

P/3. Maran. c 7.02.2023

$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{dx}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2x}}$$

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

$\otimes |x| < |a|$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3+3x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \left| \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2+1}| \right| + C}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \left| \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| \right| + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \frac{dx}{1-\cos 2x} = \int \frac{d(2x)}{2 \cdot (1-\cos 2x)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{1-\cos 2x} =$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1+2\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \cdot \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \boxed{-\frac{\cot x}{2} + C}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \sin^2 2x} = 4 \cdot \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 2x} = 4 \cdot \int \frac{d(2x)}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin^2 2x} =$$

$$= 8 \cdot \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sin^2 2x} = \boxed{-2 \cot 2x + C}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot 2 d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \int 1 + \cos x d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \int 1 d\frac{x}{2} + \int \cos x d\frac{x}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos x dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin x = \boxed{\frac{x + \sin x}{2} + C}$$



$$\textcircled{7} \int \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2}{x} dx = \int \frac{(x-2\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(x\sqrt{x}-x-2x+2\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x\sqrt{x}-3x+2\sqrt{x}-1}{x} dx = \int \sqrt{x}-3+\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}-\frac{1}{x} dx =$$

$$= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int 3 dx + \int 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ln|x| \right] + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int x^3 \exp(x^4) dx = \int x^3 \cdot e^t \cdot \frac{1}{4x^3} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int e^t dt = \left[ \frac{e^{x^4}}{4} \right] + C$$

$$\textcircled{9} \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int t \frac{1}{t} dt = \int 1 dt = \frac{t^2}{2} = \left[ \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\text{Let } t = \ln x \Rightarrow t' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx = \int \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x^2 \right] + C$$

$$\text{Let } t = x^2 \Rightarrow t' = 2x$$

$$\textcircled{11} \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{e^t \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} dt = \int 2 dt = 2t = \left[ 2e^{\sqrt{x}} \right] + C$$

$$\text{Let } t = e^{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow t' = e^{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \int a^x e^x dx = \int \frac{a^x e^x}{\ln a} dx = \frac{(ae)^x}{\ln ae} + C = \left[ \frac{a^x e^x}{\ln a + 1} \right] + C$$

$$\text{Let } t = e^x \Rightarrow t' = e^x$$

$$\textcircled{13} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-10} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}} \cdot \ln \left( \left| \frac{x-\sqrt{10}}{x+\sqrt{10}} \right| \right) + C$$

$$\textcircled{14} \int \frac{dx}{2x^2+9} = \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{2}x)^2+(3)^2} = \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{3} \right] + C$$

$$\textcircled{15} \int e^x \left( 1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} \right) dx = \int e^x - \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int e^x dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$$

$$= e^x + \frac{1}{x} + C$$



Правильно подстановки под дифференциал:

$$dx = \frac{1}{t'} \cdot dt$$

Пример: ①  $\int x^3 \cdot e^{x^4} dx \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \int x^3 \cdot e^t \cdot \frac{1}{4x^3} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int e^t dt$

$$\text{Пусть } t = x^4 \Rightarrow t' = 4x^3$$

②  $\int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos^2(\frac{t}{2}) dt$

$$\text{Пусть } t = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow t' = \frac{1}{2}$$

Правильные значения интегралов:

1)  $\int 0 dx = C$ ;  $\int dx = \int 1 dx = x + C$

2)  $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$ ;  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$

3)  $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$ ;  $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$

4)  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$ ;  $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$

5)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$ ;  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$

6)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C, |x| < |a|$ ;  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C, |x| \neq a$

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

8)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C$



$$(16) \int \frac{3 \cdot 2^x - 2 \cdot 3^x}{2^x} dx = \int 3 dx - \int 2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x dx = 3x - 2 \cdot \int \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x dx = \boxed{3x - \frac{2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} + C}$$

$$(17) \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3} + 2 - 3\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{6}} dx + \int 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int 3 dx =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{6}{7} x^{\frac{7}{6}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3x + C}$$

$$(18) \int \frac{4x+1}{2x^2+x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{4x+1}{2x^2+x}}{\frac{4x+1}{2x^2+x}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|t| = \boxed{\ln|2x^2+x| + C}$$

$$\exists t = 2x^2+x \Rightarrow t' = 4x+1$$

$$(19) \int \frac{\sqrt{\arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \sqrt{\arcsin x} dt = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \ominus$$

$$\exists t = \arcsin x \Rightarrow t' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \ominus \quad \boxed{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \arcsin x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C}$$

$$(20) \int (2-3x)^{100} dx = \int t^{100} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) dt = -\frac{1}{3} \int t^{100} dt = -\frac{1}{303} t^{101} + C =$$

$$\exists t = 2-3x \Rightarrow t' = -3 \quad = \boxed{-\frac{(2-3x)^{101}}{303} + C}$$

$$(21) \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \cos t \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) dt = \int -\cos t dt = -\sin t + C =$$

$$\exists t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow t' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad = \boxed{-\sin \frac{1}{x} + C}$$