng nhất theo CT:

$$\frac{\overline{P(x)}}{(x+\alpha)^n} = \frac{A}{(x+\alpha)^n} + \frac{B}{(x+\alpha)^{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{Z}{x+\alpha}$$

Sau đó quy đồng và tìm các giá trị A, B, C,..., Z cần tìm. Cụ thể như bài trên ta có:

$$\frac{x-1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{A+B(x+2)}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{Bx+A+2}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-1 = Bx+A+2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B=1\\ A=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{-3}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\left(ADCT: \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^n} = -\frac{1}{(n-1)(x+a)^{n-1}} + C\right)$$
Câu 15. $I = \int e^x \cdot \sqrt{4+e^x} dx$

$$Dặt: t = \sqrt{4+e^x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t^2 = 4+e^x \\ e^x = t^2-4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2t. dt = e^x dx$$

Vậy tích phân đã cho trở thành:

$$I = 2 \int (t^2 - 4) \cdot t dt = 2 \int (t^3 - 4t) dt = \frac{t^4}{2} - 4t^2 + C$$

Câu 16.
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \tan x}}$$

$$\text{D} \S t \colon t = \sqrt{1 + \tan x} \Rightarrow t^2 = 1 + \tan x \Rightarrow 2t dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2 \int \frac{tdt}{t} = 2 \int dt = 2t + C = 2.\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + C$$

Câu 17.
$$I = \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^9}}$$

<u>Cách 1:</u> (Dùng Phương Pháp vi phân)

$$I = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - (x^4)^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(x^4)}{\sqrt{1 - (x^4)^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \arcsin x^4 + C$$

Cách 2: (Cách đổi biến nhưng sẽ lâu hơn)

Dặt
$$t = x^4 \Rightarrow dt = 4x^3 dx \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{4} = x^3 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \arcsin t + C = \frac{1}{4} \arcsin x^4 + C$$

$$\left(ADCT : \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C \right)$$

Câu 18.
$$I = \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = -\int \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{1+x}} dx$$

Xét 2 trường hợp: (Điều kiện: $\begin{bmatrix} x \ge 1 \\ x < -1 \end{bmatrix}$)

■ với x ≥ 1:

$$\begin{split} I &= -\int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \, dx = -\int \left(\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right) dx \\ &= -\left(\sqrt{x^2-1} - \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2-1} \right| \right) + C = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2-1} \right| - \sqrt{x^2-1} + C \end{split}$$

■ vói x < -1:</p>

$$\begin{split} I &= -\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \, dx = -\int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right) dx \\ &= -\left(\left.\ln\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right| - \sqrt{x^2-1}\right.\right) + C = \sqrt{x^2-1} - \ln\left|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right| + C \end{split}$$

Bài toán trên cũng có cách biên đổi khác là đổi biến bằng cách đặt $t = \frac{1}{\cos 2t}$. Sau đây là 2 bài toán tổng quát:

$$\underline{\mathbf{Vi}} \ \mathbf{du} \quad \int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx.$$

(ĐS.
$$\sqrt{x^2-a^2}-2a\ln(\sqrt{x-a}+\sqrt{x+a}) \text{ nếu } x>a, \\ -\sqrt{x^2-a^2}+2a\ln(\sqrt{-x+a}+\sqrt{-x-a}) \text{ nếu } x<-a)$$

$$Chi \ d\tilde{a}n. \ \ \text{Dặt} \ \ x = \frac{a}{\cos 2t}.$$

$$\underline{\text{Ví du}}$$
: Tính tích phân : $I = \int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx$, $(a > 0)$

Giải:

Đặt $x = a.\cos 2t$, khi đó: $dx = -2a.\sin 2t dt$.

Ta có:
$$\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{a+a.\cos 2t}{a-a.\cos 2t}} (-2a.\sin 2t dt) = \left|\cot gt\right| (-2a.\sin 2t dt)$$

$$= -4a \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot dt = -2a(1 + \cos 2t)dt.$$

Khi đó:
$$I = -2a \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt = -2a \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right)^{-1}$$

$$\text{Câu 19.} \quad I = \int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \arcsin x - \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \arcsin x - \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$

$$\left(\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx. \, \text{D} \, \text{\'at} \, t = \sqrt{1-x^2} \, \Rightarrow t^2 = (1-x^2) \, \Rightarrow 2t dt = 2x dx\right)$$

$$\textbf{Câu 20.} \quad I = \int \frac{2x - \sqrt{\arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx = \int \frac{2x \, dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - \int \sqrt{\arcsin x} \, d(\arcsin x)$$

$$= -2\sqrt{1 - x^2} - \frac{(\arcsin x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = -2\sqrt{1 - x^2} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\arcsin^3 x} + C$$

Câu 21.
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$\mathbb{D}$$
ặt $\mathbf{t} = \sqrt{\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1}} \Rightarrow \mathbf{t}^2 = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1} \Rightarrow 2\mathbf{t}d\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{x}d\mathbf{x}$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{2tdt}{1+t} = \int \frac{(2t+2)-2}{1+t} dt = \int \left(2 - \frac{2}{1+t}\right) dt$$

$$= 2t - 2 \ln|1 + t| + C = 2\sqrt{x+1} - 2 \ln|1 + \sqrt{x+1}| + C$$

Câu 22.
$$I = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} dx = \int \frac{(x^2 + 2) - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} dx = \int \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}\right) dx$$

$$= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2} \right| + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 2} - 2 \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2} \right| + C$$

$$=\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2+2}-\ln\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+2}\right|+C$$

$$\left(\int \sqrt{x^2+b} = \frac{b}{a} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2+b} \right| + \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{x^2+b} + C \right)$$

Câu 23.
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$
 (HD:t = $\frac{a}{sint}$)

Câu 24.
$$I = \int x^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx \, (HD: t = a \sin t)$$

Câu 25.
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x - x^2}}$$
 (HD: $x = \sin^2 t$) $DS: \frac{-1}{a} \arcsin \frac{a}{x}$

Câu 26.
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - x - 1}}$$

$$\text{Dặt } t = x + \sqrt{x^2 - x - 1} \Rightarrow x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t - 1} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2(t^2 - t + 1)}{(1 - 2t)^2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2 \int \frac{t^2 - t + 1}{t(1 - 2t)^2} dt = 2 \int \left[\frac{3}{2(2t - 1)^2} - \frac{3}{2(2t - 1)} + \frac{1}{t} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2 - 4t} - \frac{3}{4} \ln|1 - 2t| + \ln|t| + C$$

$$=\frac{3}{2-4\big(x+\sqrt{x^2-x-1}\big)}-\frac{3}{4}\ln \left|1-2\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-x-1}\right)\right|+\ln \left|x+\sqrt{x^2-x-1}\right|+C$$

$$\textbf{Câu 27.} \quad I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \tan x} = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

Xét tích phân liên kết với I là I₁

$$I_1 = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$Ta co: \begin{cases} I + I_1 = \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int dx = x + C_1 \\ I - I_1 = \int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} = \ln|\sin x + \cos x| + C_2 \end{cases}$$

Giải Hệ PT ta suy ra:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} I = \frac{1}{2}(x + \ln|\sin x + \cos x|) + C \\ I_2 = \frac{1}{2}(x - \ln|\sin x + \cos x|) + C \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\lfloor (\cos x + \sin x) - (\cos x - \sin x) \rfloor dx}{\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x + \sin x}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x + \ln|\sin x + \cos x| + C$$

Câu 28.
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}} = \int \frac{2dx}{3 - \cos 2x}$$

$$\exists x = \tan x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \arctan t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} \\ \cos 2x = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)\left(3-\frac{1-t^2}{1+1^2}\right)} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{3t^2+3-1+t^2} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{4t^2-2} = \int \frac{dt}{2t^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2\cdot\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}\ln\left|\frac{t-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{t+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}\right|+C=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\ln\left|\frac{2t-\sqrt{2}}{2t+\sqrt{2}}\right|+C=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\ln\left|\frac{2\tan(x)-\sqrt{2}}{2\tan(x)+\sqrt{2}}\right|+C$$

$$\textbf{Câu 29.} \quad I = \int \frac{dx}{1-\sin^4 x} = \int \frac{dx}{(1-\sin^2 x)(1+\sin^2 x)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1-\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1+\sin^2 x}$$

$$V\acute{\sigma}i\int\frac{dx}{1+\sin^2x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\ln\left|\frac{2\tan(x)-\sqrt{2}}{2\tan(x)+\sqrt{2}}\right| + C$$

Với
$$\int \frac{dx}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \tan x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \left| \frac{2 \tan (x) - \sqrt{2}}{2 \tan (x) + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C$$

Câu 30.
$$I = \int \frac{x^7}{(1+x^4)^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{x^3}{1+x^4} - \frac{x^3}{(1+x^4)^2}\right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \frac{1}{4} \left(\ln|t| + \frac{1}{t}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\ln|(1+x^4)| + \frac{1}{(1+x^4)} \right) + C$$

Câu 31.
$$I = \int x^2 e^x dx$$
 (HD: TP từng phần 2 lần)

$$\operatorname{D\check{a}t} \left\{ \begin{matrix} u = x^2 \\ dv = e^x \end{matrix} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} du = 2xdx \\ v = e^x \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow I = xe^x - 2 \int xe^x dx = xe^x - 2J$$

$$\blacksquare$$
 Với $J = \int xe^x dx$

$$\operatorname{D\check{a}t} \left\{ \begin{matrix} u = x \\ dv = e^{x} \end{matrix} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} du = dx \\ v = e^{x} \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow J = xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C$$

Vậy Tích phân I đã cho I là:
$$I=xe^x-2J=xe^x-2(xe^x-e^x)+C=2e^x-xe^x+C$$

Câu 32.
$$I = \int x^3 e^{-x^2} dx$$

Đặt
$$t = -x^2$$
 ⇒ $dt = -2xdx$ ⇒ $-\frac{dt}{2} = xdx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-1}{2} \int (-t)e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int te^t dt$$

$$\operatorname{D\check{a}t} \left\{ \begin{matrix} u = t \\ dv = e^t \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} du = dt \\ v = e^t \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \left(te^t - \int e^t dt \right) = \frac{1}{2} (te^t - e^t) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} (-x^2 e^{-x^2} - e^{-x^2}) + C$$

Câu 33.
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{2^x + 1}$$

$$\text{D} \left\{ \begin{matrix} u = 2^x + 1 \\ dv = dx \end{matrix} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} du = 2^x \ln 2 \ dx \\ v = x \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow I = (2^{x} + 1)x - \ln 2 \int x2^{x} dx = (2^{x} + 1)x - \ln 2 K$$

$$\blacksquare$$
 Với K = $\int x2^x dx$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{x \cdot 2^{x}}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int 2^{x} dx = \frac{x \cdot 2^{x}}{\ln 2} - \frac{2^{x}}{\ln^{2} 2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow I = x - \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + C$$

Câu 34.
$$I = \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$\text{D} \, t = \arctan x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} dt = \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} \\ x = \tan t \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{tdt}{tan^2 t}$$

Dùng tích phân từng phần:

$$\text{D} \breve{\text{at}} \begin{cases} u = t \\ dv = \frac{dt}{\tan^2 t} = \cot^2 t dt = ((\cot^2 t + 1) - 1) dt = \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} du = dt \\ v = -(\cot t + t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -t(\texttt{cott} + t) + \int (\texttt{cott} + t) \, dt = -t(\texttt{cott} + t) + |\texttt{ln}| |\texttt{sint}| + \frac{1}{2} t^2 + C$$

= - arctan(x).[cot(arctan x) + arctan(x)] + ln|sin(arctan x)| +
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
arctan² x + C

Câu 35.
$$I = \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$\widetilde{D} \underbrace{\mathsf{d} \mathsf{d} \mathsf{d} = \cos(\ln x)}_{\mathsf{d} \mathsf{v} = \mathsf{d} \mathsf{x}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathsf{d} \mathsf{u} = \frac{-1}{x} \sin(\ln x) \mathsf{d} \mathsf{x} \\ \mathsf{v} = \mathsf{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \cos(\ln x) + K$$

$$\blacksquare$$
 Với $K = \int \sin(\ln x) dx$

$$\widetilde{\mathrm{Dặt}} \begin{cases} \mathrm{u} = \sin(\ln x) \\ \mathrm{dv} = \mathrm{dx} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathrm{du} = \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) \mathrm{dx} \\ \mathrm{v} = x \end{cases}$$

$$K = x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - I$$

$$\Rightarrow I = x \cos(\ln x) + K = x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - I$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x)}{2} + C$$

Câu 36.
$$I = \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
 (HD: $t = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow t^2 = x \Rightarrow 2tdt = dx ...)$

$$\begin{split} \text{Câu 37.} \quad I &= \int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \, dx = \int \frac{(1+x^2)-1}{(1+x^2)^2} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}\right) dx \\ &= \arctan x - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = \arctan x - K \end{split}$$

■ Với K =
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

Đổi biến số: $x = \tan t$, với $t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, ta có:

$$dx = \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}, 1 + x^2 = 1 + \tan^2 t = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}\right)^2} = \int \cos^2 t \cdot dt = \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt = \frac{1}{2}(t + \sin 2t) + C$$

Trở về biến số x, ta có :
$$t = \arctan \frac{x}{a}$$
, $sin t = \frac{tan t}{\sqrt{1 + tan^2 t}}$, $cos t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + tan^2 t}}$

$$\sin t \cdot \cos t = \frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 t}} = \frac{x}{1 + x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \arctan x - K = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + C$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Câu 38.} & I = \int e^{\text{arccos}\,x} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{e^{\text{arccos}\,x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \sqrt{1-x^2}\right) dx \\ \text{V\'oi } I_1 = \int \frac{e^{\text{arccos}\,x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \int e^{\text{arccos}\,x}, \, d(-\text{arccos}\,x) = -\int e^{\text{arccos}\,x}, \, d(\text{arccos}\,x) = -e^{\text{arccos}\,x} + C_1 \\ \text{V\'oi } I_2 = \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{arcsin}\,x + x\sqrt{1-x^2}\right) + C_2 \\ \Rightarrow I = I_1.I_2 = -e^{\text{arccos}\,x}, \, \left(\text{arcsin}\,x + x\sqrt{1-x^2}\right) + C \\ \text{Câu 39.} & I = \int \sin(\sqrt[3]{x}) \, dx \\ \text{Dặt } t = \sqrt[3]{x} \Rightarrow t^2 = x \Rightarrow 3t^2 dt = dx \\ \Rightarrow I = 3 \int t^2 \sin t \, dt \\ \Rightarrow t = 3 \int t^2 \sin t \, dt \\ \Rightarrow I = 3 \left(-t^2 \cos t + 2 \int \cot t \, dt\right) \\ \blacksquare \text{V\'oi} \int \cot t \, dt \\ \Rightarrow I = 3 \left(-t^2 \cos t + 2 \int \cot t \, dt\right) \\ \blacksquare \text{V\'oi} \int \cot t \, dt \\ \Rightarrow I = 3(-t^2 \cos t + 2(t \sin t + \cos t)) = -3t^2.\cos t + 6t \sin t + 6 \cos t + C \\ = -3\sqrt[3]{x^2} \cos(\sqrt[3]{x}) + 6 \sqrt[3]{x} \sin(\sqrt[3]{x}) + 6 \cos(\sqrt[3]{x}) + C \\ \text{Câu 40.} & I = \int 2^x \sin x \, dx \\ \Rightarrow du = 2^x \ln 2 \, dx \\ \forall v = -\cos x \\ \Rightarrow I = -2^x.\cos x + \ln 2 \int 2^x \cos x \, dx = -2^x \cos x + \ln 2.K \\ \blacksquare \text{V\'oi} K = \int 2^x \cos x \, dx \\ \Rightarrow dt \left\{\frac{u = 2^x}{dv = \cos x} \, dx \right\} = \frac{du = 2^x \ln 2 \, dx}{v = \sin x} \\ \Rightarrow K = 2^x \sin x - \ln 2 \int 2^x \sin x \, dx = 2^x \sin x - \ln 2.I \\ \Rightarrow I = \frac{-2^x \cos x + 2^x \ln 2 \sin x}{x^2 - 5x^2 + 6x} + C = \frac{2^x}{1 + \ln^2 2} \left(\ln 2 \sin x - \cos x\right) + C \\ \frac{2.\text{Tich Ph\'an Ham H\'au Ti}}{2^x - 5x^2 + 6x} = \frac{2^{x^2 - 1}}{(x^2 - 5x)^2 + 2x} + \frac{A}{x^2} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x} \\ \Leftrightarrow (A + B + C) = 2 \qquad \left\{A = \frac{17}{3} \\ 6C = -1 \qquad \left\{A = B + C = 2 \right. \right. \\ \left\{A = \frac{17}{3} \right\}$$

Vậy tích phân đã cho trở thành:

$$\begin{split} I &= \frac{17}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x - 3} - \frac{7}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{x} \\ &= \frac{17}{3} \ln|x - 3| - \frac{7}{2} \ln|x - 2| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x| + C \end{split}$$

Câu 42.
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x(x^2 + 2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{xdx}{x^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{2}\right)}{x^2 + 2} + C$$

= $\frac{1}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^2 + 2| + C$

■Chú ý : Dùng Phương pháp đồng nhất hệ số ta có kết quả :

$$\frac{1}{x(x^2+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+2} \right)$$

Giả sử

$$\frac{1}{x(x^2+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2+2} \quad (*)$$

Ouv đồng 2 vế (*) ta có:

$$1 = A(x^2 + 2) + Cx + 2A$$

Đồng nhất hệ số ta có:

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0\\ C=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A=\frac{1}{2}\\ B=-\frac{1}{2}\\ C=0 \end{cases}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x(x^2+2)} = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{(x^2+2)}$$

Câu 43
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x + 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}x - 1) + C$$

Hướng dẫn:
$$x^4 + 1 = (x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1)(x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} * \frac{x + \sqrt{2}}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} * \frac{x - \sqrt{2}}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1}$$

Câu 44.
$$I = \int \frac{x^9}{x^{10} - 1} dx = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x^{10} - 1}{10}\right)}{x^{10} - 1} = \frac{1}{10} \ln|x^{10} - 1| + C$$

Câu 45.
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^4 - a^4} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)(x^2 + a^2)}$$
 (a > 0)

$$M\grave{a}: \frac{1}{(x^2-a^2)(x^2+a^2)} = \frac{A}{x^2-a^2} + \frac{B}{x^2+a^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A + B)x^2 + (A - B)a^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ A - B = \frac{1}{a^2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2a^2} \\ B = -\frac{1}{2a^2} \end{cases}$$

Vậy tích phân đã cho trở thành:

$$\frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| - \frac{1}{2a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \arctan \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$

Câu 46.
$$I = \int \frac{x}{x^4 - 4x^2 + 3} dx = \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 - 3)(x^2 - 1)}$$

$$M\grave{a}: \frac{x}{(x^2-3)(x^2-1)} = \frac{A}{x^2-3} + \frac{B}{x^2-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A + B)x^2 - A - 3B = x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A + B = \frac{1}{x} \\ -A - 3B = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2B = \frac{1}{x} \\ A + B = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B = -\frac{1}{2x} \\ A = \frac{3}{2x} \end{cases}$$

Vây tích phân đã cho trở thành:

$$I = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x(x^2 - 3)} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x(x^2 - 1)}$$

Tiếp tục dùng Phương Pháp đồng nhất ta thu được:

$$\begin{split} & I = \frac{3}{2} \int \left[-\frac{1}{3x} + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{x - \sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{3}} \right) \right] dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \int \left[-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2(x - 1)} - \frac{1}{2(x + 1)} \right] dx \\ & = \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{-1}{3} \ln|x| + \frac{1}{6} \ln\left| \frac{x - \sqrt{3}}{x + \sqrt{3}} \right| \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[-\ln|x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| \right] + C \\ & = \frac{1}{4} \ln\left| \frac{x - \sqrt{3}}{x + \sqrt{3}} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \ln\left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| + C \end{split}$$

$$\textbf{Câu 47.} \quad I = \int \frac{3x^2+1}{(x^2-1)^2} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{3}{x^2-1} + \frac{4}{(x^2-1)^2}\right) dx = 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2} \, dx = -1 + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2} \,$$

$$3\arctan x + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$\begin{split} &V\acute{o}i: \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\frac{(x-1)-(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \right]^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\frac{1}{(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x-1)} \right]^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{2}{(x+1)(x-1)} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-1} - \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \right) + C \end{split}$$

$$\Rightarrow I=3\arctan x+4\int\frac{dx}{(x^2-1)^2}=3\arctan x--\frac{1}{x+1}-\frac{1}{x-1}-\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right|+C$$

Câu 48.
$$I = \int \frac{x^6 - 2x^4 + 3x^3 - 9x^2 + 4}{x^5 - 5x^3 + 4x} dx$$

Câu 49.
$$I = \int \frac{x^9}{(x^4 - 1)^2} dx$$

Câu 50.
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 9)^2}$$
 (Xem GT TCCA1 ĐH Nông Lâm TP. HCM Trang 108)

Ta co: I =
$$\frac{x}{2.3.9(x^2+9)^3} + \frac{(2.3)-1}{2.3.9} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+9} = \frac{1}{54} \frac{x}{(x^2+9)^3} + \frac{5}{54} I_1$$

Với
$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3^2} = \frac{1}{3} tan \left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{54} \frac{x}{(x^2 + 9)^3} + \frac{5}{54} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \tan \left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C = \frac{1}{54} \frac{x}{(x^2 + 9)^3} + \frac{5}{162} \cdot \tan \left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

Câu 51. I =
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^4}$$
 (Xem GT TCCA1 ĐH Nông Lâm TP. HCM Trang 108)

$$\text{Ta co: I} = \frac{x}{2.4.1(x^2+1)^4} + \frac{2.4-1}{2.4.1} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^4} + \frac{7}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^4} + \frac{7}{8} \arctan x + C$$

$$V_{A} \hat{y} I = \frac{1}{8} \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^4} + \frac{7}{8} \arctan x + C$$

$${\bf C\hat{a}u~52.} \quad {\bf I} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^4-1)^2} \qquad (\mbox{ Xem GT TCCA1 DH Nông Lâm TP. HCM Trang 109 })$$

Ta co:
$$\frac{1}{(x^4-1)^2} = \frac{1}{[(x^2-1)(x^2+1)]^2} = \frac{1}{(x^2-1)^2, (x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{B}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

Quy đồng cả tử và mẫu ta được:

$$(A + B)x^4 + 2(A - B)x^2 + A + B = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1\\ (A+B)x^4=-2(A-B)x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1\\ A-B=-\frac{x^2}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A=\frac{2-x^2}{4}\\ B=\frac{2+x^2}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$V\hat{a}y \quad \frac{1}{(x^4 - 1)^2} = \frac{2 + x^2}{4(x^2 - 1)^2} + \frac{2 - x^2}{4(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2 + x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} + \frac{2 - x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right)$$

Tiếp tục dùng Phương Pháp đồng nhất ta có

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax^2 - A + B = 2 + x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases}
Ax^{2} = x^{2} \\
-A + B = 2
\end{cases}
\Leftrightarrow
\begin{cases}
A = 1 \\
B = 2 + A
\end{cases}
\Leftrightarrow
\begin{cases}
A = 1 \\
B = 3
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 + x^{2}}{(x^{2} - 1)^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} + \frac{3}{(x^{2} - 1)^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 1} + \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{2 - x}{(x - 1)^{2}} + \frac{2 + x}{(x + 1)^{2}} \right]$$

* Với
$$\frac{1}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{(A+B)x^2 + 2(A-B)x + A + B}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1\\ A-B=-\frac{(A+B)x}{2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1\\ A-B=-\frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A=\frac{2-x}{4}\\ B=\frac{2+x}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{2-x}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{2+x}{(x+1)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{2 - x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{B}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{Ax^2 + A + B}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 - x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{3}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

Vây tích phân đã cho tương đương:

$$\begin{split} &I = \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{2 - x}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{2 + x}{(x + 1)^2} \right) - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{3}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{2}{(x - 1)^2} - \frac{x}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{2}{(x + 1)^2} + \frac{x}{(x + 1)^2} \right) - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{3}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right] dx \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + \frac{3}{4} \left(-\frac{2}{x-1} - \ln |x-1| + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x+1} + \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{x}{4(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{3}{4} \arctan x \right] + C$$

$$=\frac{1}{4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + \frac{3}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right| \right) + \frac{x}{4(x^2+1)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \arctan x \end{array} \right] + C$$

Câu 53.
$$I = \int \frac{x^7 + 2}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

Câu 54

$$I = \int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 (x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 (x - 1)^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x (x - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 (x - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{x^3 (x - 1)^2} \right) dx$$